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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

HEYWORTH, James Ormerod,

Engineer.

Prominent in the business, civic and social life of Chicago and Lake Forest, Illinois, the late James Ormerod Heyworth also had a national reputation in engineering and contracting. He was a builder of railroads, industrial plants, hydro-electric works and bridges throughout America, and his work of executing the construction of some of the big cantonments in record time during the World War will long be remembered. Mr. Heyworth was ever alert to render assistance to his country and community, or to an individual who required aid, and his passing was a matter of deep and sincere regret to his many friends.

Mr. Heyworth was born in Chicago, Illinois, on June 12, 1866, son of James Ormerod and Julia (Dimon) Heyworth, and a descendant of one of the most ancient families of England, which traces its ancestry back in direct line to the times of Henry II, who flourished from 1154 to 1189. In the early English records, the name is variously spelled Hayworth, Hyworth, Haworth, and Heyworth, and the first absolutely authentic record of the family tells of Osbert of that ilk, who had a land grant in Haworth, within the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire, in the reign of Henry II. The line can be traced in direct descent to John Heyworth, of Dean, in the parish of Rossendale, Lancashire, who was the first of his race to use the modern spelling of the name. This John Heyworth was born April 24, 1701, and died in 1774 or 1775, and was buried at Newchurch. He married, February 12, 1728, Alice Ormerod, of Dean, who died and was buried at Newchurch, January 6, 1776. Their third and youngest son was Peter Heyworth, born March 6, 1743. His second wife was Elizabeth Ormerod, and they had ten children, one of whom was Lawrence Heyworth, born February 17, 1786, the paternal grandfather of James Ormerod Heyworth. Lawrence Heyworth was magistrate for Lancashire, and sat in Parliament as representative for West Derby for twenty-one years. He was prominent as a member of the Anti-Corn League, made a fortune in trade with South America, and lost millions in the great exploitation known as the "South Sea Bubble." He was a heavy stockholder in the Illinois Central Railroad, and at his death left a large estate, including the family seat, "Yewtree." He married Betty Aked, born July 23, 1801, died July 24, 1832. It was to him that the family coat-of-arms was granted; and this grant gave to all direct descendants the right to bear the following arms:

Arms—Ermine, two barrulets wavy azure, between three bats sable.

Crest—A crescent azure, issuant therefrom fire proper between two bats' wings sable.

Motto—Nil dimidium est.

Lawrence Heyworth's son, James Ormerod Heyworth, the father of James Ormerod (2) Heyworth, was a native of West Derby, Lancashire, England, where

he was born July 22, 1827. He was a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge University, and held a commission as captain in the Fourth West York Regiment of Militia. He came to America and settled in Chicago, where he was one of the earliest settlers. He invested heavily in the Illinois Central Railroad, and was one of the prominent figures in the financial life of the community. His death occurred in Chicago, Illinois, on December 14, 1873, as the result of being thrown from his carriage while driving.

His son, James Ormerod Heyworth, of whom this is a record, received his early education in the public and private schools of Chicago, and subsequently entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While at the University, he distinguished himself as a member of his *alma mater's* varsity team in baseball and other fields of athletic competition. He was made a member of the Scroll and Key, Senior Society. After a short preliminary experience with several firms of contractors immediately following his graduation, he went into business on his own account in 1894. It was in 1894 that he built the old Coliseum on Sixty-third Street, Chicago, the scene of numerous Republican National conventions and other large gatherings, and from 1894 to 1896, he was president of the Coliseum Company. From 1897 to 1903, he was a member of the contracting firm of Christie, Lowe and Heyworth, and during that period built the jetties at Port Arthur, Texas, and Fernandina, Florida, for the United States Government, for which he also constructed all the locks and dams on the Warrior River, Alabama. In 1904, he went into business for himself; and in the last few years of his life, his activities were carried on under the name of James O. Heyworth, Incorporated.

Mr. Heyworth was both an engineer and contractor, a great amount of work carried out by him as contractor having been designed under his personal direction. He became interested in concrete work early in his career, and was a pioneer in the earlier construction projects on which reinforced concrete was used in this country. The Winton Building, which he built, was the first concrete structure in Chicago.

Of Mr. Heyworth it may be truly said that his interest in his chosen field of activity had behind it a governing motive far greater than the mere pecuniary consideration attached to it. He derived genuine pleasure and satisfaction from constructive work of any kind. He was particularly interested in difficult and hazardous engineering undertakings, or enterprises in which the speed of construction was an essential factor. Heavy excavation and difficult foundations and concrete work, bridges, hydro-electric plants, dams, piers, wharves and docks, both in the United States and Canada, formed the bulk of his work.

His desire and his capacity to do difficult and rapid work was displayed in the last few years of his life, in which he carried out the 2,000-foot concrete arched bridge over the Mississippi River, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, the two main piers of which are standing in forty feet of water, with caissons which required to be sunk an additional forty feet to bed rock. Although forced to deal with some serious and unforeseen difficulties during construction, Mr. Heyworth so carefully planned his work

Heyworth

that the bridge was completed on the day agreed upon, and, incidentally, every detail of the contract and the final settlement of it was disposed of to the mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned, within a day thereafter. During the season of 1926, he made a record for speed in the amount of concrete road mileage built for the State of North Carolina. When the large dam of the Olympic Power Company's hydro-electric plant near Port Angeles, Washington, was threatened with failure, Mr. Heyworth, who by that time had established for himself a national reputation as a practical authority in this field, accepted the responsibility of restoring it to complete safety, and did so restore it. In 1924 and 1925, he built a large power plant on the Mississippi River, near Royalton, Minnesota, which produced electric power within twelve months after the inception of construction operations, a record performance for this type of undertaking.

Mr. Heyworth had many inventions to his credit, among them being the dragline excavator, which was developed by him. He was a believer in teamwork, and during his years of activity was assisted by a loyal organization working under his direction. He was an indefatigable worker, and always eager to apply new methods of merit, and personally laid out details of plant and equipment on the contract work that he carried out. He was one of the first to use a central flexible electric power plant on big jobs, and was a believer in the use of Diesel engines for this purpose.

It was when the World War brought the United States into the struggle that Mr. Heyworth did so much to make him famous as a man of rapid thought and action. In July, 1917, he was given a contract by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the United States Navy to build the cantonments of Decatur, Farragut and Ross and the Emergency Hospital at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; and on November 30, 1917, the work was all completed. In October, 1917, Mr. Heyworth was called to Washington, District of Columbia, to assist in the gigantic task of providing the ships then so urgently needed to transport the country's men and material resources across the seas. He was placed in immediate charge as director of the Wood Ship Division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which Charles M. Schwab was later appointed chairman; and, as a result of Mr. Heyworth's active leadership and his unflagging enthusiasm, his department showed a great record for efficiency. For several months before the end of the war, fifty ships, completely equipped and ready for service, were being turned out every month. Mr. Heyworth left the Shipping Board in January, 1919, carrying with him the thanks and sincere appreciation, not only of his associates, but of all the government officials who knew of his valuable work and realized its importance to the nation.

In the period that followed, he did some of his greatest construction work, and his accomplishments extended into all the fields of engineering, adding to the already large number of colossal achievements that he had to his name. Some of the principal contracts that he executed at the different periods of his life are the following:

1. Hydro-electric Developments:
   Great Lakes Power Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada.

Olympic Power Company, Port Angeles, Washington.
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, Canada.
Boucy Falls, development at Escanaba, Michigan.
Wisconsin River Power Company, Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin.
Marathon Paper Mills, Rothschild, Wisconsin.
La Crosse Light and Power Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Blanchard Rapids Development, Electric Bond and Share Company, near Royalton, Minnesota.
Jim Falls Development, Chippewa Power Company, Jim Falls, Wisconsin.
Fox River Development, near Ottawa, Illinois.

2. River and Harbor Work:
Jetties at Port Arthur, Texas.
Jetties at Fernandino, Florida.
Locks, dams, etc., Warrior River, Alabama.

3. Bridges:
2,000-foot inter-city bridge across Mississippi River between St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota.
4,500-foot North Hill Viaduct, Akron, Ohio.
Jefferson Street Bridge, South Bend, Indiana.

4. Concrete Highways:
Illinois and North Carolina (approximately 250 miles).

5. Structures:
City Hall Square Building.
Coliseum, Chicago.
Winton Building, Chicago — first reinforced concrete structure in that city.
Garland Building.
Harvester Building, Chicago.
Musical College Building.
Blast Furnaces and Heavy Foundations.
Ore Docks and Facilities.

6. Track Elevation Work:
For all principal railroad systems entering Chicago.

7. Drainage and Heavy Dredging:
Portions of North Shore Channel for Sanitary District of Chicago.
Portions of Calumet Sag Channel for Sanitary District of Chicago.

8. General:
Cantonments and hospitals during the World War.

In addition to his other work, Mr. Heyworth gave most generously of his time and efforts for the welfare and benefit of Lake Forest, Illinois. For ten years he served as city engineer for that community, and was active in the planning and rebuilding of Market Square. He also served as chairman for the zoning Ordinance Committee of the village. Always willing to give what was in his power for the advancement of the interests of Lake Forest, a community in which he lived and of which he was very fond, he was highly valued there for his splendid citizenship. He was a member of the Church of the Holy Spirit of Lake Forest and for many years had been a vestryman.

Although ever a busy man, Mr. Heyworth extended his activities beyond engineering and contracting. He was deeply interested in civic and philanthropic affairs, full of human sympathy, an enthusiastic yachtsman and fisherman, a lover of the great outdoors. He was one of the organizers of the Izaak Walton League of America, and remained one of the vice-presidents of its national organization up to the time of his death. For several years, he was president of the Chicago branch of the league. To his energy, enthusiasm and active coöperation may justly be attributed no small share of the credit for the tremendous growth and the great power for good which the league achieved during his lifetime, and the vital influence that it exercised toward conservation of the nation's outdoor life

and beauty. Other clubs and organizations with which he was affiliated were the Chicago and New York Yacht clubs, and the Onwentsia, Old Elm, Shore Acres, Chicago and Commercial clubs; and in the Commercial Club he was a member of the committee on water transportation. Especially was he active in the yachting clubs with which he was affiliated, having become a member of the Chicago organization in 1898, and having served as commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club in 1910, and again in 1913. In 1917, he was appointed chairman of the Chicago Yachtsmen's Naval Auxiliary, which subsequently was turned over to the United States Navy as an officers' training school, with 7,000 members.

Mr. Heyworth's interest in Yale University did not cease with his graduation in 1888. He was a member of the executive committee of the Yale Alumni Advisory Board, and was most active as chairman of the North Central Division for raising the Yale Endowment Fund of $20,000,000. He belonged to the Yale clubs of Chicago and New York, and also to the University and Harvard-Yale-Princeton clubs of Chicago.

He also was affiliated with several professional organizations; and, substantial as is the evidence of his energy and skill as expressed in the engineering and contracting achievements which remain as monuments to him throughout the country, a record of his career would not be complete without mention of the part that he took in these societies and among his own professional colleagues. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Chicago Engineers' Club and the Western Society of Engineers. Especially was he active in the Chicago Engineers' Club, and he probably did more than any other single individual to further its success and advancement in standing. To all of these organizations, however, he gave freely of his time, serving on many important committees; and his passing is deeply mourned, not only by the older members of the profession, but by a host of the younger engineers and contractors who came to him for advice and help in their troubles, and to whom he gave an unstinting measure of his broad training and ripe experience.

On January 15, 1902, at Southport, Connecticut, Mr. Heyworth married Martica Gookin Waterman, daughter of Edwin Southworth and Martica (Gookin) Waterman. She is descended from Robert Waterman, who came from Norwich, England, to America in 1636; from Major-General Daniel Gookin, born in 1612, died in 1687, the American founder of his line; and from Edwin Southworth, a son of Alice Southworth, who married (second) Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Heyworth had two children: 1. Frances Dimon, born August 24, 1903. 2. James Ormerod, Jr., born May 27, 1909.

It was on March 15, 1928, that Mr. Heyworth passed away at his home in Lake Forest, Illinois, his death having occurred but three hours after his return from Arizona, whither he had journeyed in the hope that the dry climate there would improve his health. His funeral services were held at the Church of the Holy Spirit, in Lake Forest, and representatives were present from most of the prominent business and social organizations of Chicago, to testify by their presence the sorrow felt by so many at the death of one whose every action had

been evidence of his loyalty to community, profession and country.

MARSTON, Thomas Brunton,

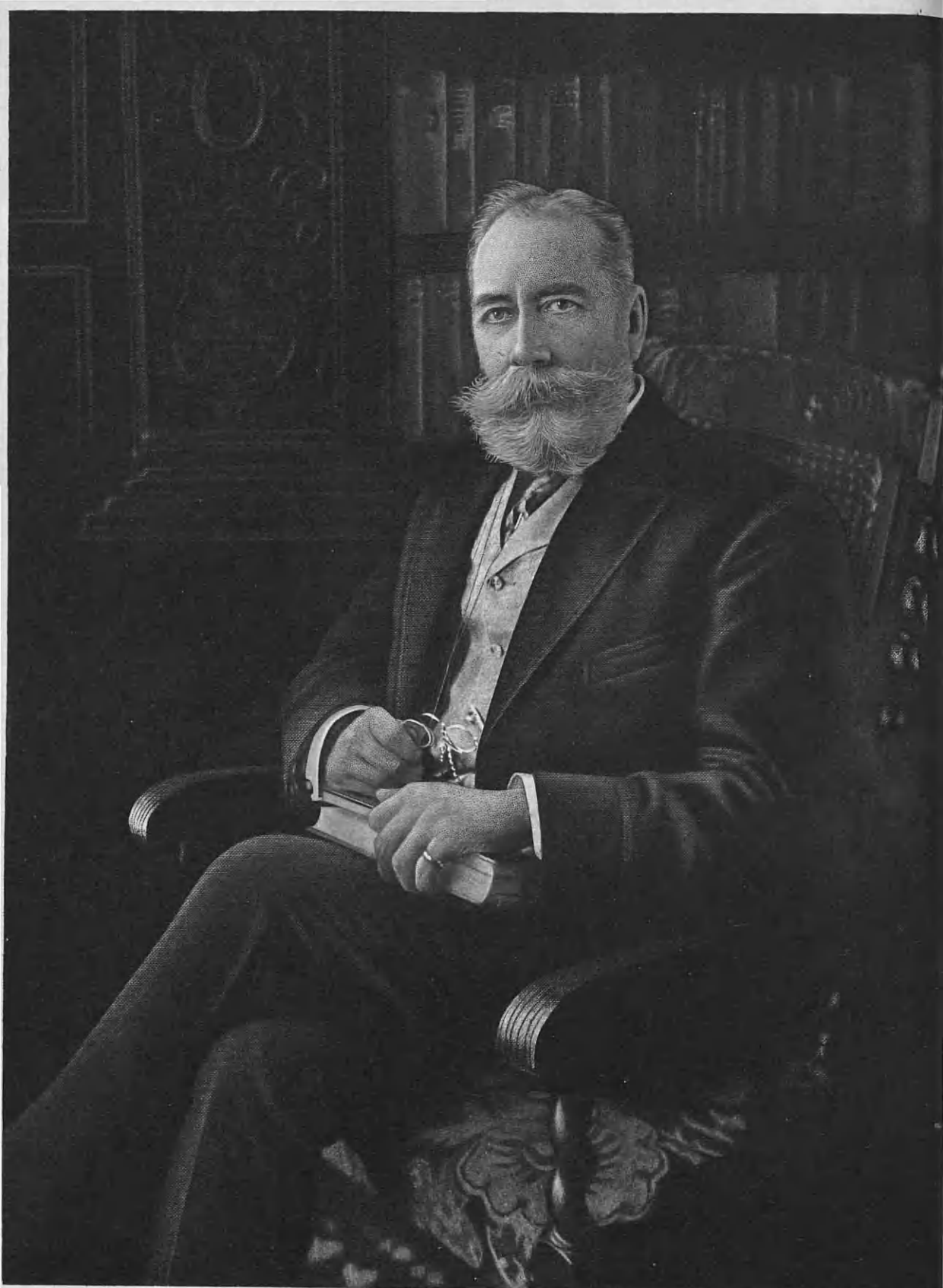
Executive.

When the late Thomas Brunton Marston passed away, the industrial interests of Chicago, Illinois, lost a keen and forceful personality, one who was ever alive to the need of the moment and had a seemingly miraculous foresight. His death was a great shock to his many friends, although it was not unexpected, for he had attained the Biblical age of threescore and ten, although to the last he retained the spirit of youth and the appearance of a man of a much younger age.

Mr. Marston was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 2, 1857, the son of Thomas and Emma Eloise (Catherwood) Marston, the former a prominent merchant and manufacturer, who died in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, in 1917. He was born in Carlisle, England, September 26, 1830, and came to this country as a young man, where he married Emma Eloise Catherwood, daughter of Robert Hamilton and Ellen (Bowles) Catherwood.

Following his early education in the public schools of Chicago, Thomas Brunton Marston entered Yale College, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879. He then studied law at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and finished his legal training at the Union College of Law, Chicago, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1881. He started with the firm of Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence, and later formed the partnership of Jameson, Marston & Augur, which later became Marston, Augur & Tuttle. At the death of Mr. Augur the firm was Marston & Tuttle, and, finally, was represented by the sole survivor, Thomas B. Marston. Mr. Marston was extensively interested in a number of prominent enterprises in the industrial world as well as in financial circles. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, of which he became a director and prominent stockholder. He was a director of the Ewart Manufacturing Company, which led to his later extensive interests in the Link-Belt Company, of which he was a director, stockholder, and a member of the executive committee. It was in 1905 that Mr. Marston, representing the Ewart interests on the board of directors of the Link-Belt Company, suggested a consolidation of the Link-Belt Engineering Company, the Link-Belt Machinery Company and the Ewart Manufacturing Company. The consolidation was effected, and Mr. Marston was a prominent and influential member of the board of directors of the combined companies until his death.

Ever to the fore in social activities, Mr. Marston was affiliated with a number of clubs and similar organizations. He was one of the founders of the University Club of Chicago and for several years held the office of vice-president. He was also president for a time of the Law Club of Chicago; a director of the Chicago Literary Society; Fellow of the National Geographical Society; member of the Onwentsia Club, the Yale-Harvard-Princeton Club and the Caxton Club; a director of the Yale Club of Chicago; member of the Art Institute of Chicago and the Chicago Historical Society; and president of the Chicago Nurs-



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Edmund Tyson

ery and Half-Orphan Asylum. He was, of course, a member of the Chicago Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association. His religious affiliations were with the Episcopal church, and he was for many years junior warden of St. James' Episcopal Church, Chicago, and later held the same post at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Lake Forest, Illinois. He was very fond of music and travel, and he had a fine collection of rare and valuable books.

On October 22, 1896, Mr. Marston married, in Chicago, Julia Dale Ewart, daughter of Thomas West and Jerusha Ann (Gear) Ewart, and a sister of William Dana Ewart, the inventor of the Link Belt. Thomas West Ewart, the father of Mrs. Marston, was a Doctor of Laws, a judge, and a member of the Second Constitutional Convention of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Marston had two children: 1. Dorothy Ewart, graduate of the private school of Miss Porter, Farmington, Connecticut. 2. Thomas Ewart, graduate of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts, 1923, and a Bachelor of Arts, of Yale, 1927.

It was on September 29, 1927, that Mr. Marston passed away at his home in Lake Forest, near Chicago. The news of his death was received by his many friends in legal, financial, business and social circles with the deepest and most sincere regret and sorrow, for all realized that they had not only lost a man of brilliant mind and wonderful forethought, but also that there had been taken from them a loyal, true and devoted friend.

LYON, Edmund,

Benefactor, Man of Affairs.

The good name achieved by the late Edmund Lyon, of Rochester, New York, will endure so long as there remain sufferers of the loss of hearing and speech to be benefited by his contribution of a method for the promotion of their education and usefulness to society. His chief aim was the happiness of the afflicted. So universal did his method of teaching articulation to the deaf become that he might truly be called a benefactor of the race. His associations in the business world, and his social and intellectual activities, covered a very broad field. He was esteemed one of Rochester's most representative citizens.

Edmund Lyon was descended from a family which has been highly respected in England, its original home, and in New England, where it later settled. The surname Lyon is generally derived from the old personal name, Lyon, no doubt originally bestowed in recognition of the bearer's resemblance to the king of beasts in strength or courage. The name of Lyoyne (alias Leoyn) Dining is in the Testa de Neville, an early English document, and Jacob *fil* Leonis occurs in the Hundred Rolls of Lincolnshire in the year 1273. Occasionally the name was derived from the city of Lyons, France, when an inhabitant of that city transferred his residence to England; Roger de Lyons is found in the Hundred Rolls of Wiltshire.

(Bardsley—"Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

Arms (Lyon)—Azure on a fesse or, between three plates, each charged with a griffin's head erased sable a lion passant between two cinquefoils gules.

Crest—On a pink flowered gules leaved vert a lion's head erased paly quarterly ermine and ermines.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

(I) Thomas Lyon, the immigrant an-

cestor of this family, was born in 1621, probably in England, although an attempt has been made to trace him to Glen Lyon in Perthshire, Scotland. It has also been said that he was the Thomas Lyon who served in Cromwell's army at the period of the English Revolution, but there is no proof of this statement. Probably he came from Suffolk, England, or near by, as he married the granddaughter of Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts, who was from County Suffolk. Our first record of him in America is a letter written to Governor Winthrop from Stamford, Connecticut, August 25, 1647. As Stamford was settled by people from Dorchester, Massachusetts, and vicinity, Thomas Lyon was probably in America some years previous to the writing of this letter. In 1652 he bought a house and lot in Stamford from William Potter; and on May 11, 1654, he bought from Thomas Shervington a house and lot at Fairfield, Connecticut, which he sold, November 1, 1655, to Daniel Frost. On February 13, 1676, together with John Banks, Sr., of Fairfield, he bought about sixty acres of land in Greenwich, on Byram River, and previous to this the town had granted them three hundred acres. The town records of March 5, 1676, show that he and Thomas Brown were to choose a house to be fortified in Rye, just across Byram River, and Thomas Lyon appears in 1683 in a list of inhabitants of Rye, in what is now Port Chester. His will was made December 6, 1689, and proved September 7, 1690.

Thomas Lyon married (first), before 1647, Martha Johanna, born in Groton Manor, County Suffolk, England, May 9, 1630, died in Stamford, Connecticut, about 1653; (second), about 1654, Mary Hoyt, daughter of Simon Hoyt of Stamford. Among the children of the second marriage was Thomas, of whom further.

(II) Thomas (2) Lyon, son of Thomas and Mary (Hoyt) Lyon, was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1673, and died at Rye, then in Connecticut, in April or May, 1739. He built a house near Byram Bridge which was still standing in 1907. He was a member of Governor Robert Hunter's Fusileers, mustered in New York and Westchester counties on February 24, 1711, for sixty-one days' service on the Canadian frontier. He married Abigail Ogden, daughter of John Ogden of Stamford, Connecticut. Among their children was Jonathan, of whom further.

(III) Jonathan Lyon, son of Thomas and Abigail (Ogden) Lyon, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, June 1, 1706, and died in North Castle, New York, in 1786. He married Elizabeth Mead, born in 1709, died after 1783, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Mead. Among their children was Jonathan, of whom further.

(IV) Jonathan (2) Lyon, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Mead) Lyon, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, November 14, 1728, and died in Bedford, New York, will proved January 24, 1787. During the Revolution he owned a stone house at Bedford and a farm outside the town. He married Anna Miller, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Smith) Miller of North Castle, New York. Among their children was Isaac, of whom further.

(V) Isaac Lyon, son of Jonathan and Anna (Miller) Lyon, was born in Bedford, Westchester County, New York, in 1772, and died at Rush, Monroe County, New York, September 19, 1857. He removed from Bedford to Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, before 1799,

and thence to Rush in Monroe County. He married, in Bedford, in 1791, Mercy Armstrong, born in Bedford, March 17, 1772, died May 7, 1836, who is buried in the Baptist cemetery at Burnt Hills, Ballston. Among their children was Harrison Armstrong, of whom further.

(VI) Harrison Armstrong Lyon, son of Isaac and Mercy (Armstrong) Lyon, was born in Burnt Hills, Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, September 13, 1813, and died in Rochester, New York, October 17, 1900. He attended the district schools of his native town, and at the age of twelve went to Rochester, where he joined his brother Edmund, a wool merchant, who was in business in that city. Early in life Harrison A. Lyon learned the nursery business, and he later founded the firm of Lyon and Fiske, nurserymen, one of the pioneers in that business in Western New York. He was much interested in municipal affairs, having served the Brighton district as a member of the Board of Education; and when he was elected to represent this district in the State Assembly in 1859, the appointment was a fitting tribute to his high qualities of citizenship. He was prominent also in the affairs of the church, a member and elder of the Brighton Presbyterian congregation, a liberal contributor at all times, and an example of sturdy integrity and unassuming worth. He married, September 23, 1851, Fanny Minerva Gale. (Gale VII.) They were the parents of two children: Edmund, of whom further, and Elizabeth Gale, who married William Wisner Chapin, of Rochester.

(VII) Edmund Lyon, son of Harrison Armstrong and Fanny Minerva (Gale) Lyon, was born at Brighton, New York, June 4, 1855. His parents gave particular attention to his early and college preparatory education, and counselled him wisely with regard to the pursuit of advanced studies in higher institutions. He received his degree on graduation from the University of Rochester in the class of 1877. He next entered Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1880.

Although a member of the bar of the State of New York, Mr. Lyon was never a practising lawyer, as his natural bent of mind led him into the field of inventions. He was deeply interested in all machinery, and worked laboriously in machine shops inventing many practical devices, some of which were patented. His concern to devise some method for helping a deaf friend to get, through touch, the spoken drama, turned his attention to the Rochester School for the Deaf, where he met Dr. Z. F. Westervelt, and from that time on he became actively and absorbingly interested in methods of educating the deaf. Here he also met Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who recognized at once Mr. Lyon's inventive genius and supplied him with hs father's treatise on "Visible Speech," which was the basis for the "Lyon Phonetic Manual," which Mr. Lyon devised as an aid in the teaching of speech to deaf children, this manual being used in many of the schools in this country as well as in China and Japan. Mr. Lyon was invited by Mr. Bell, during the beginning days of aircraft, to visit Badeck, Dr. Bell's home in Nova Scotia, where he worked with the doctor and his mechanics on flying machines, attending with others the initial flight of Glenn Curtiss, at Hammondsport, on Cayuga Lake, New York.

In 1877 Mr. Lyon became a volunteer teacher at the Western New York In-

stitute for Deaf Mutes, and in the seven years that he held that place he experienced the joy that comes from devotion to such service. He became one of the most expert teachers of the deaf.

In 1891, Mr. Lyon interpreted his "Phonetic Manual" before the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf. Dr. Bell declared that Mr. Lyon's method marked a new epoch in the history of articulation teaching in America. As the successor of Dr. Bell, Mr. Lyon was elected president of this association, and was still holding that office at the time of his death.

Very beautiful were the many touches of active kindliness and personal attention given by Mr. Lyon to his charges in connection with his work at the Western New York Institute for Deaf Mutes. It was a pretty custom with him for years to give the pupils there a party on his birthday, and to these happy affairs they looked forward with the eagerness of youth. No group invaded by the great sorrow of his death was more deeply grieved than the pupils of the institute, who loved him as a father.

Education in a variety of forms commanded the interest of this broad-minded man. He was a trustee and treasurer of the Rochester Atheneum and Mechanics Institute; trustee of his *alma mater*, the University of Rochester; vice-president of the Rochester Dental Dispensary and the first vice-president of the Rochester Friendly Home.

In the business life of Rochester, Mr. Lyon was a leader for many years. He held a large vested interest in the Eastman Kodak Company; he was managing director of the North East Electric Company, and a director of the Lincoln National Bank. He served as secretary of the New York State Board of Charities in 1895-96, as State examiner for schools for the deaf from 1895 to 1898, as a member of the board of managers of the New York State Industrial and Agricultural School, as a trustee of the Infants' Summer Hospital, and as president of Riverside Cemetery.

He was affiliated with the National Institute of Social Sciences, the Society of the Genesee, and Beta Phi Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon; of Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Rochester he was esteemed a distinguished member. In organized social activities, he was a member of the Pundit Club, the Genesee Valley Club and the Country Club of Rochester. His strong religious nature had as one of its outlets of service the Brighton Presbyterian Church, where he had been an attendant since childhood, and which he served as trustee. He gladly assumed the major part of the burden incidental to the building of the new edifice, and he was indefatigable in his work and most liberal in his contributions therefor.

Mr. Lyon married, June 2, 1896, Carolyn Hamilton Talcott (see Talcott IX). They became the parents of two sons, who died in infancy, and three daughters: 1. Elzabeth Hamilton, married, February 9, 1922, James Howard Kidd, Jr., of Rochester; child, Carolyn Gale. 2. Carolyn Sibyl, married, January 29, 1928, Francis Kirk Remington of Rochester. 3. Linda Gale, married, June 2, 1928, John Van Voorhis of Rochester.

The death summons of Mr. Lyon came at his home in Rochester, April 24, 1920, after an illness of only twenty-four hours, in his sixty-fifth year. His bark has been gently wafted into the safe harbor of eternal rest, the reward

of a great heart and a noble soul. The beneficiaries of his ministry are legion, and for generations to come those bound by a kinship of affliction will rise up and call him blessed.

Many warm tributes and messages of condolence that came to the family of Mr. Lyon on the occasion of his passing attest to the deep sense of loss that prevailed among those associations with which he had been so intimately identified. The board of managers of the State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry, New York, on May 11, 1920, adopted the following resolutions on the death of Mr. Lyon, who was a member of the board:

It is with a deep sense of loss and personal sorrow that we record today the death of Mr. Edmund Lyon, which occurred on Saturday, April twenty-fourth. Mr. Lyon was appointed to this Board of Managers by Governor Charles S. Whitman, in March, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and from then until the time of his death he has served this institution most faithfully and intelligently.

To say that he was a man of outstanding qualities of mind and heart is not eulogy but simple truth. Few men had that rare combination of ability and disposition to serve his fellow-men that characterized Edmund Lyon. His bearing was always that of a gentleman, for he was by nature refined and truly democratic. He had a special sympathy for the handicapped ones of life, regardless of whether their limitations were mental, moral or physical. His contributions to the methods of educating deaf mutes won national recognition, and his contributions of time, money and thought for other unfortunates were no less noteworthy. The intelligent and devoted attention which he gave to the work of the board was typical of the man in all his relations of life. We shall miss his kindly humor, his spirit of good cheer, his sympathetic interests, and his broad outlook, as we face the problems of the future, but in it all we shall cherish the memory of the man whom we not only admired but loved. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our appreciation of the services of Mr. Edmund Lyon as a member of the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural and Industrial School, and our sense of loss and personal sorrow because of his death. And be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be incorporated in the records of this Board, and a copy thereof sent to the members of his family so sorely afflicted at this time.

The executive committee of the board of trustees of the University of Rochester, on April 20, 1920, gave expression to the following appreciation of Mr. Lyon's services as a member of the board:

The Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University of Rochester, New York, have learned with great sorrow of the death of Edmund Lyon. Mr. Lyon was graduated from the University in 1877, having been a faithful and capable student. During all his subsequent life he has been a loyal and generous friend of his *alma mater*. In 1911 he was chosen to be a trustee of the University, and has fulfilled that trust with fidelity and devotion. In counsel he has been wise, thoughtful and painstaking; in financial assistance he has been constant and generous; and in his association with his colleagues he has been the alert, friendly, consistent Christian gentleman that all who knew him learned to love with deep respect. His death brings irreparable loss to the University, and the pain of great personal sorrow to each of his colleagues in this Board.

The faculty of the University of Rochester, on the same date as the above, made formal record of its sorrow at the passing of Mr. Lyon:

The faculty of the University of Rochester desire to record their sorrow in the death of Edmund Lyon, a graduate and trustee of the University. In all that concerned our work, he has constantly taken a deep and intelligent interest, and for our personal welfare he has shown generous concern. He was an excellent student, a loyal alumnus, a true friend, and a good man.

The North East Electric Company's board of directors, on April 26, 1920, took the following formal notice of the death of Mr. Lyon, who was the managing director of the company.

In the death of our associate, Edmund Lyon, we have suffered an irreparable loss. The longer we knew him the more we were impressed with the many-sidedness of his character. The keenness of his mind made easy the solution of intricate problems. His long look ahead made for broadness in his decision. His sense of absolute justice and fair play made his negotiations satisfactory to all concerned. For all these things he had our respect and admiration.

But there were other things in his character for which we loved him. His kindly consideration in his relation with others; his cheery greetings; his many quiet acts of kindness; the timely letters; the flowers; the word of sympathy, all were a part of his daily life, and revealed the generosity and tenderness of his nature.

And now he is gone, and we miss his presence and his counsel, and yet he is not gone, he is with us still, for "his works do follow him."

We extend to his wife and family our deepest sympathy, and may the heritage left them in the memory of his noble life be their comfort through all their days.

("Lyon Memorial," Vol. III, pp. 28-203; family data.)

(The Gale Line).

Arms—Azure a fesse argent between three saltires or.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

The English surname Gale originated to designate a resident near the *gaole*, a word brought in by the Normans, and taken from the old French *jaiole*, English jail. Johannes del Gayle and Willelmus Gayle are in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire in 1379. In the southwest of England it is sometimes Gall, probably meaning a Welshman.

(Bardsley—"Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Richard Gale, the founder of this family in America, first appears on the New England records in 1640, as the purchaser of a "homestall" of six of the nine acres of the town plot, first granted to Elder Richard Browne. On December 2, 1661, he purchased two hundred and fifty acres from Richard Dummer, being the northeastern half of the Oldham farm in Watertown, Massachusetts, which until 1854 was the Gale home. His will, dated February 25, 1678-79, was proved April 1, 1679. He died March 22, 1678-79. He married Mary, and among their children was Abraham, of whom further.

(II) Abraham Gale, son of Richard and Mary Gale, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1643, and died there September 15, 1718. He was admitted freeman October 11, 1682, and was a selectman of Watertown in 1706 and 1718. He married, September 3, 1673, Sarah Fiske, died May 14, 1728, aged about seventy-two, daughter of Nathan Fiske of Watertown. Among their children was Abraham, of whom further.

(III) Abraham (2) Gale, son of Abraham and Sarah (Fiske) Gale, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1674, and died there after 1750. He was an extensive farmer on the old homestead, and was selectman in 1718. He sold the homestead to his son Samuel, March 10, 1726-27. He married, December 6, 1699, Rachel Parkhurst, born December 30, 1678, died January 30, 1767, daughter of John and Abigail (Gorham) Parkhurst of Watertown, and granddaughter of George Parkhurst who came from England to America. Among their children was Josiah, of whom further.

(IV) Josiah Gale, son of Abraham

and Rachel (Parkhurst) Gale, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, April 8, 1722, and died at Sutton, Massachusetts. He settled in Sutton about 1742, and had a large farm there. He took part in the campaign to Sheffield for the relief of Fort William Henry, in August, 1757, in the French and Indian War. He married Elizabeth, and among their children was Henry, of whom further.

(V) Henry Gale, son of Josiah and Elizabeth Gale, was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, March 22, 1752, and died in Brighton, Monroe County, New York, August 13, 1836. He settled in New Paris, afterwards called Ward, and now Auburn, Massachusetts, and served in the Revolutionary War. He served at the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775, under Captain John Crowl, and in the Northern Army, Captain Abel Mason's company, Colonel Job Cushing's regiment, August 16, to November 20, 1777. In 1778 he removed to Princeton, Massachusetts, where he had a good farm; he was captain of a company from Princeton aiding Shays' Rebellion, in 1786, but was pardoned by the governor. About 1790 he went to Barre, Vermont, and removed from there to New York State some time before his death. He married, January 16, 1772, Elizabeth Drury of Worcester. Among their children was Justus W., of whom further.

(VI) Justus W. Gale, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Drury) Gale, was born probably in Princeton, Massachusetts, February 20, 1788, and died in Brighton, Monroe County, New York, June 12, 1865. He built a store in 1823, began the nursery business in Brighton in 1837, and was town supervisor in 1853. He married Philinda Root of Pittsford, Monroe County, New York, and among their children was Fanny Minerva, of whom further.

(VII) Fanny Minerva Gale, daughter of Justus W. and Philinda (Root) Gale, was born in Brighton, Monroe County, New York, November 9, 1823. She married, September 23, 1851, Harrison Armstrong Lyon (see Lyon VI).

(Gale—"Gale Family Records," pp. 7-40; 78-84; D. A. R. Lineage Books, Vol. LIII, p. 333; Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution, Vol. VI, p. 232; "Landmarks of Monroe County," pp. 239-40; family data.)

(The Talcott Line).

Arms—Argent, on a pale sable three roses of the field.

Crest—A demi-griffin erased argent gorged with a collar sable, charged with three roses of the field.

Motto—*Virtus sola nobilitas.*

(Crozier—"General Armory.")

This is an uncommon surname, though evidently English, and little is known of its origin. Possibly it was first used to designate one who lived in a tall cottage. The ancestry of the American ancestor has been traced to Colchester, County Essex, England.

(The Family in England).

(I) John Talcott possessed real estate in Colchester, County Essex, England, and in adjacent towns, which he bequeathed to his children and grandchildren. He was a descendant of the Warwickshire Talcotts, and was living in Colchester before 1558. He died in November, 1606. John Talcott married (first) a Wells; (second) Marie Pullen. Among the children of the first marriage was John, of whom further.

(II) John (2) Talcott, son of John Talcott, settled in Braintree, County Es-

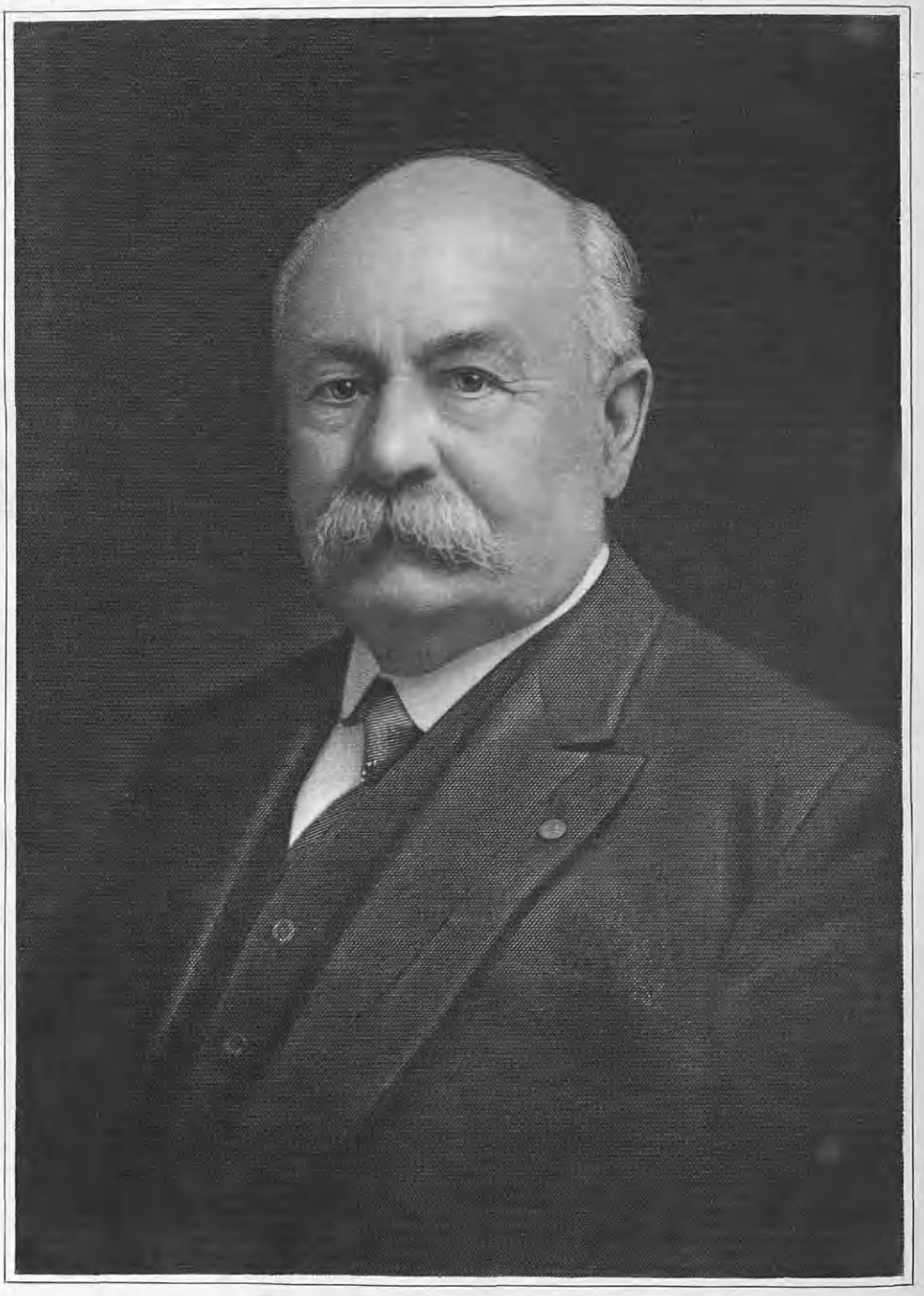
sex, about fourteen miles from his father's home, and died there in 1604, leaving a family of six children. He married Anne Skinner, daughter of William Skinner, and among their children was John, of whom further.

(The Family in America).

(I) John (3) Talcott, son of John and Anne (Skinner) Talcott, was born in Braintree, County Essex, England, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, in March, 1660. He and his family came to America with the Rev. Mr. Hooker's company, in the ship, "Lion," which sailed from England, June 22, 1632, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, September 16, 1632. This company first settled in Newtown, now Cambridge, where John Talcott was admitted as a freeman November 6, 1632; and he was one of the Newtown representatives to the General Court May 14, 1634. At the town meeting February 4, 1634, he was chosen one of the seven selectmen elected to do the business of the town. He owned four houses in the "west end." When the Hooker company decided to remove to Connecticut, John Talcott sold all his possessions in Newtown (May 1, 1636), and with about a hundred others left in June of that year and founded Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Talcott had sent Nicholas Clark, a carpenter, in 1635, to build him a house, which was the first built by any of the company. He was one of the committee appointed May 1, 1637, to decide as to war with the Pequot Indians, and was a selectman in 1643, 1644, and 1648; a deputy in 1637-39; and one of the chief magistrates of the Connecticut colony until his death. He married, in England, Dorothy Mott, daughter of (probably) Mark Mott, Esquire, and Frances (Gutter) Mott. Among their children was Samuel, of whom further.

(II) Samuel Talcott, son of John and Dorothy (Mott) Talcott, was born in Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, in 1634 or 1635, and died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, January 5, 1710-11. He graduated from Harvard College in 1658, and was a freeman in 1662. His father settled him upon land which he owned in Wethersfield. From 1669 to 1684 he was commissioner for Wethersfield, and from 1670 to 1684 deputy to the General Court. On May 12, 1677, he was confirmed lieutenant of the Wethersfield train band, and he was captain of the troop of Hartford County, October 16, 1681. From 1683, except during Andros' administration, until his death, he was Governor's assistant. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Glastonbury. He married (first), November 6, 1661, Hannah Holyoke, born June 9, 1644, died in Wethersfield, February 2, 1677-78, daughter of the Hon. Elizur and Mary (Pynchon) Holyoke of Springfield, Massachusetts; he married (second), August 6, 1679, Mary, who died January 5, 1710-11, aged seventy-three. Among the children of the first marriage was Benjamin, of whom further.

(III) Benjamin Talcott, son of Samuel and Hannah (Holyoke) Talcott, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, March 1, 1674, and died in Glastonbury, Connecticut, November 12, 1727. He settled in Glastonbury and built a house in 1699, on the farm bequeathed to him by his father. He was a deacon and a lieutenant in the train band. He married (first), January 5, 1699, Sarah Hollister, daughter of John and Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister of Wethersfield, who died October



Philo F. Talcott

15, 1715; (second) name unknown. Among the children of the first marriage was Benjamin, of whom further.

(IV) Benjamin (2) Talcott, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Hollister) Talcott, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, June 27, 1702, and died in Bolton, Connecticut, March 9, 1785. He was a farmer on the lands inherited from his father in Bolton. He married (first), August 26, 1724, Esther Lyman, born February 15, 1698, died August 23, 1736, daughter of John and Mindwell (Pomeroy) Lyman of Northampton, Massachusetts; (second) Deborah Gillett. Among the children of the first marriage was Caleb, of whom further.

(V) Caleb Talcott, son of Benjamin and Esther (Lyman) Talcott, was born in Bolton, Connecticut, May 12, 1733, and died there in April, 1802. He married (first), March 22, 1759, Martha Parsons, born June 20, 1732, died March 6, 1767, daughter of Hezekiah Parsons of Windsor, Connecticut; (second), November 26, 1767, Rachel Andros. Among the children of the first marriage was Caleb, of whom further.

(VI) Caleb (2) Talcott, son of Caleb and Martha (Parsons) Talcott, was born in Bolton, Connecticut, December 20, 1764, and died there in 1801. He married Lydia Baker, daughter of Daniel Baker of Bolton, Connecticut. Among their children was Alden, of whom further.

(VII) Alden Talcott, son of Caleb and Lydia (Baker) Talcott, was born in Bolton, Connecticut, June 23, 1798, and died in Rockville, Connecticut, December 24, 1869. He married (first), October, 1824, Emily Steadman of Rockville, born August 14, 1806; (second) Statira Grant of Vernon, Connecticut, born March 16, 1810, daughter of Elisha and Electa (Fuller) Grant. She was a descendant of Matthew Grant of Windsor, Connecticut, who was also the ancestor of General U. S. Grant's family. Among the children of the second marriage was Philo F., of whom further.

(VIII) Philo F. Talcott, son of Alden and Statira (Grant) Talcott, was born in Vernon, Connecticut, April 23, 1834, on the old Talcott homestead. He engaged in farming until he reached the age of seventeen, when ambition and the enthusiasm of youth led him to seek a wider horizon in the city of Hartford. He found employment in a drygoods store, and after learning the essentials of this business went to New York, where he was employed in the old A. T. Stewart store, one of the leading establishments of its day. He remained here until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he immediately returned to Hartford and enlisted in the Union army. He joined the Twenty-first Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and in 1862 was made a second lieutenant in Company A. In October of the same year he was promoted to first lieutenant in Company I, and on October 12, 1864, he received his commission as captain, and was assigned to the command of Company K. In the many engagements in which he took part, Captain Talcott proved himself a good soldier, strong and resourceful, and ready at all times to give his utmost in the service of his flag and country.

After the war he returned once more to Hartford, and in 1866 entered the china, crockery and glassware business, which he continued for sixteen years. In 1882 he left the business and removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained for twenty-five years. He returned to the old homestead in Connecticut in 1907,

and later went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Edmund Lyon, of Rochester, New York, where he now resides. Captain Talcott enjoys good health at the age of ninety-four, and is the oldest Civil War veteran in Rochester.

Captain Talcott married (first), November 24, 1858, at Hartford, Caroline C. Hamilton; (second), November 21, 1868, Louise C. Gilbert. Philo F. and Caroline C. (Hamilton) Talcott were the parents of Carolyn Hamilton, of whom further.

(IX) Carolyn Hamilton Talcott, daughter of Captain Philo F. and Caroline C. (Hamilton) Talcott, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 28, 1861. She married, June 2, 1896, Edmund Lyon (Lyon VII).

(Talcott—"Talcott Pedigree," pp. 22-24, 94-95, 104, 147, 168, 183, 184, 185; Stiles—"Ancient Windsor," Vol. II, p. 325; family data.)

POND, Irving Kane,

Architect.

Irving Kane Pond is an internationally known architect and a highly-respected citizen of the city of Chicago, Illinois. Some of the most beautiful buildings in Chicago and other cities of the United States have been designed by Mr. Pond. He is also a man who has done much for the general art of architecture, both as a member of numerous architectural associations, and as the author of a number of essays and one most elucidating volume on the subject: "The Meaning of Architecture." In all, Mr. Pond holds a most important position in architectural circles.

Born on May 1, 1857, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Mr. Pond is the son of Elihu Bartlit and Mary Barlow (Allen) Pond, and a direct descendant of Samuel Pond (who died in 1651), who voyaged to America from England with Governor John Winthrop in the good ship "Arabella," and settled, in 1630, in Connecticut. Elihu Bartlit Pond, the father, born July 15, 1826, died May 4, 1898, was a noted editor and publisher of Michigan. He was the first president of the Michigan Press Association; besides which, Mr. Pond was for many years a servant of the people of his community and his State as well. For he was not only president and secretary of the Ann Arbor School Board for many years, during which time he contributed greatly toward shaping the educational policies of the entire State of Michigan, but he was also a State Senator from Michigan.

Irving Kane Pond received his early education in the public schools of the city in which he was born, and he later attended the Ann Arbor High School, from which he graduated in the year 1875. Upon completion of his studies there, he next enrolled as a student at the University of Michigan, from which learned institution he graduated with the class of 1879, at which time he received the degree of Civil Engineer. He later studed architecture abroad during the years 1883 and 1884, after which he completed a rather extensive tour of Europe. It might be well to mention in this paragraph that Mr. Pond received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the University of Michigan in the year 1911. He first began practicing his art in Chicago during the year 1879, and later, with his brother, Allen B. Pond, he formed the firm of Pond & Pond. Success met their efforts from the very start, until today, as has been stated, many noted buildings in Chicago and elsewhere stand as tributes to their ability.

George Mather Forbes

Among the more important structures designed by Mr. Pond are the Michigan Union; the student and the alumni clubs at Ann Arbor; the Memorial Union at the Purdue University; the Memorial Unions at the Michigan State College at East Lansing, and at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. For the fine work which Mr. Pond has accomplished, he was recently made a corresponding member of the Central Association of Austrian Architects (Vienna), and an honorary member of the German Institute of Architects (Berlin).

Mr. Pond represented the American Institute of Architects and the United States Government as well, at the International Congress of Architects, held at Rome and Venice, in October, 1911. Mr. Pond was also a member under the famous Lowden and, for a time, under the equally famous Small of the Illinois State Board of Art Advisers. His firm, Pond & Pond, was awarded the Gold Medal at the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects during the year 1909. During the turbulent period of the World War, Mr. Pond served as assistant examiner for the United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board of the Great Lakes District.

He is a Fellow and past president (1910-11) of the American Institute of Architects; past president of the Chicago Chapter of this same organization; and a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. In his club and social life, Mr. Pond is affiliated with the Chicago Literary Club, of which he was the fiftieth president; founder and member of the Little Room; member of the Cliff Dwellers; a charter member of the University Club; member of the City Club; and a founder of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club; and he is a charter member of the Circus Fans' Association of America—this latter an organization which permits him to keep up his intimate contacts with circus people and circus performers, particularly those in the acrobatic field, an art which appeals greatly to Mr. Pond, and one in which he himself has no small skill. Indeed, he has been photographed in the midst of his arduous exercises on his seventieth birthday. Performing these aerial feats is not simply a physical duty to Mr. Pond, but rather, a pleasure; to use his own words, "the poetry of recreational exercise."

FORBES, George Mather,

Professor of Philosophy.

The educational system of New York generally, and that of the city of Rochester in particular, have been greatly improved through the force, influence and progressive methods employed by Dr. George Mather Forbes, who occupies the chair of philosophy at the University of Rochester. Marked advance in the ethics of the teaching profession is based on the code of his preparation. Founded both on a liberal and a specialized education, received at institutions in this country and abroad, Dr. Forbes' equipment of acknowledged high rating supplements a native endowment for the very superior work that he continues to achieve at the University of Rochester. To him also must credit be accorded for the success in large measure that attended the reorganization of the Rochester school department into one of the most progressive public systems of education in this country.

Rev. Merrill Forbes, father of Dr.

Forbes, was a markedly successful Baptist minister in Western New York for many years, and exerted a strong spiritual influence upon the people of his different pastorates. He married Maria Jane Palmer, daughter of George Palmer, of Sodus, Wayne County, New York, in which place her husband was ordained to the ministry. She was gifted with many intellectual qualities, and was a model homemaker and mother, from whom her four sons and two daughters inherited much that was worth while in character and mind.

Dr. George Mather Forbes was born in Middlesex, Yates County, New York, June 13, 1853, and was prepared for college at Medina High School, Orleans County, New York. He passed the first "regents examination" issued by the State Board of Regents at Albany, New York. Having completed the course at Middlebury Academy, Wyoming, New York, he with his brother, the late John F. Forbes, also a widely known educator in his time, matriculated at the University of Rochester in the fall of 1871. At the end of the freshman year his funds had become exhausted, and he went to work in Wyoming harvest fields to earn enough money to meet his arrears to his landlady, but his wages were not sufficient to guarantee an early return to the university. He obtained an appointment as principal of an academy in Alexander, Genesee County, New York, and a successful year in that position was followed by appointment to the principalship of the Union School at Arcade, Wyoming County, New York. There he demonstrated that he was big enough both physically and mentally for the job, to the immense satisfaction of the School Board president, who had been fearful that the "big boys" would throw him out of the window as they had his predecessor. At the close of his year at Arcade, he and his brother, John F. Forbes, who had been teaching for two years, withdrew their savings from the bank and went to Europe. They spent a year in study at the great educational centers, Berlin and Paris, in visiting Naples and climbing Mount Vesuvius, concluding their stay abroad with a visit to the "Eternal City," where they saw Garibaldi, the founder of the new Italy, and were received in audience of Pope Pius IX.

On Dr. Forbes' return to this country he resumed the post of principal of the Union School in Arcade, New York, at an increase in salary, remaining there one year at the end of which he re-entered the University of Rochester to complete his course. He was granted a year of credit on presentation of his certificate of work done abroad, and he was permitted to enter the junior class, graduating in 1878, seven years from the time he first entered the university, and with the highest rating of scholarship. At Commencement he won the first prize for the Davis Medal, and was awarded the Sherman graduate fellowship in economics upon presentation of his thesis, following an additional year of graduate work. The fellowship at that time yielded three hundred dollars, to provide for the expense of graduate study and preparation of the required thesis. In the fall of 1878, Dr. Forbes joined Albert Chadwick, a graduate of Rochester, in the management of the Overhiser Preparatory School, Brooklyn, New York, an institution of high standing, which was almost exclusively devoted to the preparation of students for Harvard University.

Three years of most excellent admin-

istration and instruction, passed by Dr. Forbes at the Overhiser School, ended with an appointment by President Anderson of Rochester as assistant professor of Greek at the university, and he entered on his notable career as a college professor in September, 1881. In 1886, he succeeded Dr. Asahel Kendrick, who retired, as full professor of Greek. President Anderson also turned over to him the course in ethics for seniors. Dr. Anderson's successor, Dr. David Jayne Hill, soon after assuming the presidency, assigned Dr. Forbes to the course in logic, and in 1894 he was appointed to the chair of philosophy and education, which for years had been the goal of his ambition.

In response to a widespread and urgent demand, Dr. Forbes offered courses in general psychology, educational psychology, science and philosophy of education, and history of education. The registration immediately was large, and he organized Saturday classes for teachers in active service, giving also a course of lectures open to all teachers eager to develop the foundation principles upon which a science of education must rest. The beneficial results from this work of Dr. Forbes are incalculable.

For twelve years Dr. Forbes served on the Rochester Board of Education, for the last six years of that period as its president. He and his colleagues accomplished a heroic task in the reorganization of the public school system of that city, and in advancing the morale of the teaching force. A résumé of the deplorable condition in the schools of Rochester which faced Dr. Forbes and his associates will shed light on the magnitude of the work undertaken and performed. In the years immediately preceding 1900, the better element in the city had become thoroughly incensed because of the low estate into which the school sytem as a whole had been allowed to descend. So serious had the situation become that attention from the entire State was focused upon it, and it had its culmination in a scorching excoriation by Governor (later President) Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by a threat of severe official action unless there was prompt evidence of an intention to improve the decadent state of affairs. In the hope of bringing about a better order of things, Dr. Frank F. Dow, then a member of the Board of Education, drafted a bill, which, with some amendments, was passed by the New York Legislature. The bill provided for a board of five commissioners, to be elected at large and to have full control of the school system, both as to education and finance. Dr. Forbes was nominated as a candidate for election for the new board, and with the consent of President Rhees of the University of Rochester he accepted the candidacy. There was a stirring and instructive campaign, in which he made many addresses to the voters, the result being his election to the new board, which assumed direction of the schools, January 1, 1900. This first campaign was followed at the end of each four years by a similar contest. In the face of an alleged conservative element which chiefly constituted the opposition to the new order of things, the supporters of the forward movement were forced to rearrange their lines of contest for each succeeding election. In recognition of his fine professional equipment and thorough knowledge of the issues involved, there was successively renewed demand upon Dr. Forbes for service in each campaign, which eventuated in his election to succeed himself.

By the time that his retirement was in order, the reorganization and basic new policy for the schools had become so thoroughly understood by the community that it expressed its appreciation and approval by accepting the educational system as established by Dr. Forbes and his colleagues, and subsequent elections hinged almost solely on the question of fitness of candidates for service on the board.

A second visit to Europe, in 1905, furnished Dr. Forbes with valuable material from his studies of primary and secondary school methods in England, Scotland, France, Germany and Italy, which he incorporated in reports and lectures to teachers, that they might receive benefit in working out in their own schools the approved methods and efficiency of European schools. This contribution by Dr. Forbes to the city of Rochester's educational system can never be fully compensated, since not only the present but the future years are its beneficiaries.

Dr. Forbes was honored with the presidency of the New York State Teachers' Association, while he was president of the Rochester Board of Education. He was also a member of the association's executive committee, at whose urgent request he prepared a code of ethics for the teachers of the State, which was adopted and published by the association in 1913. It is this code that has received nation-wide recognition.

When president of the Rochester Board of Education, Dr. Forbes and his fellow-members obtained the use of the schools as "Social Centers," in the interest of a broader education and a better and more intelligent citizenship. After a most successful course, this great and very hopeful movement was suppressed to a very marked degree by hostile political interests.

The outstanding civic achievements of Dr. Forbes were not wholly in the interest of the public schools. During the "free silver" hysteria, when an attempt was made to elect a President on that issue, he wrote a syllabus for a course of public lectures on "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," as a contribution to the refutation of what he held to be a dangerous doctrine. His syllabus was published by the Board of Regents at Albany, and it was made the basis of courses of lectures for two successive seasons, in Rochester, Buffalo and towns in their vicinity. Dr. Forbes was elected president of the Rochester Young Men's Christian Association in 1884, and served in that office until 1891. During his régime a building to house the association's interests was erected at South Avenue and Court Street. At its dedication, November 2, 1890, Chauncey M. Depew made the presentation address on behalf of the donors, and Dr. Forbes responded with a speech of acceptance on behalf of the association.

Dr. Forbes married (first), in Brooklyn, New York, Prudie Hodgman Gordon, born February 15, 1851, died January 21, 1903, daughter of Stephen Decatur Gordon, and teacher in the public schools. Of this marriage there were two children: 1. Gordon Merrill, born February 17, 1882, died December 24, 1897, during his second year at high school. 2. Florence, born July 22, 1887, married Dr. Douglas Killam, late professor of mathematics at the University of Alberta, Canada. Dr. Killam served with distinction throughout the World War as an officer in the Canadian Army. He died of accidental drowning in 1923. Dr. Forbes

married (second), in 1918, Edith Willis Linn, widow of Samuel H. Linn and daughter of Dr. F. L. H. Willis and Love M. (Whitcomb) Willis, of Rochester, New York, both of old New England families.

In the performance of his work as head of the department of philosophy at the University of Rochester, Dr. Forbes is very happily rendering a constructive service in the cause of advanced education. The increase in the number of students registered in his department from year to year is an attest of the sustained popularity and interest in the course that he interprets.

OSGOOD, Roy Clifton,

Banker.

Large affairs in banking, particularly as they apply to law, or as applied to by the law, have claimed the course of Roy Clifton Osgood's career to the present time (1928). In Chicago, Illinois, where he has been resident for several years, he is well known to both financial and legal spheres. As a vice-president of the First Trust and Savings Bank, which institution has a capital and surplus totaling fifteen millions of dollars, he represents one of the greatest banking and trust organizations in the Chicago area. His record, much abridged, is presented herewith.

Roy Clifton Osgood was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 9, 1876, son of Alfred Gilbert and Sarah Ann (Sweeny) Osgood. He graduated from high school at Athol, Massachusetts, in 1893, at the age of seventeen years, and later, 1903, took the degree of Bachelor of Laws from George Washington University, Washington, District of Columbia. Meanwhile, upon graduation from secondary school, 1893, he had begun his career in banking, as clerk in a bank of Athol, in which position he continued for seven years, until proceeding to the nation's capital for the study of law in 1900. In Washington, as a student and thereafter for two years, 1900-05, he served as clerk in the Department of Commerce and Labor. From 1905 until 1906 he practiced law in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and left this practice to become associated with the legal department of the First Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, in the latter year. He has been identified with this bank through the years that have followed, having been named a vice-president in 1919, after thirteen years of service which were marked for their talent and integrity in the institution's welfare.

Distinctions accruing to Roy Clifton Osgood have been many. He is a member of the American Investment Bankers' Association, of which he was president, 1920-21; the National Tax Association, the American Economics Association, the American Bankers' Association, of which he was member and chairman of the Inheritance Tax Committee, 1925-28; member of the National Inheritance Conference Committee, 1925-26; Chicago Bar Association, and Kappa Sigma Fraternity. His clubs include: The Bankers' of New York City, the Metropolitan of Washington, District of Columbia, the University, City, Racquet, Chicago, Midday, Attic, Chicago Literary, and Indian Hill Country. In political adherence he is Republican, and in religious, Unitarian. His offices are at No. 56 West Monroe Street, Chicago; and his residence is at Kenilworth, Illinois. (His offices are in

the First Trust and Savings Bank, which faces on Dearborn, Monroe and Clark streets.)

Roy Clifton Osgood married, February 21, 1903, Anna M. Hudson, of Athol, Massachusetts; and their children are: 1. Gilbert Hudson. 2. Robert Luey. 3. Clifton Brooks. 4. Alfred Morse.

WHITMAN, John L.,

Humanitarian, Penologist.

"Write me down as one who loves his fellow-men," John L. Whitman might with truth have said of himself throughout a life of loving service to the misfits among mankind. There are other physicians to warped bodies. He ministered to twisted souls. To the intellectuals of America, the students of society, he was a penologist, an authority on prisons, whose many speeches and published articles on the theme of humane prison management helped revolutionize the American penal system. To the prisoners who came under his influence at Cook County Jail and the House of Correction, at Chicago, Illinois, he was the "Beloved Jailer." The official stamp of approval of his spirit and methods came when Governor Lowden of Illinois made him State Superintendent of the prisons of Illinois. The whole secret of reconstructing criminals as practiced by Mr. Whitman lay in his consideration of them as human beings, with the customary makeup of good and bad in their natures, and the possibility of developing the former through prison reform. He succeeded brilliantly because he got down among the men he wanted to help and personally encouraged them, and because in all his official connection with them he was the soul of honor and sincerity.

John L. Whitman was born in Sterling, Illinois, July 23, 1862, son of a wagonmaker, Platt L. Whitman, and his wife, Helen (Quick) Whitman. The second child and first son of the family, he was reared in the restful and strengthening shadow of a country church, in a cottage designed to serve as the Baptist parsonage. His was a happy childhood, with opportunity for healthful outdoor amusement and for an elementary education in the village school. At the age of twelve he became a student in a near-by seminary, but was soon called away to become a wage-earner because of family reverses. His first work was in a wagon shop. His enterprise found a better outlet soon in the painting and paper-hanging trade which he acquired, and success came to him when he set up in that business for himself as a contractor at Tampico, Illinois. The too heavy responsibilities of supporting his wife, mother, grandparents, and three younger brothers soon broke down his health and necessitated a change of occupation. This Mr. Whitman found in Chicago. Governed by the need of open-air employment, he was conductor on a street car for eight months and soon regained his health.

It was in the autumn of 1890 that Mr. Whitman began on his period of association with prison work as a guard in the Cook County Jail. This dark, gloomy structure was filled with prisoners of every type, from the novice and accidental law breaker to the most desperate and confirmed of criminals. As it was the detention stage of imprisonment, its inmates were in their blackest and most rebellious moods. To them came the "Boy Guard," a slim, kindly young man of

John D. Whitman.

twenty-eight. Sympathetic, eager to please, willing to climb tier after tier patiently in order to get to each prisoner the "bundle" which came to him from the outside world through the "bundle cage," he soon proved himself absolutely honest and courageous as well. The prisoners and fellow-guards who at first made sport of a man who took this attitude soon had cause to respect and admire him. During one quarrel which soon resulted in a milling mob of prisoners, Mr. Whitman rushed into the thick of the fight in order to compel peace. Behind him stood a burly prisoner, who shouted whenever a hand was raised against the young guard: "Don't you hit him, don't hit him on your life." After Mr. Whitman had quelled the disturbance and had taken the ringleaders to solitary confinement, the prisoner who had given him such faithful protection thus explained his act:

> I have spent most of my life behind prison bars, and have found prison guards inhuman and brutal, but this man Whitman by his constant acts of kindness has done more to soften my nature than all the years of imprisonment have done to harden it. He treats a man like a human being and I do not propose to see him hurt.

Before long Mr. Whitman's influence over the prisoners attracted the attention of the jailer, who promoted him to the office of chief clerk. Five years after he came to the prison, in 1895, Mr. Whitman was appointed jailer. As guard he had studied all the criminals with whom he came in contact, and had formulated theories of restoring them to the ranks of society as healthy, helpful human beings. He considered jail in many cases a sort of hospital, which might send away souls cured and sane. As jailer he put his theories gradually into practice. His first step was to secure the coöperation of his guards through an explanation of his methods and the reasons for their adoption—which were the more readily accepted by the guards because they had seen how well they operated when the jailer was a guard.

The second step was much more revolutionary. It brought actual pleasure into the drab lives of prisoners. On July 4, Mr. Whitman planned an entertainment for the men, and in the face of warnings from guards and prisoners, brought the six hundred inmates of his jail to the patriotic performance. Their conduct was irreproachable. The six hundred gave three cheers to their entertainers, at the jailer's suggestion, and a mighty shout when one of their own number suggested a cheer for the jailer himself. Weekly illustrated lectures were introduced into the jail school, along with other entertainments. A brass band was organized. Finally, the John L. Whitman Moral Improvement Association of the Cook County Jail came into being. A committee of ten prisoners, one from each tier of the new jail, and two from the old, drafted a constitution and by-laws. They planned for a governing committee with power to select entertainers, to deliberate without guards, and to return, also without guards, to their respective tiers at the conclusion of committee meetings. Books, music, lectures, readings, recitations and debates were among the forms of entertainment used. Frequently the entertainers were selected from among the prisoners. The plan worked so admirably that it has been adopted in many sections of the country, even in such large institutions as Sing Sing in New

York, and is now a part of the accepted prison routine.

June 1, 1907, Mr. Whitman was promoted to the superintendency of the House of Correction of the city of Chicago by Mayor Busse. He dealt there with some 3,000 adult criminals, and 100 boys who were inmates of the John Worthy School, which also came under his supervision. There Mr. Whitman soon introduced the same innovations as at the Cook County Jail, with the same happy and curative effect on the prisoners. His board did not always agree with him. The public failed sometimes to understand him. But he kept on, with the courage which had marked his persistence in the face of physical danger, and finally carried public opinion with him. His appointment by Governor Lowden to the office of State Superintendent of Prisons, May 9, 1917, set the sign and seal of success on his life-work. In that capacity, and at Joliet for the last six years of his life, he was able to carry out his constructive theories on an even larger scale, and to help in remaking criminals into men throughout all Illinois. His faithfulness to duty and his sense of the meaning of Henry George's saying, "I am for men," were his outstanding characteristics in the view of his superiors from that time on. But this is not to tell the whole truth about Mr. Whitman. He was essentially an artist, and would have made his mark in painting, music or literature, if his circumstances and impulses had been different. In fact, he was talented as a singer and pianist, and had a gift of happy verbal expression. With the sensitiveness of the artistic temperament he combined much practical shrewdness and great strength of character, or he could not have endured the work in which his lines were cast. He was director of the Central Howard Association of Cook County, vice-president of the Chicago Men's Alliance, a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce. His fraternal affiliations were with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the National Union. His clubs were the Hamilton, the Illinois, and the City.

Not content with helping only those criminals with whom he came into actual contact, Mr. Whitman devoted much time to lecturing and writing in behalf of those in other States. His sympathies were broad enough to reach out to men all over the country. He spoke before clubs and chambers of commerce, rousing much interest with such eloquence as distinguished his speech to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, in November, 1916, on "Reconstructive and Dual Service to Broken Men and Broken Things." He wrote: "Perfecting the Work of Correction," which appeared in the August, 1910, number of the "World Today," "Salvation by Salvage," in the "Social Service News," April, 1918; "Inside the Barred Door," also in that magazine, January, 1906; and "Progressive Merit System of Prison Administration," a treatise on prison management. Furthermore, he constantly busied himself with finding positions for convicts as they finished their prison terms, thus helping them promptly to regain their self-respect. He also wrote many thoughtful articles to illuminate the problems of delinquent boys and girls.

November 14, 1880, at the age of eighteen, John L. Whitman married Anna M. Glennon, of Woodstock, Illinois, daughter of Thomas and Cather-

ine Glennon. She was a true helpmate to him, sympathetic and helpful to his whole prison reform program. She gave particular attention to assisting women prisoners, and with her husband was a kindly parent to the unfortunate boys of the John Worthy School, thus seeking to give to the boys something of the home atmosphere they had never enjoyed. On one occasion Mr. and Mrs. Whitman took a hundred of these to a performance of the Ringling Brothers' Circus, and found them a happy and well-conducted section of the audience. Mrs. Whitman survives her husband.

Still at the height of his usefulness and his broad-gauged activities, Mr. Whitman passed away from a life spent in close contact with hardships and misfortunes which he had endeavored to lighten. He died December 13, 1926, at the age of sixty-five. Thousands of mended lives are an eloquent testimonial to the value of his life-work, as is the improvement in spirit and administration of the national prison system. His, indeed, might be the experience of Abou Ben Adhem in Leigh Hunt's poem, to whose query the angel replied: "I am writing the names of those who love the Lord." Like Abou, John L. Whitman loved his fellow-men.

The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again, with a great awakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed;
And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

THOMPSON, Carl Dean,

Publicist, Author and Lecturer.

Varied and of interest, the career of Carl Dean Thompson, Chicago, Illinois, is here presented in much curtailed length. Chicago knows him as a resident, citizen of constructive force, and adviser in matters pertaining to public utilities. Milwaukee and the State of Wisconsin know him for his work in utilities, and better still, perhaps, for his record as city and State official. The Middle West is familiar with him as a speaker, and his name is known nationally as that of a writer, and as editor of the monthly publication which appears under the title of "Public Ownership."

Carl Dean Thompson was born at Marne (formerly Berlin), Michigan, March 24, 1870, son of Abram and Rachel (Eddy) Thompson, his father having been a farmer and volunteer under the colors of the North in the Civil War. He secured his elementary and secondary education in the public schools, and from Gates College, at Neligh, Nebraska, took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895, when he was twenty-five years of age. Thereafter, he studied in the Chicago Theological Seminary, receiving from it the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, in 1898. In 1900 he received the degree of Master of Arts, from Chicago University. Meanwhile, after his completion of secondary school and prior to entrance into Gates College, he occupied the pulpit as minister in the Congregational denomination, preaching his first sermon in 1890. Thence onward until a year after taking the last-named degree from Chicago University, he was a Congregational minister. As a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he took an active part in civic matters, attaining to a position of importance in the city's governing body, having been City Clerk in 1910-11. Prior thereto, 1907-09, he served the Milwaukee area as a member of the House of Representatives, Wisconsin

State Legislature; and through all the years of his citizenship in that city and State, contributed liberally to the advancement of the people's interests in every way open. In 1912 he opened offices as public utilities expert in Chicago, and as such he has continued to the present time (1928). He is consultant and adviser to municipalities and other public agencies having to do with utility enterprises. He is secretary of the Public Ownership League of America, has been a Chautauqua and lyceum lecturer for the Redpath and Century bureaus, and was, for eight seasons, baritone and manager of the Hesperian Male Quartette, Chicago. His writings, which have been many, include the following: "Municipal Ownership," 1917; "Public Ownership," 1924; "Public Superpower," 1925; and brochures and chapters appearing in the United States and Canada, concerning: "Public Ownership of Railways," "Municipal Railways in the United States and Canada," and "Municipal Electric Light and Power Plants in the United States and Canada." As editor of the aforementioned monthly review, "Public Ownership," he engages in a field in which he has long been a leader of thought and activity. His latest book—"Public Ownership," in which the chief purpose is to present an impartial survey of what has actually been done in the field of the public utilities and the public service—a book of 450 pages, illustrated, has been published by T. Y. Crowell Company, of New York. His pleasures embrace music, football, and travel.

Carl Dean Thompson married, at Ainsworth, Nebraska, in 1898, Kate Mygatt, of Long Pine, Nebraska, daughter of Sylvester Mygatt, who for a number of years engaged in business as a merchant at Ainsworth. Of this union were born two sons: 1. Harold Dean. 2. Stanley Wendell. The family residence is at No. 4131 North Keeler Avenue, and Mr. Thompson's office is at No. 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.

GATES, Charles Amos,

Financier.

It was to the untiring efforts and limitless energy of such men as the late Charles Amos Gates, of Charleston, West Virginia, that the State owed much of its prosperity and advancement. For forty years, Mr. Gates was one of the leading citizens of Charleston, during which time he engaged in a mercantile business, invested heavily in and developed many attractive real estate propositions, and was foremost in the organization and management of lucrative oil companies. Mr. Gates died on an estate which he had developed in Fort Pierce, Florida, on February 10, 1923, and when the news was received in Charleston of the passing of this prominent citizen, it occasioned much of a shock to the whole community wherein he had labored so well for the benefit of all.

Mr. Gates was born at Meggs County, Ohio, April 1, 1858, the son of Thomas and Anna (Marsh) Gates, the former a retail drygoods merchant, who had successfully conducted stores at Burning Springs, West Virginia, and at Bidwell, Ohio. He died at Charleston, West Virginia, at the ripe age of eighty-seven years.

The early education of Mr. Gates was obtained in the local schools of Parkersburg and Burning Springs, after which he entered Yale University, where he

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O A Gates

took the business course. Following his graduation, Mr. Gates returned to Burning Springs and joined his brother in opening a general retail store, which establishment they operated in partnership for several years. He then decided to locate in Charleston, and located in that city in the fall of 1882. He founded a retail grocery business, of which he was the head for some twenty-eight years, at the same time making some heavy investments in real estate on Capitol and Virginia streets. He retired from the grocery business in 1910, and devoted his attention to real estate and to the development of oil lands in West Virginia and Ohio. In addition, he owned a large estate in Florida, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of orange groves, and for twelve years before his death he spent every winter there. It was on his Florida estate that he passed away, unexpectedly, in 1923.

Besides his real estate and oil interests, Mr. Gates was also engaged in the financial field. He was a director of the Citizens' National Bank; a director of the Union Trust Company, and a director of the State Street Bank. He was a heavy stockholder in the Charleston National Bank, was interested in much property near Columbus, Ohio, and in many of the oil fields of that State.

Always a supporter of all worthy movements of a civic, commercial or educational character, Mr. Gates gave freely of his time and means to all such objects. He was a member and a trustee of Kanawha Presbyterian Church, and was a charter member of the Edgewood Country Club. He was a Free and Accepted Mason, holding the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

On June 11, 1884, Mr. Gates married, at Wheeling, West Virginia, Clara L. Cole, daughter of Ellis and Nancy (Dunlevy) Cole, the former a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, who was wounded at Gettysburg, in the Civil War, and died soon afterwards, at the age of thirty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Gates were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Mabel, who married Mason Crickard, of Charleston. 2. Charles Bernard, who married Harriet Hosteter, of Hanover, Pennsylvania; he resides in Charleston, caring for his father's interests in the banks and oil companies, and continuing the latter's work for the church. He has two sons, Charles Bernard, Jr., and Phillip Custer.

HALL, James Parker,

Educator.

One of the greatest national authorities on constitutional law passed away with the death of James Parker Hall, Dean of the Law School of Chicago University, Chicago, Illinois. Dean Hall was a man of remarkable force and executive ability, a scholar of great mental capacity and attainments, and a teacher whose works on legal procedure were recognized throughout the profession of the law as of the highest standard.

Dean Hall was born in Frewsburg, New York, in 1871, the son of Edward Livingston and Charlotte (Parker) Hall. Following his preliminary education in the public and high schools of his native town, he entered Cornell University, graduating in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then went to Cambridge, where he entered Harvard University Law School, from which institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1897. He was admitted to the

bar the same year and immediately started in practice in Buffalo, New York. He remained there until 1900, during which time he was appointed lecturer on constitutional law and real property at the Buffalo Law School. In 1900, Dean Hall received the appointment of Associate Professor of Law, at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, California. In 1904 he was made Dean of the Law School of Chicago University, which office he held until his death. He had taken a post as professor in the Law School of the University in 1902, and his ability and skill as a teacher and executive were quickly recognized, and he was offered the highest rank of the institution at the earliest possible moment, which office he continued to fill for almost a quarter of a century with dignity and distinction.

When the United States entered the World War, Dean Hall was appointed Judge Advocate of the United States Army, with the rank of major, serving in that capacity until the Armistice. He was an active member of the American Bar Association, the American Judicature Society, the Association of American Law Schools, of which he served as president, and the American Law Institute. His college fraternity was Phi Beta Kappa, and from 1922 to 1925 he was a member of the board of trustees of Cornell University. He was a member and one-time president of the Quadrangle Club. Dean Hall served as secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Social Settlement, from its founding in 1907, until his death, and gave valuable service in behalf of the institution. Dean Hall was an authoritative writer on legal matters. Of his works the best known are: "Constitutional Law," published in 1910; "Cases on Constitutional Law," published in 1913. He wrote many articles for the various legal periodicals, and was editor of "American Law and Procedure," published in twelve volumes in 1910.

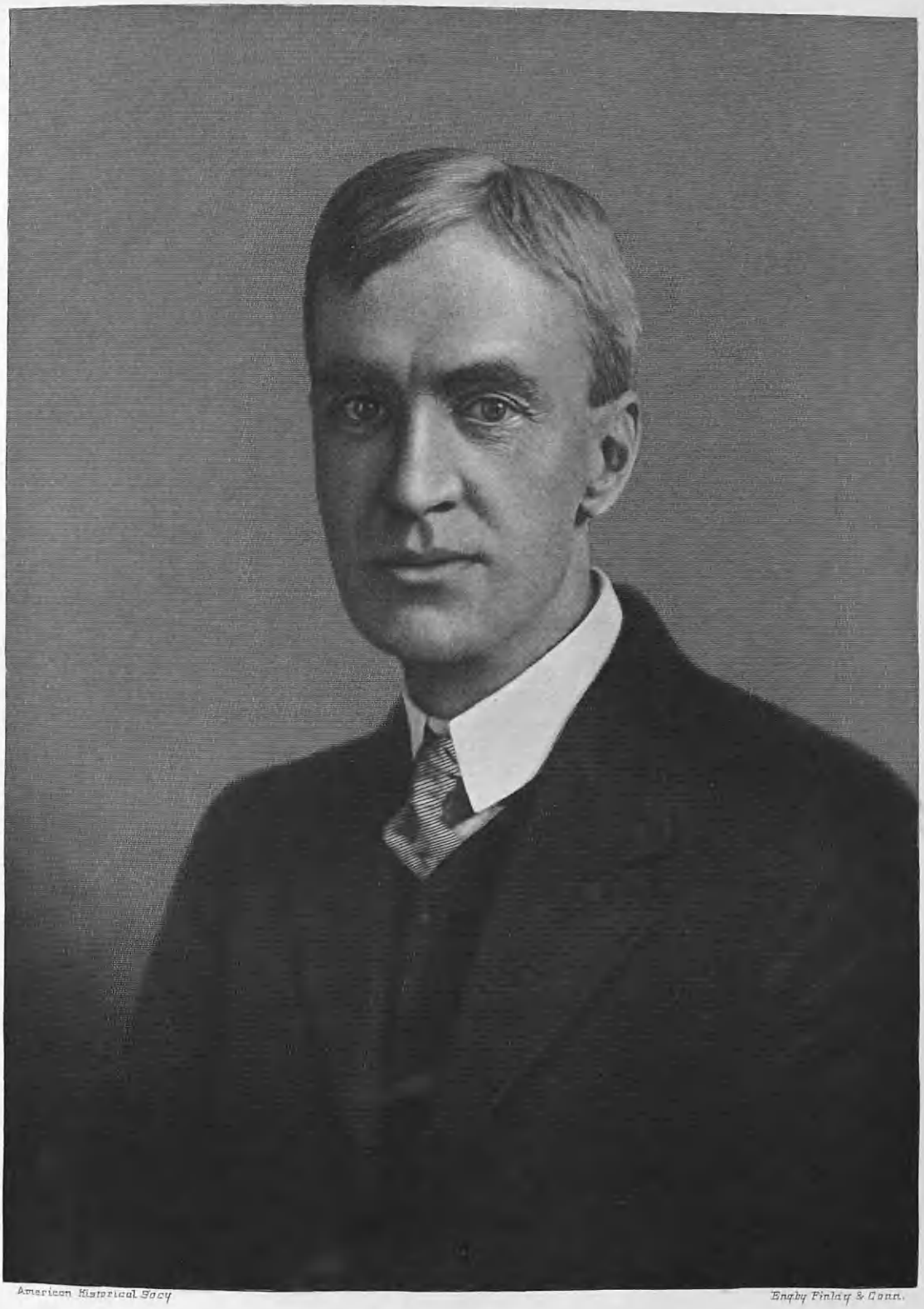
In 1900, Dean Hall married, in Buffalo, New York, Evelyn Hallam Movius, daughter of Edward Hallam and Mary Lovering (Rumsey) Movius, the latter a daughter of Bronson Case Rumsey, descendant of Robert Rumsey, who came from Wales to this country in 1664. Dean and Mrs. Hall were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Livingston, now in the law office of Root, Clark, Buckner, Howland & Ballantine, in New York City. 2. James Parker, Jr., a graduate student at Harvard University.

On March 13, 1928, Dean Hall passed away at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, at the age of fifty-six years. The news of his death was received with great sorrow by the members of the faculty and the student body of Chicago University, to whom he had greatly endeared himself. His associates in the university and his professional brethren throughout the State were united in declaring that the death of Dean Hall marked the passing of one of the most brilliant and intellectual lawyers of his day and age.

CROWLEY, John B.,

Capitalist.

In furthering everything that tended toward the advancement of his city and the good of his fellow-men, John B. Crowley, late of Charleston, West Virginia, was a public-spirited citizen of the highest type, a true philanthropist, and an inspiring business leader, achieving



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J B Crowley

all his successful accomplishments with no thought of self, but spurred on at all times by his deep civic pride and a desire to bring joy into the lives of those less fortunate than himself.

Mr. Crowley was born at Roaring Run, Virginia, in 1862, son of Patrick Crowley, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, and Bridget (Brown) Crowley, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, who died in 1914 at Charleston. Patrick Crowley and his wife came to the United States and first settled in New York City, later coming to Virginia, after which they moved to that section of Putnam County that is now Raymond City, West Virginia, and here he was engaged in the railroad contracting business, being an esteemed member of the community until his death, which occurred in Kentucky.

John B. Crowley received his education in the parochial schools of Charleston, but discontinued his formal studies when he was ten years of age, although all his life he was a deep and interested student with a love for the best in literature and music, and endowed with splendid discrimination in art. In his early youth he entered the employ of Sterrett Brothers, of Capitol Street, Charleston, and in this mercantile establishment he early evidenced the same energetic spirit of enterprise which characterized his entire career, and for a number of years, he was manager of the carpet department of this store. While in London, England, in 1907, his brother, Patrick Crowley, observed that that great world capital possessed no entertainment in the form of motion pictures, and this fact gave the incentive to his entrance into the amusement and theatrical business. Accordingly, upon his return to the United States from his foreign trip, he and John B. Crowley formed an American company which organized and established a chain of moving picture theatres in the city of London, which were the first ever seen in all of England. Enthused by his success in the amusement line, Mr. Crowley returned to Charleston and erected the Plaza Vaudeville Theatre and then purchased the Burlew Opera House where the finest and largest dramatic and operatic productions were given to the appreciative public of this city. His next large venture was the erection of Luna Park which was burned in 1924, one of the best recreational playgrounds in this section of the country, the result of his realization of the need of this community for an adequate summer amusement park. With his usual foresight and expert planning, he organized his company and proceeded with the building of the park, a feat which was accomplished in exactly two months, creating a record for speed which, it is doubtful, has ever been exceeded; the first load of lumber having been delivered April 14, 1913, and the park with every amusement in operation opened to the public on June 14 of that year. The park was located on the west side, only a short distance from the center of the city, and was managed by Mr. Crowley for a number of years, and it was there that he also assisted in the organization and operation of the first Kanawha County Fair, which is called the Four-H, while he was one of the most active in promoting its interests and aiding in its success during each succeeding year. With his business associates, Mr. Crowley conducted the "Airdome," an open-air motion picture theatre on the east side of Capitol Street, opposite Fife Street. Turning their atten-

tion to building and real estate, the organization which Mr. Crowley headed next erected the Holley Hotel, which stands on the site of the old Crowley home, on Quarrier Street, a splendid addition to the city's hotels and one of the most complete and modern hostelries in West Virginia.

Mr. Crowley was a man of splendid moral character, true to himself and true to all who placed their trust in him, while his charitable and philanthropic works, performed as they were with no desired publicity, reached far and wide and brought joy and happiness to countless deserving ones. Deeply attached to his mother, who was an inspiring influence in his life, and to his brother, Patrick, with whom he was associated in all his business deals, he gave his greatest public benefaction as a memorial to his mother and brother, this being his gift of $100,000 to St. Francis' Hospital, on Laidley Street, for the virtual rebuilding of that institution, to which he also gave much of his time, effort, and thought toward making it one of the most modern, efficient and best-equipped hospitals in West Virginia. His private benefactions were larger and more numerous than ever came to the knowledge of any one outside his intimate circle of friends, and were practically unknown and unheard of outside of the beneficiaries themselves, as his invariable request on all such occasions of that kind was that no mention be made of them. In more recent years, he purchased the old Ruby home, on Kanawha Street, which he remodeled and made into a modern residence, and there he resided until his death.

John B. Crowley married Mary L. Enicks in Charleston, daughter of William H. and Martha (Blake) Enicks, her father being a successful farmer of Putnam County. Mrs. Crowley is a remarkable business woman, and her clear insight into commercial affairs was appreciated by Mr. Crowley who sought her advice in many matters. When he was general manager of Luna Park, he used to say that although he bore the official title, it was Mrs. Crowley who really managed and directed all the affairs of that popular resort, and was responsible for its ensuing success.

Mr. Crowley's deep civic interest in Charleston made him the first at all times to come forward with liberal aid and assistance to every movement for municipal progress and advancement, and he worked to the utmost to promote Charleston's advantages throughout the country. His only fraternal connection was with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as he was always a home-loving type of man and preferred the peace and contentment of his own home. His religious affiliations were with the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, where as a boy he was an acolyte, and ever since it had been possible for him, he contributed generously to all church activities. During the World War, he helped to put over the Victory Loan and was a generous and influential contributor to every drive or wartime cause.

John B. Crowley died December 14, 1925, at his home in Charleston, and his death was the occasion of great sorrow to all who knew and loved him. Among the many published expressions of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-men is an editorial from the Charleston "Gazette," of December 15, 1925, as follows:

> There passed away yesterday the second in a short while of two remarkable brothers. It

is difficult to think of one without the other. They were brothers who stood by and for and with each other. They worked for and helped any and everything that meant the up-building of Charleston. In manhood as in boyhood, the will of the one was the pleasure of the other. When any movement to help Charleston was started, these two men, Pat and John Crowley, could be put down for a substantial help financially and for any duty that might be assigned them. Only a short while ago, while in the fullness of manhood, Pat was called away, leaving most of his possessions to John. That was a real blow to the latter as well as a loss to this city and a wide circle of friends. Yesterday the inescapable messenger came to John, and the close partnership founded in boyhood and cemented in manhood, passed from earthly consideration. John Crowley was a poor boy. He had worked here in Charleston as a messenger, salesman, wholesaler and investor. He has monuments here, built by himself, in the Capitol Theatre, the Holley Hotel, and the wholesale cigar business of Ashton Crowley Company, on Summer Street. But his best monument is left in the hearts of the unfortunate ones whom he has helped without hope of reward, and in his own quiet, unostentatious way, not to be seen of men. He had made a success of business and was ready to live easily without much effort. His death now, again emphasizes the slender thread by which human life hangs. When life became easy for him, he was taken away. He sought not public honors nor applause. When he started out to accomplish a purpose, he threw the honors to those who cared for them, and took for his own reward, the satisfaction of the achievement. Kindly, efficient, sensible, and true to his word, he went about his tasks quietly and was recognized as a safe counsellor, and efficient business man, full of public spirit, and every inch a Charlestonian.

BUTLER, Morton,

Lumberman.

Morton Butler, for many years a well-known Chicago lumberman, filled a place in that industry that his own efforts and ability had created. He was a progressive business man of high principles and rigid personal standards, characteristics which dominated his entire career.

Mr. Butler was a member of an ancient family whose name is derived from the word "bottlemaker," and from the official title "the butler." The family of Butlers is numerous and is said to be of Irish origin, although there are in Cheshire and Yorkshire many old families of that name from which the Irish lines may have been descended. In the peerage of Ireland, the name is one of the oldest, having been derived from the Chief Butlership of that kingdom. Theobald Fitz Walter, who derived his pedigree from the Duke of Normandy, was created the Chief Butler of Ireland, in 1177, by Henry II, and was possessed of the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormonde, as well as of numerous other places. His son and heir was the first to assume the name of Butler in 1221.

(Bardsley—"Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," p. 152. Stiles, Henry R.—"Ancient Wethersfield," Vol. I, p. 170.)

(I) Deacon Richard Butler was born in England, and died in America, August 6, 1684. He came from Braintree, County Essex, England, in 1632, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. On May 14, 1634, he was made a freeman in Cambridge, and together with his brother William, was one of the first settlers and original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut. In 1642, he was made a member of the Rev. Thomas Hooker's church at Hartford, and in 1643-44-47-48, he was a deacon in the First Church there. In 1649-54-58, he was a selectman, in 1656-60 was deputy to the General Court, and on May 20, 1658 was appointed clerk of

the General Court. He resided on the south side of the Little River.

Deacon Richard Butler married (second) Elizabeth Bigelow (thought to be of Hartford), who died September 11, 1691. Children by first wife: 1. Sergeant Thomas, married Sarah Stone, daughter of Rev. Samuel Stone of Hartford, Connecticut. 2. Samuel, was a deacon; married *Elizabeth* Olmstead. 3. Nathaniel. Children by second wife: 4. Joseph, of whom further. 5. Sergeant Daniel, born at Wethersfield; married Mabel Olmstead, daughter of Nicholas Olmstead. 6. Mary, married Samuel Wright. 7. Elizabeth, married (first) *Nehemiah or Joseph* Olmstead; (second) Obediah Gilbert. 8. Hannah, married a Greene.

(Stiles, H. R.—"Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 170-2. Hinman, R. R. —"Catalogue of Puritan Settlers of Connecticut," p. 161. Hinman, R. R.—"Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut," p. 455. Savage, James—"Genealogical Dictionary of New England," Vol. 1, p. 321. Trumbull, J. Hammond—"Memorial History of Hartford, Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 233.)

(II) Joseph Butler, son of Deacon Richard and Elizabeth (Bigelow) Butler, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1648. He died in Stepney, December 10, 1732. Joseph Butler settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he inherited land in the South Meadow, from his father. He was made a freeman, in 1668, and moved to the Rocky Hill District in March, 1670-71, where he became a householder. His estate amounted to £1000 at his death.

Joseph Butler married (first), before January 30, 1667, Mary Goodrich, wife of Ensign Goodrich; (second) Margaret, who died June 1, 1735. Children: 1. Richard. 2. Benjamin. 3. Joseph ("Cromwell Church Record" says, "December 7, 1740, we had the news of Joseph Butler being drowned at sea"); probably unmarried and without issue. 4. Gershom. 5. Charles, said to have been twin of Gershom. 6. Mary, married David Edward, son of Joseph and Mary (Churchill) Edward. 7. Charles, of whom further.

(Stiles, H. R.—"Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 174. Trumbull, J. Hammond—"Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut," Book I, p. 233. Savage—"Genealogical Dictionary of New England," Vol. I, p. 320.)

(III) Charles Butler, son of Joseph and Margaret Butler, was born in 1715, and died June 26, 1789. In 1782, he was one of four men of Stepney, Connecticut, who proffered a petition to the legislature, for the establishment of school districts. The action was favorable and the district was formed.

Charles Butler married (first), November 19, 1740, Jerusha Goodrich, who died at Stepney, December 12, 1761. He married (second) Lucy Bulkeley, who died January 17, 1781. Children by first wife: 1. Jerusha, married Hezekiah Goodrich. 2. Ruth, married Ephraim Williams. 3. Joseph. 4. Moses, died in New Britain, Connecticut; married Azubah. 5. Benjamin. 6. Mercy, died in Sheffield, Massachusetts; married Gurdon Griswold, son of Ephraim Griswold. 7. David. Child of second wife: 8. Stephen, of whom further.

(Stiles, H. R.—"Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 177. Trumbull, Hammond —"Memorial History of Hartford, Connecticut," Book II, p. 450.)

(IV) Stephen Butler, son of Charles and Lucy (Bulkeley) Butler, born October 21, 1764, and a mariner, died at

sea, in December, 1803. He married, in 1788, Ruth Russell, born April 15, 1768, who died in New York State, and who was possibly widow Ruth, who died in New York City, about April 7, 1855, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Goodrich) Russell. Children: 1. Rixa or Rhoda. 2. Cyrus, of whom further. 3. Erastus. 4. Lucy. 5. Harriet. 6. Roxy.

(Stiles, H. R.—"Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 177. Russell, Gordon W.—"The Descendants of John Russell," pp. 192-193.)

(V) Cyrus Butler, son of Stephen and Ruth (Russell) Butler, was born September 1, 1799, in Rocky Hill, Connecticut. He came to Norwalk, Ohio, in 1820, one of the first settlers there. He was a prominent merchant in Norwalk, was postmaster and operated an iron mill and a forge. He married Julia A. Steel Sanger. They had seven children, among whom was Cyrus, of whom further.

(Family Records.)

(VI) Cyrus (2) Butler was born in 1829, in Norwalk, Ohio. He was a merchant and metal broker, and one of the charter members of the Union League Club of New York; he married Marion W. Beardsley of St. Albans, Vermont. They had six children, among them Morton, of whom further.

(VII) Morton Butler, son of Cyrus (2) and Marion W. (Beardsley) Butler, was born February 2, 1859, in New York City, and died December 10, 1927, of pneumonia, in his home, No. 1563 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Butler received his early academic training at the Weston Military Academy, and the old established Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. Butler entered business life at Ticonderoga, New York, and later, removing to Buffalo, New York, in 1885, was assistant secretary of the "Buffalo Courier." Mr. Butler was a man of imagination as well as of keen business sense, and he saw the possibilities that lay in the West and Middle West for young men. He removed to Chicago in 1886, and entered the employ of Joseph Rathborne and Company, lumber dealers. He soon impressed the firm with his worth and quiet but forceful personality, the result being that in a very short while he was made a member of the Joseph Rathborne Company. He continued with that firm until 1896. In 1901 Mr. Butler became president of the New River Lumber Company of Tennessee and held that position for eight years. He was prominently identified with the development and operation of the hardwoods of the Appalachian region, and held large tracts of timber in the South. He was active in the work of the Appalachian Logging Congress for many years, and was its last president before it was succeeded by the Appalachian Hardwood Club. His reputation both in business and personal connections was such that his advice and opinions had the weight of authority and he filled a position of prominence in the lumber trade. Mr. Butler was a quiet, unassuming business executive, but the results he achieved bore convincing testimony to the effectiveness of his methods, and he made his talents felt through what he accomplished rather than through what he said. By those who had the good fortune to come in close contact with him, he was deeply loved and respected. When Mr. Butler was not absorbed in his business, he enjoyed motoring and fishing and was a true lover of

nature and the out-of-doors. He was a member, and at one time a vestryman, of the St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Evanston, Illinois. His club was the Union League.

Mr. Butler married, April 16, 1884, Julia S. Pettibone, of Buffalo, New York. Their children were: 1. Gerald Morton. 2. Donald. 3. Nora, married Edward Larned Ryerson, Jr., (q. v.). 4. John Meigs.

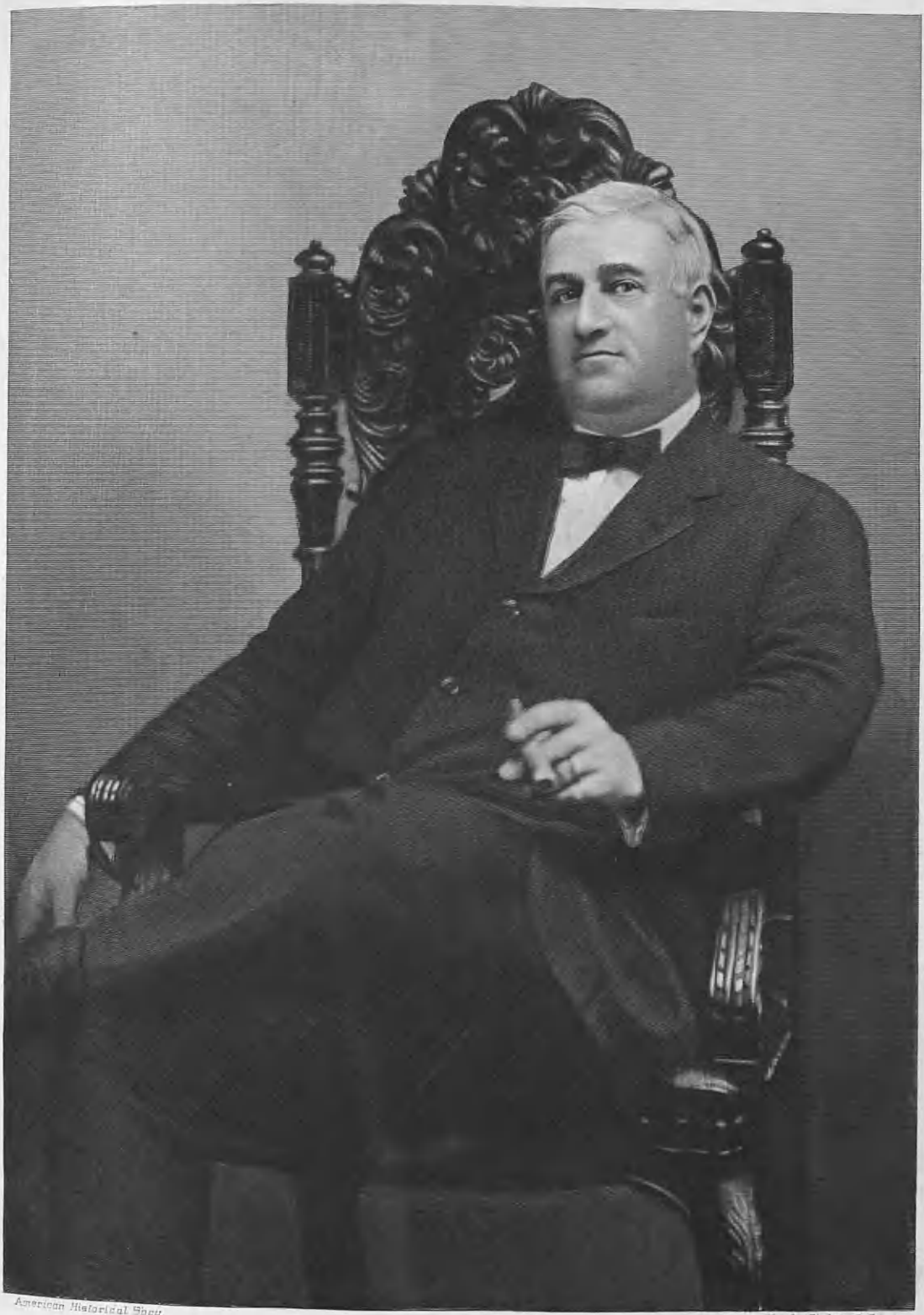
BEURY, Charles Christian,

Industrialist, Financier.

Known widely in the United States as a coal operator, head of several large and important companies handling that product, and pioneer in the rich mining fields of New River, West Virginia, Charles Christian Beury lived for sixty years, and throughout that span of life lived wisely, built up a worthy and honorable career fraught with service to mankind, and made himself a figure to be remembered long. By his many associates in industry and finance he is recalled with admiration unmistakably tinged through with real affection; and by associates and friends in other walks of life he is brought back to mind and heart with an affection no less genuine.

Born at Llewellyn, in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1863, died at his summer home in Lewisburg, West Virginia, July 31, 1923, Charles Christian Beury was the son of Christian and Nancy (Lawton) Beury. Christian Beury, who established the family in this country, was a native of Yorkshire, England, whence he removed to Pennsylvania, and settled there as an operator in the anthracite coal field. As a coal operator he was largely successful, and he was prominent in the general affairs of his community, a man respected, warmly esteemed by those who came into contact with him and knew him for his sterling qualities of character. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church, having in England been a member of the Church of England. Nancy (Lawton) Beury was a native of England, born in Lancashire. They had a large family of children, of whom Charles Christian Beury was the fifteenth born.

Just as the father had attained to considerable position as a coal operator, so was it to be with the son; but Charles Christian Beury built more highly still, and added distinctions to the parallel. He secured his first academic instruction in the graded schools, then attended the Hill School, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania. In four years he completed the courses there, then undertook the theories and practices of commercial work as taught in Eastman Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York. Graduated from the school of business, he became connected with the coal mines in which his father was interested. In 1885, when he was nearly twenty-two years of age, he came to the New River coal region in West Virginia, associated with his brother, the late Colonel Joseph L. Beury, who opened the first mine in the New River field. They were brave, venturesome and inspired, as pioneers who have vision, and they, in association with their brother, the late William Beury, an anthracite coal operator and capitalist of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, developed extensive mining holdings while the region was little more than a wilderness. For nearly forty years, Charles Christian Beury was accounted one of the outstandingly aggressive and able operators. He founded a number of companies in



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the New River and Pocahontas districts, was in the heat of every fight in the industry for three decades, representing his associates and employees. He met all issues in smokeless coal with single-handed strength and purpose, decisively and willingly. He organized the New River Coal Operators' Association, of which he was president for many years, treasurer and a member of the executive committee at the time of his death. Always on cordial terms with his operatives, sympathetic with their viewpoint, kindly in dealings with them, understanding of their proper needs, he carried this personal feeling of mutual amity even through strike periods. At the time of his death he was associated as treasurer with the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association. He was a director of the George Washington Life Insurance Company, the Alderson National Bank, and several other organizations of the State. He was president and general manager of the Beechwood Coal & Coke Company, Turkey Knob Coal Company, Branch Coal & Coke Company, and the Coal Run Coal Company. These are located in Fayette County, New River field, and produce smokeless coal. In addition, he was a director in the Flat Top Fuel Company, engaged in the sale of coal, with chief offices in Bluefield and branches in both East and West. He was also interested in coal operations besides those cited, in the Norfolk and Western fields.

Patriotic in the finest sense of the term, when the United States entered the arena of the World War Mr. Beury concerned himself immediately with those channels through which he could be of greatest service to the common cause. Too advanced in years for military duty, he was tirelessly active in coaling operations of the United States Navy, and in other connections. He contributed liberally to all causes put forth for speedy termination of the conflict, giving large sums to the American Red Cross, and to other and similar campaigns. He purchased heavily of Liberty Loan bonds, and used his influence for the sale of them in every quarter possible. In all manners he coöperated with the Government at Washington, and, the war done, there was no man to say that Charles Christian Beury had not served to the utmost the land that bore him.

In general affairs Mr. Beury was active, though he belonged to no secret organizations of any kind. In politics he was a consistent Republican, loyally in support of the party's principles, and possessed of large influence in its workings. At the time that President Taft was nominated for the post of chief national executive, he represented West Virginia as elector. When he first came to this State from Pennsylvania he made his residence in Claremont, and in 1917 removed to Charleston, where he resided until death. He had also, as indicated, a summer home in Lewisburg. And in these three centers, in the least as well as the greatest, he was a citizen of helpful public spirit, constantly supporting movements which he realized were for the benefit of the people affected. As benefactor in this and other directions his name is perpetuated. He belonged to the Edgewood Country Club and Oak Hill Country Club, and in their enterprises was prominently identified. His favoirte sport, hobby and recreation lay in keeping himself busy.

Mr. Beury was married, December 22, 1898, in the Governor's Mansion, at

Charleston, to Bessie K. Atkinson, daughter of former Governor George W. Atkinson and Ellen (Eagan) Atkinson. (Mr. Atkinson began his term as Governor of West Virginia in 1896.) Of this union were born four children: Nancy Ellen, Christine Atkinson, Charles Christian, Jr., and Elizabeth Katharine. Mrs. Bessie K. (Atkinson) Beury survives her husband, and continues to make her home in the family residence, at No. 1206 Virginia Street, Charleston.

After a lingering illness, at his summer home in Lewisburg, where he had retired for its greater altitude, Charles Christian Beury died. He was brought back to Charleston, and funeral services were conducted by Bishop William L. Gravatt. Burial was in Spring Hill Cemetery. . . His span of life was sixty years; in that time he accomplished much of good; and this is not forgotten, nor will it be.

JONES, Walter Clyde,

Lawyer, Legislator, Author.

For years prominent in the legal profession in Chicago, Walter Clyde Jones was one of the leading citizens there, active always in a public way, interested in the growth and development of industry, and eager to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people. For his own splendid qualities of personality and character, he was held in the highest esteem by the hosts of persons who knew him, and was loved by his many close friends who had experienced his outstanding loyalty to them and his willingness to help them when they sought his advice and aid. Mr. Jones's death, needless to say, caused widespread sorrow in the community in which he had lived for so long, especially in his own family circle, where he was cherished as an excellent husband and father.

He was born in Pilot Grove, Iowa, December 27, 1870, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Buffington) Jones. When he was very young, his family removed to Keokuk, where he attended the public schools. Later he became a student at Iowa State College, in Ames, Iowa, from which he was graduated with high honors in electrical engineering in the class of 1891. In his vacation periods, he had worked in the iron mining regions of Northern Michigan, and while there had assisted in installing the first electric lights that were ever used in mines. At that early date, he learned that progressiveness and efforts in behalf of his fellow-men were not always rewarded by favorable acclaim; for, as soon as the lights were turned on, the miners went on strike, refusing to use the electricity to throw light upon the dangers of their work. Then, in 1892, after graduation from college, he went to work in the field of electrical engineering, chiefly with the Aeromotor Company and the Edison Company. In 1893, he was awarded a prize by the "Electrical Engineering Magazine" for an essay on "Electricity at the World's Fair." Subsequently he earned a considerable reputation for his writing ability, especially for his essays on electrical subjects. His essay, "Evolution of the Telephone," which he first read before the Chicago Electrical Association and since then published and republished, is regarded as a classic on the subject which it treats. Mr. Jones, among his other accomplishments in the world of science, was one of the founders of the Chicago Electrical

Association, and in 1896 was chosen as its president.

While he was working in the electrical engineering field and winning considerable note for his efforts, Mr. Jones was busy in another way. He was studying law in the evenings at the Chicago College of Law, which was then the law department of the Lake Forest University. He was graduated in law in 1895, having written his graduation thesis on the subject of "Trusts and Trade Monopolies," a work which was published in a number of law journals. While a student in law, he often served as an expert witness in litigation involving electrical and mechanical questions. His early training and experience fitted him for specialization in patent law. He opened his offices in 1896 in the Chicago Title and Trust Building, and three years later formed a partnership with Keene H. Addington, under the firm name of Jones and Addington. Later he became senior member of the firm of Jones, Addington, Ames and Seibold, and had offices both in Chicago and in New York. Specializing always in patent and corporation law, he readily acquired a reputation in this branch of his profession that in later years amounted to fame. One of his early cases which had a lasting interest in it was his service in behalf of an automobile company in 1898, to contest the ordinance of the Board of South Park Commissioners of Chicago excluding automobiles from the boulevards and parks on account of danger from frightened horses. The decision declaring the ordinance void, which was made after a long battle in the courts, was one of the first important decisions affecting the rights of automobiles on streets and highways.

In addition to his work as counsel to corporations and as lawyer before the courts, Mr. Jones made valuable contributions to the literature of the law. He and his partner, the late Keene H. Addington, jointly wrote and edited Jones and Addington's "Annotated Statutes of Illinois," in six volumes; "Illinois Notes, or Cyclopedia of Illinois Law," in fifteen volumes; and "Appellate Court Reports of Illinois," in seventy volumes.

Mr. Jones was one of the organizers of the Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, and was a director and vice-president of that company. He also helped to organize and was a director of the Benjamin Electric, Ltd., of London, and the Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of Canada. The Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company furnished much of the lighting equipment used on ships built by the Government during the World War.

For a number of years, Mr. Jones lived in the Hyde Park district of Chicago. In 1906, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate, from the Fifth District; and served two terms, in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh general assemblies. In his second term, he was leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, and at all times was active in the affairs of the Republican party, whose principles and candidates he supported. He was author of several important pieces of legislation, including the first direct primary law of Illinois, the law limiting the hours of labor of women to ten per day, and the rules for reformed legislative procedure adopted by the Senate and later by the House, insuring majority control. He also was a leader in all movements for civil service reform. Be-

fore he was elected Senator, he was an organizer and an influential member of the Legislative Voters' League, of whose executive committee he subsequently became a member. He was one of those who, belonging to the Chicago Charter Convention, drafted the proposed charter for the city of Chicago, in 1906 and 1907. His attitude toward political problems readily led him to support Theodore Roosevelt, whom he greatly admired, and as a consequence of this alignment Mr. Jones was a leader in the movement to organize a progressive party in 1912, in which year he was a candidate for Governor on the Progressive ticket.

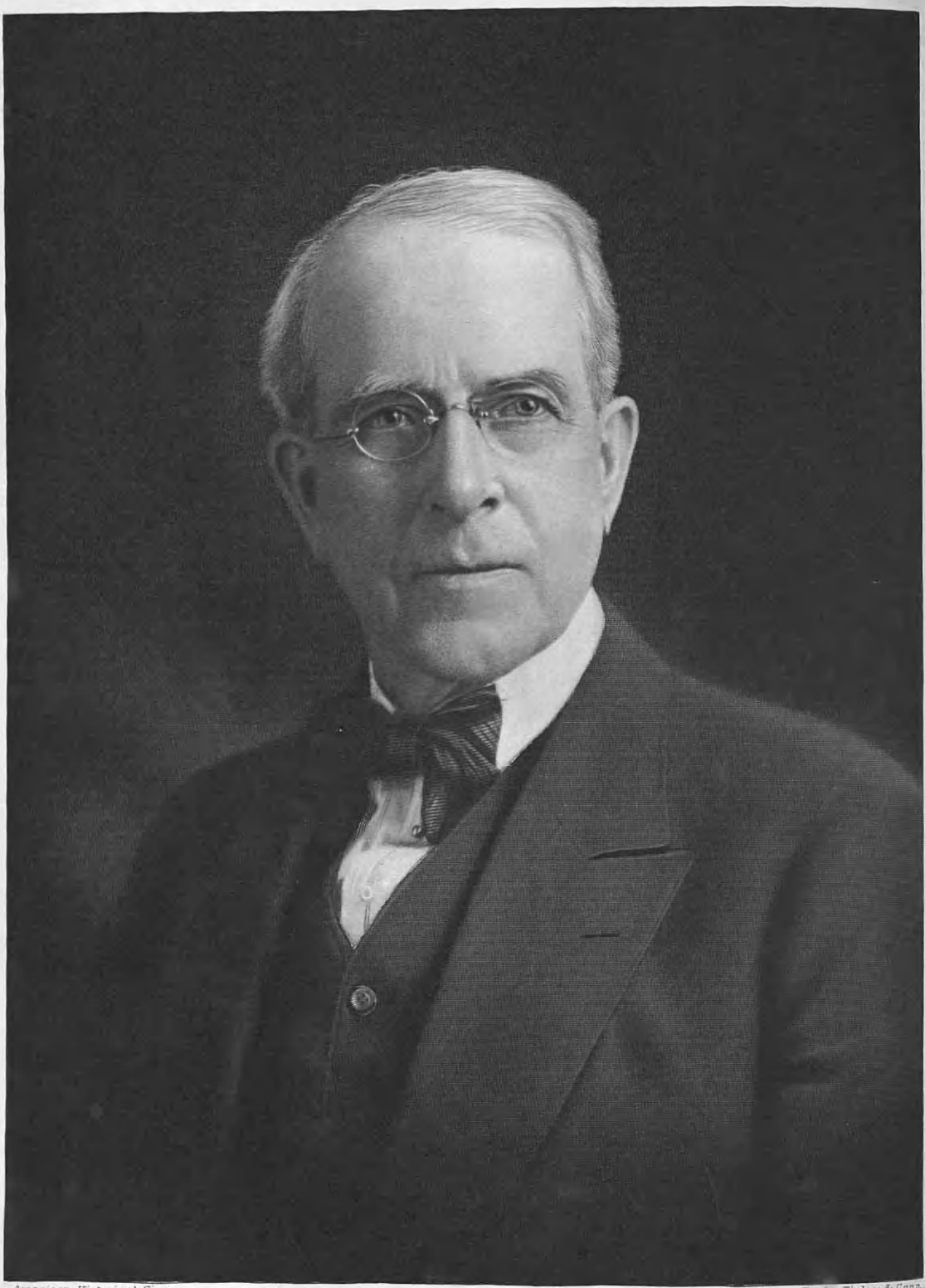
The following is a quotation from a letter written by Theodore Roosevelt.

> In this great fight for elementary justice and decency, for fair play in industry no less than in the political world, and for honesty everywhere, there is a body of men to whom I feel peculiarly grateful, not only personally but for what they have done for the people as a whole —you come high among them.

It was only natural that Mr. Jones should have done what was in his power to aid in making the conclusion of the World War a satisfactory one for the United States and the nations with which she was associated in that conflict. He was a member of the War Industries Board during that war, and in that capacity performed useful service to his country. He was also active in many different fields of human endeavor, and in a large number of associations and organizations with which he was affiliated. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association; the Union League Club; the University Club; the Hamilton Club; the City Club; the Press Club; the Literary Club of Chicago; the Evanston University Club; the Evanston Country Club; the Evanston Golf Club; the Lawyers' Club; the Engineers' Club of New York; and the Cosmos Club, of Washington, District of Columbia; the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia; and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Always fond of horseback riding, he was one of the organizers of the Equestrian Association of Chicago, and was president of that group; and also was prominent in organizing the Evanston Saddle Club, of which he was the first president. At all times, he was active in campaigns to promote the welfare of his city, State and nation, and was speaker at many public meetings having as their object various projects for the advancement of the public good. One of his favorite hobbies was golf.

Walter C. Jones, in 1896, married Emma Boyd, of Paullina, Iowa. To this marriage three children were born: 1. Walter Clyde, Jr., who was graduated from Yale University, in 1925, with the Bachelor of Arts degree, and received his degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence from Northwestern University Law School in 1928. 2. Helen Gwendolyn, who attended Smith College. 3. Clarence Boyd, who attended the Hill School. The family home was in Evanston, although there was a summer and country residence, known as "Clydellyn," on Gull Lake near Battle Creek, Michigan.

The death of Walter Clyde Jones, which occurred on March 28, 1928, caused great grief among his many friends and acquaintances, especially in Chicago business and legal quarters, where he was widely known and highly regarded and loved for his gentle and amiable nature.



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Mr. Jones's life was a record of high and useful citizenship; his contribution to his city and his nation one beyond the ordinary; and his character such that its broad influence for good will not soon be forgotten.

MARCUM, James Harrison,

Public Official.

Few men devoted so much of their life to the welfare of their fellows as did James Harrison Marcum, of Huntington, West Virginia. He was eighty-three years of age at the time of his death, and during his lifetime he had served in the Union Army during the Civil War, was postmaster of Huntington during the second administration of Grover Cleveland, was on two occasions member of the West Virginia Senate, was for a time State game warden, and was ever a prominent figure in all community matters.

James H. Marcum was born at Lost Creek, Wayne County, West Virginia, September 14, 1842, the son of Steve and Jane (Damron) Marcum, one of ten children. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and during his service was wounded in a skirmish at Fort Gay, Wayne County, sustaining an injury which affected him throughout the remainder of his life. He held the rank of major-sergeant during all the time of his service. After the war he served for a long time as clerk in a general store and then became a traveling salesman, selling boots and shoes for Shipley, Crane and Company, of Cincinnati. As a young man he was active in politics, and this activity was recognized when, in 1894, Grover Cleveland, then in his second term as President, appointed him postmaster of Huntington. Upon retiring from the post office he was elected to the State Senate, to which he was returned for a second term. He served as game warden during the administration of Governors W. O. M. Dawson and William E. Glasscock, and later was in charge of the public holdings in Berkley Springs. During the latter years of his life he had more or less retired from active business, but he still took an active interest in all public affairs. He was an energetic member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South, and contributed largely to its support. He was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and was of the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was also a member of Bailey Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

On September 14, 1881, James H. Marcum married Fannie B. Williams, daughter of Arthur McGill and Eliza A. (Mills) Williams, of Gallia County, Ohio. Her father was a farmer and resided in Wayne County, West Virginia, for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Williams had five children, of whom Fannie B. was the eldest. She was adopted by an aunt, Mrs. McCullough, and was educated at Gallia Academy, located at Gallia, Ohio. Mrs. Marcum has been an ardent supporter of the Southern Methodist Church, of which her adopted uncle, Dr. P. H. McCullough, had been a deacon, and has always contributed generously toward its support. Mr. and Mrs. Marcum resided on the old Williams homestead. This property was composed of ninety-one acres, and has practically all been platted. The residence, later occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Marcum, was purchased by Colonel William Williams in 1847, and was then con-

sidered quite an old house, and is now the oldest residence in Huntington. Mr. and Mrs. Marcum were the parents of one child, a son, P. Hal Marcum, of Washington. The latter was born June 17, 1882, in the family home. He was educated at Huntington and Marshall College, then graduated in law from West Virginia University. He then went to Huntington, West Virginia, and being too young to be admitted to the bar, was employed in the law office of George McComas until twenty-one years of age, when he was then admitted. Mr. Marcum practiced law in Huntington until 1905, then removed to El Paso, Texas, where he was assistant prosecutor. Four years later he returned to Huntington, and there remained until the outbreak of the World War. He was captain of Department of Claims Company in 1917, and served on the staff of the company which gathered up lost property in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California. At the conclusion of the war, Mr. Marcum resumed his former business connections, and is now occupying an important position in the Attorney-General's office at Washington, District of Columbia, and in that city holds membership in several prominent clubs. P. Hal Marcum married, in 1905, Marie Stotter, of El Paso, Texas, and they have one son, Charles P., who is an appointee to West Point Academy in 1928.

It was on January 9, 1926, that James H. Marcum passed from the life he had so brightened and made perfect for many. His passing brought sorrow to all who knew him, and his funeral cortege was followed by the many residents of Huntington who had learned to know and love him for his many fine and manly qualities.

MITCHELL, John J.,

Banker.

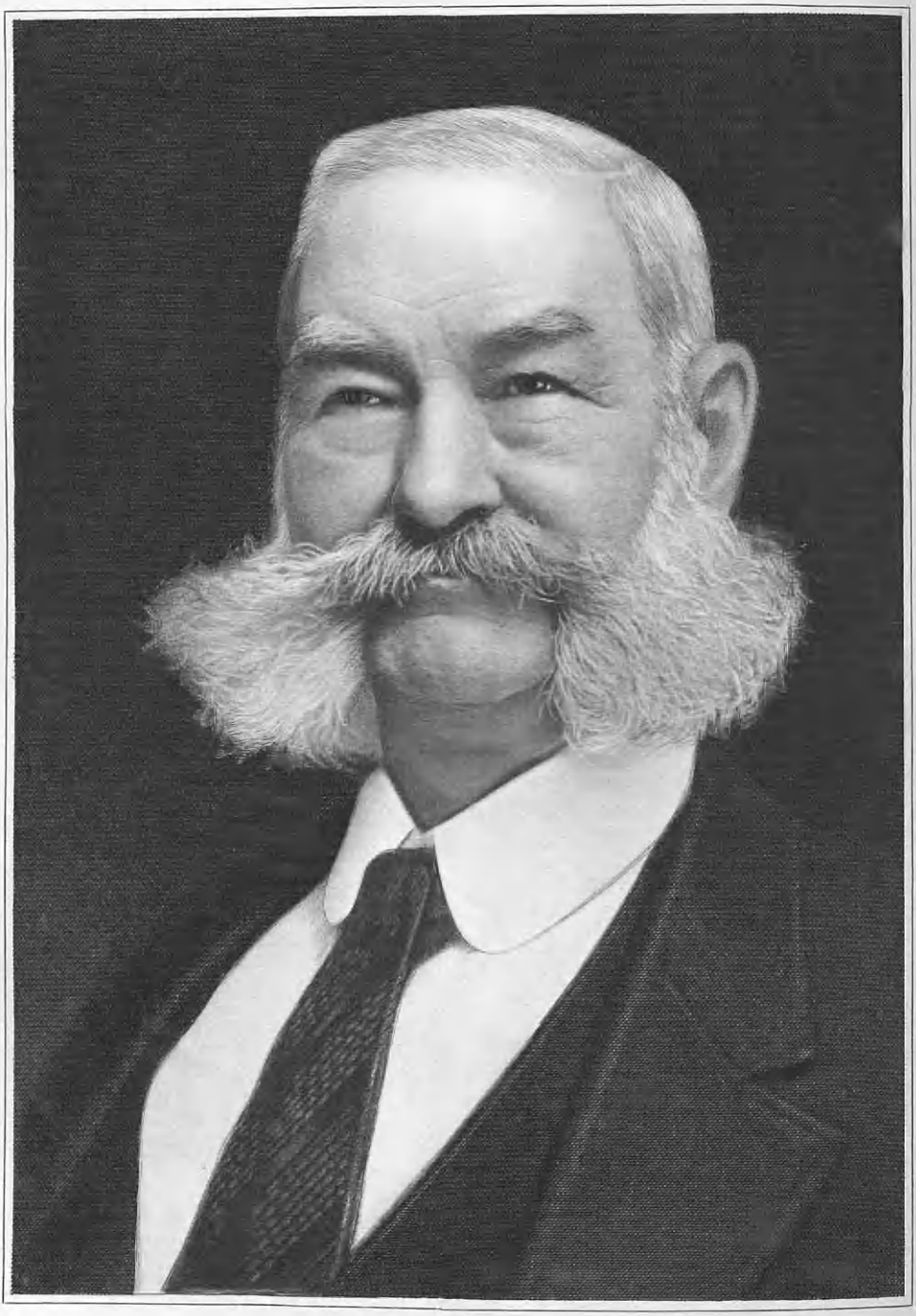
In the history of bankers and of banking in the United States the name of the late John J. Mitchell of Chicago, Illinois, stands out with a peculiar prominence. His career, starting as a messenger and rising with almost phenomenal rapidity, was neither dramatic nor, in the usual sense of the term, spectacular. It was the result of genius, talent and common sense, motivated by integrity and honesty of purpose surrounded by a halo of human kindness and the noblest of manly virtues, in none of which was he lacking. He was the son of William H. and Mary A. Mitchell. His father took a prominent part in the establishment of the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

John J. Mitchell was born at Alton, Illinois, on November 3, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Alton, and at Kent's Hill, Maine. At the age of nineteen the question as to whether he would go to college or not was discussed between him and his father. His father, who was a successful banker, was perfectly willing to give his son the best college training that a young man could want, but young Mitchell decided to take his education and business career as one, and is quoted as having answered the question of college by saying, "I'll go into business at once, and I'll get the education too, as a matter of growth, for I am going to be interested in many things." He came to Chicago with his parents when he was twenty years of age, and started his business career as a messenger boy in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. This was in 1873. He was observant, modest, cheerful, and capable of unusual and continuous con-

centration, ambitious and possessed with a quenchless thirst for knowledge. He was always looking ahead to duties superior to those with which he was immediately engaged. Without neglecting the present, he was always alert and ready to assume a more responsible position than the one which he filled. His first salary was only ten dollars a week, but the education he was getting made up for more than a larger salary could have supplied without it. This he appreciated, and in turn his talents and ability to learn more and to do more were appreciated by the institution. In 1875, he had been promoted to the position of teller, and had come to be recognized as one of the most popular and thoroughly informed men connected with the bank. It was at this time that the bank was moved from its original location at No. 273 Madison Street to Clark Street between Washington and Madison streets. In 1878, L. B. Sedway, then president of the bank, retired, and H. G. Powers was elected to succeed him as president. Mr. Mitchell was at this time advanced to the position of assistant cashier. The following two years formed a crisis in the affairs of the bank. The capital stock was reduced from five hundred thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars, with some of the directors favoring dissolution of the institution. At this point Mr. Mitchell appeared at a meeting of the board of directors and asserted that there was plenty of opportunity to retrieve the fortunes of the organization, and that he believed that he could do it. He presented a plan for enlargement of the business on a conservative basis, and owing to his influence in the board rooms, his plan was adopted and the downward tendency stayed. In 1880, Mr. Powers retired as president and Mr. Mitchell, only twenty-six years of age, was chosen to succeed him in the office of president. His election was opposed by his father and a few of the other directors, purely on account of his age, but because of his ability, which had been proved in conducting the bank through a critical period, despite the opposition, he was given the office. He stands on record as being one of the youngest bank presidents in the history of banking in Chicago. Energetic and unhampered in his work, it was only a very short time before his genius was noted by the results that brought the deposits up to one million dollars, a wonderful showing in those days. In 1888, the business had increased so greatly that larger quarters were needed, and the ground floor of the Rookery Building was chosen. The capital stock had now increased to two million dollars—a sum twenty times greater than when Mr. Mitchell first became identified with the bank. In a very few years he had achieved a spectacular result in financing a financial institution. This was done by instituting and maintaining the soundest rules in banking, and so drastic was he in carrying out these rules, that at first it seemed to be a policy too rigid for the public to accept. But, like all sound policies, and as time revealed it was a characteristic of Mr. Mitchell's, it won out and established for every enterprise in which he had a voice in the control, a prestige that caused him to be in demand on many directorates. His one inflexible rule was that no loans should be made without sufficient collateral to cover them. In later years, when the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, and the Corn Exchange

National Bank consolidation was effected and Mr. Mitchell found himself launched into the commercial banking field almost over night, he is reported to have said: "I just don't seem able to reconcile myself to loaning without listed securities as collateral, but I guess the commercial business is all right. At least, the boys (members of the executive committee of officers of the bank) assure me that it is, and I hope it is."

While conservative as to fundamentals, he was most progressive on a basis of those fundamentals. Mr. Mitchell was president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank from 1880 until 1923. When this bank was merged with the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company and the Corn Exchange National Bank, Mr. Mitchell gave up the presidency of the consolidated banks to Edmund D. Hulbert, and became chairman of the board. Upon Mr. Hulbert's death, however, he was drafted again into the presidential chair, and held the office until after the death of his successor as chairman of the board, Ernest Hamill, and after he, himself, was convalescent from a severe illness when he decided it was time to again turn over the presidency to a younger man. In February, 1927, he singled out Eugene M. Stevens to succeed him as president, and he returned to the post of chairman, saying as he did so, "Don't think I am retiring. I shall adhere to my usual schedule and will know what is going on at all times." And he did, for few men ever had a more intimate grasp of banking details than that possessed by John J. Mitchell. Not only was he conversant with every department of banking, but he found time to be interested in the political and social condition of his city, State and country. His opinion was sought by bankers and financiers throughout the United States. He was a valued member of the advisory counsel of the Federal Reserve Board. He was a man whose influence in the business world was far-reaching. Not only was he the head of the consolidated interests of three banking enterprises whose combined assets are nearly a billion dollars, catering to the biggest family of bank depositors in the West, but he was a director of the Chase National Bank of New York City; one of the founders, large stockholders, and director in the Texas Corporation; director of the International Harvester Company; stockholder in the Pullman Corporation; the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company; the Commonwealth Edison Company; and the Chicago & Alton Railway. He had large stock holdings in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. He was a director of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in which he held stock. He was a trustee and a member of the advisory committee of the American Surety Company of New York City; a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York City; vice-president and a director of the western board of control of the Audit Company of New York City; a director of the Art Institute of Chicago and one of the receivers of the Chicago Railways Company. His humanities were expressed in his interest in music, art and philanthropic institutions. He was a director of the Chicago Civic Opera, and was closely affiliated with the Symphony Orchestra and Art Institute, and was treasurer of the Hahnemann Hospital, now the Chicago Memorial Hospital. He not only had his name associated with these



J. A. Miller

many different enterprises but he was active in the direction of their affairs, and he had a prominent part in the successes of the corporations he helped to direct. It has been estimated that the combined assets of the banks and corporations in which he was associated as director amounted to around two billion dollars.

Mr. Mitchell was a member of a great many clubs, though from the time he spent at home and at his place of business, his favorite resorts, one feels that he was not a club man in the usual sense, although he had membership in the Chicago Club, Union League, University Club, Midday Club, Lake Geneva Country Club, Bankers' Club of New York City, and the Midwick Club of Pasadena, California. He was most punctilious in his hours of going to bed and getting up, and in not over-eating, not allowing himself to worry, in looking for the best outcome to all that he undertook, in giving himself normal recreation during the entire year. In his later years, he spent the greater part of his time at his country place, Ceylon Court, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, from whence he came into the city daily except Saturday and Sunday. He loved horses and preferred driving behind his team to riding in an automobile. He was especially fond of children and took keen delight in his grandchildren. Although Mr. and Mrs. John J. Mitchell were social leaders without peers in the city of Chicago, they were also examples of the most normal home life and devotion to each other and to their children that the world could wish to know.

On February 11, 1890, John J. Mitchell married Mary Louise Jewitt of Bristol, Rhode Island. To this marriage were born five children: 1. Gwendolyn, now Mrs. Robert Hunter. 2. William Hamilton. 3. John J., Jr. 4. Clarence B. 5. Louise, now Mrs. John Kellogg. Mrs. Mitchell was known among her friends and associates as a devoted mother whose greatest pride was in her home. She made a special point of entertaining in her home and thus preserving the highest type of hospitality, where guests are honored by being invited, and are shown that welcome that can come only from a sincere heart of a gracious hostess. Mrs. Mitchell was declared, fifteen years ago, by Pauline Palmer, the artist, to be Chicago's greatest beauty, and in 1912, Frederico Madrazo painted her portrait, when she was described as one of America's most beautiful women. She was one of the most distinguished figures in the box circle at the opera, to which she was a regular attendant. While she held the title of one of Chicago's undisputed social leaders, this was, however, of secondary importance, for her home and her children were always paramount in her thoughts. She was a member of the Fortnightly Club and active in the interests of the Art Institute, sponsoring many of the exhibits held there. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were both members of St. Chrysostom's Church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell died October 29, 1927, as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident.

MILLER, Colonel Jeremiah Alexander,

Business Executive.

In forty-six years of continuous service, Colonel Jeremiah Alexander Miller, of Wheeling, West Virginia, aided his associates on the School Board in the development of the educational system

of the city, and may be regarded as the father of its high school. He was almost equally responsible for the creation of the public library and the founding of the historical museum which is connected with it. He and he alone was directly responsible in securing the wonderful Sallie Maxwell Bennett collection for the museum of the Wheeling Public Library, in competition with several other cities desiring this collection. He was mayor of Wheeling during the memorable flood of 1884, and endeared himself to the whole populace by his heroic relief work. He was Past Grand Master of the Knights Templar of West Virginia, and Past Grand Patriarch of the State Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of West Virginia. He was so many things to so many people, so much a part of the city's business and financial life, so much a part of the progress of both the city and the State, that his death on January 16, 1925, seemed a personal loss to thousands of his fellow-citizens.

West Virginia was part of the Old Dominion when he was born in Martinsburg, December 9, 1844, the son of John F. and Rosanna (Ellanbarger) Miller. His father, born in Pennsylvania in 1812, was a schoolmaster in Virginia from early manhood until his death in 1852. Having completed his course in school, Jeremiah Alexander Miller found a clerkship in a Martinsburg store and remained there until 1863, when his mother decided to remove to Wheeling, taking with her the entire family, which included a second son, John M. Miller, who afterwards made his home in Springfield, Ohio, and Anna Bell Miller, who died in Wheeling in 1884. The mother survived until 1874, long enough to see her son successfully launched on his business career.

At first a clerk in a Wheeling retail store, Mr. Miller was sent on the road as a salesman by James L. Hawley, but in 1868 he established his own business in South Wheeling, dealing in groceries and confectionery goods. In 1883 he formed a partnership with G. E. Boyd, as Boyd, Miller & Company, dealers in boots and shoes at wholesale. From that time on his business interests were manifold. He was one of the purchasers of the Moundsville, Benwood & Wheeling Electric Railroad from the Federal receivers in 1897, and was president of the reorganized company until it became part of the Wheeling traction system in 1900. He was one of the promoters and president of the Wellsburg & Wheeling Electric Railway Company, and for several years cashier and a director of the Bank of the Ohio Valley, and its president at the time of consolidation with the Wheeling Bank and Trust Company. He was interested in several insurance companies, was a former president of the Wheeling Ice and Storage Company, and at the time of his death was president of the West Virginia Printing Company, president of the Center Wheeling Savings Bank and of the Community Savings and Loan Company, and chairman of the board of the Wheeling Bank & Trust Company.

An ardent Democrat in a State normally Republican, he was chief marshal in the great Tilden demonstration, organized the Wheeling Democratic Club, and was its president during its life. From 1881 to 1885 he was a colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor J. B. Jackson. From 1890 to 1894 he was president of the board of directors of

the West Virginia Penitentiary. In 1895 he was appointed regent of the State Reform School by Governor McCorkle. As mayor of Wheeling, 1883-1884, he gave the city a clean business administration. During his highly useful and prolonged service as a member of the Board of Education, he was called "the watchdog of the treasury," but when the high school graduated its first class in 1899, he personally entertained the graduates at dinner at a leading hotel.

Initiated in Wheeling Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, on December 21, 1871, he received the thirty-third and honorary degree of that Order on October 20, 1911. He belonged to Wheeling Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, New York, and became Grand Commander of the West Virginia Knights Templar in 1888-1889. He was president of the Masonic Temple Association of Wheeling, and for many years one of the trustees of the West Virginia Masonic Home at Parkersburg. In 1877 he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and Grand Patriarch of the State Encampment of the West Virginia Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1900 Colonel Miller married Ida M. Dieters of Wheeling. She survives him, with their two daughters, Anna Isabelle, who graduated at Randolph-Macon College, and Ruth A., a graduate of Randolph-Macon and Bryn Mawr colleges.

Widely known for his charity, his amiability, Colonel Miller was a distinguished man, of powerful physique and an abounding vitality. Having driven himself at high pressure well beyond the allotted threescore years and ten, he showed no signs of physical infirmity until his eightieth year, and even then it was difficult to induce him to stay away from business. In his death the city and the State lost a most distinguished citizen.

RYERSON, Edward Larned,

Industrial Executive.

With the death of Edward Larned Ryerson, chairman of the board of directors of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Incorporated, a liberal patron of the arts, and one of the most progressive citizens of Chicago, Illinois, that city lost the representative of one of the oldest manufacturing industries in the city, and had, indeed, worthy reason for mourning the passing of one who was ever to the fore in all projects having for their object the advancement and betterment of the community.

The Ryerson family has been prominently identified with the iron and steel industry since 1695, when Joris (George) Ryerson, together with two associates, purchased from the Crown six thousand acres of land in Northern New Jersey, which the three men began to develop for the agricultural and mineral resources held therein. Part of this property is operated under the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company. The first of the Ryerson family to arrive in this country was Marten Ryerson—or, as he spelled it then, "Reyersen," who came from Holland about the year 1647, and located at Wallabout, Long Island, New York, now the site of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Later he settled in Bergen County, New Jersey, where he married Annetje Joris, daughter of Joris Jansen de Rapel-

je, who came to this country from France in the first ship sent across the Atlantic Ocean by the West India Company. Marten Ryerson married his wife in 1663, and settled down on his farm in Bergen County, devoting himself to agriculture and the bringing up of his family. As stated, it was in 1695 that Joris Ryerson began to take an interest in the smelting, forging and casting of iron, and his son, Martin, developed the industry still further when he entered the business about the middle of the eighteenth century. Martin's son, Thomas Ryerson, established himself in Philadelphia about 1790, as a wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic iron products, and the latter's son, Joseph Turner Ryerson, established the firm of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son in Chicago in 1842. This was the inception of the iron and steel industry in Chicago, and the present extensive business of the Ryerson concern is thus traced back in a direct line to the first experiments conducted by Joris Ryerson in New Jersey, in 1695.

Edward Larned Ryerson was born in Chicago, November 24, 1854, the son of Joseph Turner and Ellen Griffin (Larned) Ryerson. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Chicago, and from private tutors, after which he entered Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, graduating in 1876. In 1879 he was taken into the Ryerson firm as a full partner. The firm was incorporated under its old name in 1888, and Mr. Ryerson was for twenty-three years president of the corporation. In 1911, he took the position of chairman of the board of directors, and Clyde M. Carr was elected president. During the period from 1884 to 1904, Hermon B. Butler came into the organization, and on the incorporation in 1888 was appointed vice-president and treasurer, which offices he filled until his death in the latter year. Since 1923 Joseph Turner Ryerson, second, eldest son of Edward Larned Ryerson, has officiated as president of the corporation, with his two brothers as vice-presidents.

The inception and growth of the Ryerson concern in Chicago is, indeed, a milestone on the road of that city's progress. The first Joseph T. Ryerson arrived in Chicago November 1, 1842, after a journey of eight days from Philadelphia, taking the following route: Railway to Columbia, Pennsylvania; stagecoach over the mountains to Pittsburgh; stage to Cleveland, Ohio; boat from Cleveland to Detroit; railroad from Detroit to Jackson, Michigan; stage to St. Joseph, Michigan, and boat from St. Joseph to Chicago. Mr. Ryerson came to Chicago as the accredited agent of Wood, Edwards & McKnight, ironmasters, and he found Chicago a town of six thousand people, with but half a dozen brick buildings, and the balance of the houses and stores rude frame structures. He brought with him letters of introduction to William B. Ogden, John Kinzie and Walter Newberry. Mr. Ryerson was a man of great executive ability, and after he started in business was a great and prominent factor in all community affairs. He rented a warehouse just west of the southwest corner of Clark and Water streets, and started out with a stock of about twenty thousand dollars worth of miscellaneous iron merchandise, received from his principals in Pittsburgh. The business steadily grew and expanded, necessitating removals to more extensive premises from time to time. About 1903 the business removed to the property now occu-

pied by the firm on West Sixteenth Street, covering about sixteen acres of ground. Here large warehouses have been erected, with all the facilities of railroad tracks and mechanical appliances for loading and unloading merchandise. Further extensions have been made by the building of large warehouses in Jersey City, Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati. Joseph T. Ryerson died in 1883, after having had the satisfaction of seeing his plant firmly established as one of the leading industries of Chicago.

The civic interests of the late Edward Larned Ryerson were manifold. He was at one time a trustee of the Chicago Commons Association; was trustee, and for a number of years vice-president, of St. Luke's Hospital, to which he gave $350,000 in connection with the campaign for funds for the new building a few years prior to his death; he was deeply interested in the Lake Forest Foundation for Architecture and Landscape Architecture, which provides professional education for promising youths; was a member of the Art Institute and of the American Institute of Graphic Arts; was a governing member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; a director of the Chicago Historical Society, and from 1914 was president of the Newberry Library. He was a member of the City Club; for two years president of the Chicago Club, and was affiliated with the University, Casino, Saddle and Cycle, Wayfarers', Onwentsia, Shore Acres and Old Elm clubs in Chicago, several in California and New York, and the National Golf Links of America. He cherished his Yale affiliations, and in 1926 went with John Hays Hammond to New Haven for the semi-centennial reunion of the class of '76. Mr. Ryerson was an Episcopalian, his family for three generations having been active members of the parish of St. James' Church. He was also actively interested in Grace Church Chapel in connection with St. Luke's Hospital.

On December 3, 1879, Edward L. Ryerson married Mary Pringle Mitchell, the daughter of Donald Grant Mitchell, Doctor of Literature, better known as a distinguished author under the pseudonym of "Ik-Marvel." Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Joseph Turner, born in 1880; graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, 1901; he married, in 1909, Annie Lawrie McBirney, daughter of Hugh Johnston McBirney, of Chicago. 2. Mary Mitchell, born in January, 1883; married, in 1910, to Donald McKay Frost. 3. Donald Mitchell, born December 2, 1884; Bachelor of Arts, Yale University, 1907; married, in 1911, to Isabelle Corwith McGenniss, daughter of Charles Burrill McGenniss. 4. Edward Larned, Jr., born December 3, 1886; graduated from Yale University in 1908; married, in 1914, to Nora Butler, daughter of the late Morton Butler, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

It was on January 19, 1928, that Mr. Ryerson succumbed to a stroke of apoplexy at his home, No. 38 Banks Street, Chicago, Illinois. The news of his death was a severe shock to his many friends, and their expressions of sympathy and regret were deep and sincere. Resolutions of condolence with the sorrowing widow and family were unanimously passed by the various organizations with which Mr. Ryerson was connected, and all united in showing their grief at the passing of one who had done so much for his city—not only in a mercantile and business way, but in his unostentatious

charities and quiet unadvertised generosity.

SIMPSON, John Coleman,

Lawyer.

Successful for many years as a lawyer, specializing in corporation law, John Coleman Simpson held an important position in the life of West Virginia; for, although his home was in Glendale, a suburb of Moundsville, his activities extended into many cities, and the cases which he fought were not limited to any city or section. A large landowner, an enterprising business man, a progressive and public-spirited citizen, he had acquired in his later years a wealth of experience; so that his friends and acquaintances sought his opinions on numerous matters that required expert advice, and treasured the judgments that he gave. He was highly regarded in the councils of the Democratic party, and had strong fraternal affiliations. In fact, there was scarcely a phase of the life of his community in which Mr. Simpson did not participate freely and with advantage to his fellowmen.

He was a son of John Chidester Coleman and Ellen (Neff) Simpson. His father, who was of Irish descent, was a native of West Virginia. For many years he lived in Glendale, where he was a tanner by trade; and he was one of the Forty-niners who went to California at the time of the gold rush. He and his wife were the parents of seven children: Alice, Laura, Charles, Edward, Le Roy, Chester, and John Coleman, of whom further.

John Coleman Simpson, one of this family, attended as a boy the public schools, and later studied law. As time went on, he became interested in an increasingly varied number of activities. As a corporation attorney, he handled many types of cases, winning a large number of them; and his counsel in important litigation affecting large business interests was always valued. During the period of the World War, he was eager to serve the United States Government in the Army; but because he was crippled he was refused admittance to the country's military forces. Patriotic and ever loyal, he performed work at home as a "four-minute" speaker. A prominent Democrat, he was Postmaster in Moundsville for two terms, and was chairman of the John W. Davis Club and the Democratic Club. He maintained a membership in the Moundsville organization of the Knights of Pythias, and was a charter member and first Exalted Ruler of Moundsville Lodge, No. 282, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (Membership Card No. 1). Although he was always a busy man, he participated extensively in some of his favorite diversions, one of which was the cultivation of dahlias in his fine flower gardens. He also was fond of motoring and fishing, and spent a considerable time in travel. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, of Moundsville. He sang in the choir, was an elder, took a lively interest in all the church's activities, and contributed largely to its charitable work. As a memorial to their husband and father, Mrs. Simpson and daughters presented to the Marshall County Court the complete law library of John C. Simpson.

In Moundsville, West Virginia, on April 24, 1895, John C. Simpson married Laura Virginia Purdy, a daughter of L.

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B. and Laura Virginia (Lindsey) Purdy. Her father was a mill owner, a large landowner in this section of West Virginia, served in the Civil War in his country's military forces, and for many terms was mayor of Moundsville, his native city. John Coleman and Laura Virginia (Purdy) Simpson had three children: 1. Virginia Lindsey, who married Russell Blair, of Moundsville. 2. Eleanor Neff, who resides at the family home in Moundsville. 3. Lillian Brady, who married Hobert C. McCracken, of Ryerson Station, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two children, John Coleman and Robert Simpson.

When John Coleman Simpson died at his home on May 24, 1927, widespread sorrow was felt by his many friends and by those who knew the rare quality of his work; for in this section of West Virginia he was well known, highly esteemed for his accomplishments, and loved for his amiable qualities. He was a man among men.

KARNS, John Marshall,

Lawyer.

Although still a young man as years are counted, John Marshall Karns, of East St. Louis, Illinois, has made for himself much of a reputation both in legal and political circles, and the leaders in both spheres of activity are unanimous in the opinion that he has before him a brilliant future.

Mr. Karns was born on a farm near the city of Eldorado, Gallatin County, Illinois, October 12, 1889, the son of John L. and Elizabeth Francis (Hammons) Karns, the former a grain and stock farmer, who was a noted breeder of horses and hogs, and also very active in the local political field, his connection in that line dating back to the days of the Hayes-Tilden contest. The maternal family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the Karns family is of German descent, the first of the line in America being the grandfather of John Marshall Karns, who came from Germany in the middle of the last century, and located in North Carolina, later settling for a short time in Tennessee, from which State he migrated across the Ohio River at Shawneetown, Illinois, to a farm in the northwestern section of Gallatin County, where he lived until his death in 1885. He had eight children, one of whom was John L. Karns, the father of John Marshall Karns, of this record.

John Marshall Karns was the youngest of the six children of John L. and Elizabeth Francis (Hammons) Karns. His early education was acquired in the local schools, after which he attended the academy at Ewing, Illinois, later entering McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, graduating in 1912, with his degree of Bachelor of Arts and, in addition, having the honor of being valedictorian of his class. After leaving McKendree College, Mr. Karns taught school for two years, at the end of which time he entered the law department of Georgetown University, at Washington, District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1921, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Much honor is due Mr. Karns for the length of time that elapsed between his matriculation and graduation at Georgetown University, most of the time being consumed by reason of his services in the World War. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in October, 1921, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois,

June 15, 1922, since which date he has practiced his profession in that State, first in Eldorado, Saline County, and since March, 1925, in East St. Louis, St. Clair County, where he is now engaged in his chosen profession as the senior member of the firm of Karns & Flanders.

Since attaining his majority, Mr. Karns has been active in politics, and he is today one of the leading members of the Democratic party of his section of the State. He has held a number of important offices as a committeeman of that party, and has been delegate to various conventions, including the State Convention, on numerous occasions. He received the nomination of his party for Congress in 1926, among other honors in appreciation of his hard and unremitting work for Democratic principles. During the World War, Mr. Karns enlisted in the American Army in 1918. He was in various training camps, including Fort Crook, Nebraska; Camp Funston, Kansas, and Camp Pike, Arkansas, being honorably discharged from the Officers' Training School of the last named at the signing of the Armistice. Mr. Karns is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, has been accorded the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is active in the American Legion and in the "Forty and Eight," in addition to a number of clubs and societies. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association and the East St. Louis Bar Association. Mr. Karns has many influential friends in the political circles of Washington, District of Columbia, for during his stay there he became personally acquainted with such prominent men as James S. Easby-Smith, Daniel W. O'Donaghue, Hugh J. Fegan, Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Senator John Sharp Williams, Judge Ashley M. Gould, Hon. Claude Kitchen, and others of international fame.

On December 28, 1923, Mr. Karns married Alice Gertrude Cape. Mrs. Karns is of English descent and received her education in the public schools of her community, later taking a course in the Southern Illinois Normal Teachers' College, at Carbondale, Illinois, after which she taught school for about four years. Mrs. Karns has always taken a deep interest in educational work, as well as in the various organizations for women's welfare. She is an active member of the Woman's Club of East St. Louis, as well as of various organizations of teachers. Mr. and Mrs. Karns are the parents of one child, a son, John Marshall Karns (2).

EITEL, George Gotthilf,

Surgeon, Philanthropist.

It has been said: "Death loves a shining mark," and of a certainty the citizens of Minneapolis, Minnesota, were bereaved in the passing of Dr. George Gotthilf Eitel, who, for some thirty-five years, maintained the reputation of one of the greatest surgeons of the entire Northwest. Long a leader in his profession, he had brought to his life's work an outstanding skill as surgeon, a sure and delicate touch, and an unsurpassed knowledge of the mechanics of the human body. He had made real his dream of a fine hospital for the care and cure of the sick; he had, through years of prac-

Geo. G. Eitel.

tice, kept well abreast and even ahead of the progress of the surgical art and medical science; he was a close student as well as a practical operator. But it was not alone this dominance in his profession that marked him: his kindly and generous nature endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. The pecuniary rewards of success did not interest him primarily, nor interest him at all, save insofar as they enabled him to do for others. He had, too, a keen sense of civic responsibility, growing out of love of justice tempered by mercy. A significant illustration of this was his insistence that taxes should be paid regularly on the Eitel Hospital property, because it was in the form of a private institution, though exemption might have been claimed for it. One of the fine traditions of his profession is that fees should be adjusted to the ability of the patient to pay; and it was his custom to interpret this tradition with the utmost generosity. Both in the profession and out of it, he was held in high and affectionate regard. His was a soul truly noble, and his career, extending over a span of sixty-nine years, has inspired mankind.

Born on a farm in the township of Chanhassen, Carver County, Minnesota, September 28, 1858; died in Minneapolis, in the hospital which he had founded, February 8, 1928; Dr. George Gotthilf Eitel was a son of John George and Anna Mary (Ulmer) Eitel. His parents were natives of Württemberg, Germany, and came to the United States at the time of the German revolution in 1848. John George Eitel was skilled in the trade of carriage ironer, and plied this trade after arriving in America, until the discovery of gold in California. In 1849 he went to the placer diggings, remained in them six years, and was far more successful in the venture than was the average forty-niner. On his return eastward, John George Eitel purchased one hundred and eighty acres of timbered land in Carver County, Minnesota, which continues in the possession of the family. In 1873 he purchased a small flour mill in Chaska, Minnesota, which he operated until the time of his demise, 1902.

Until his sixteenth year Dr. George Gotthilf Eitel spent most of the time upon his father's farm, where he attended to farm work the year 'round and also studied during the winter months in the district school. He took his preparatory training in the Moravian Academy, at Chaska, walking two and one-half miles thereto twice daily. It was then his intention to go to school several years and to teach, finally, in a district school; but this plan was altered through his father's milling venture; and he was induced to become a miller, which he enjoyed very much, as would any lad who had a love for machinery, water power and steam power plants. In connection with the mechanical department of flour milling, accordingly, he made an earnest study, but his father was very desirous of having him become interested in the marketing of flour—and the business aspects of milling bore no interest for him. Trade journals and markets and market reports failed to appeal to his mind, while, on the other hand, the contents of the "American Miller" and "Northwestern Miller" and similar publications were of an interest that could not be resisted. With the aid of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and under the guidance of Professor E. A. Taylor, Superintendent of Schools, he studied in private as much as time would permit, adding gradually

to what he had learned in school. He concluded in due course that he was not cut out for a business career such as his father had in mind. The desire for books and reading grew; and this desire turned more and more to scientific literature, including works on medicine, hygiene and the like. It followed that he came more frequently into contact with doctors' offices, where such volumes could be found, and through the influence of Dr. J. S. Richardson he became definitely interested in the study of medicine. His parents rather opposed his leaving the mill to take up the profession, for at that time medicine was not so widely acclaimed as it is today, and in many skeptical quarters it was said that the great majority of patients upon whom physicians called were sure to die! Dr. Eitel saw ahead of him at least four years of study, one of them of necessity to be devoted to pre-medical work; and to undertake this without money was no small affair. Hence, for two years he sold books, at which he was quite markedly successful. He acquired sufficient money for the start of his studies. After a year of intensive application at the Minneapolis Academy he entered the Minnesota Hospital College, September, 1885, and in 1888, at the head of his class, graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, receiving a set of surgical instruments as first prize in surgery.

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, clinical advantages in the United States were meagre. So, as he was able to speak and write the German language with natural ease, Dr. Eitel left for Berlin soon after graduating. There he spent a year at the university clinics, under several of the most distinguished teachers that had ever been assembled into one medical faculty. Some of the well-known members were: Rudolf Virchow, Robert Koch, August Martin, R. Olshausen, Franz Koenig, Gussorow, Ernst von Bergmann, Karl Gerhard, Du Bois Reymond, Ernst Kuster, and L. F. von Helmholz.

After returning to the United States, by chance Dr. Eitel located and practiced for a short time in Centralia, Washington. In order to gratify a desire created by conversations with his friend, Dr. T. S. Roberts, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, in the fall of 1890, and graduated with that famous class known as "91," which produced more professors and authors than any other class of the institution before that year. This class also had the distinction of receiving diplomas signed by Joseph Leyde and D. Hayes Agnew. The former died the day before the commencement exercises took place; the latter nearly a year thereafter. Then, after traveling about the country to some extent and passing a number of State boards of medical examiners, Dr. Eitel located in Minneapolis, the summer of 1893, and became first assistant to Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor, who was professor of clinical and operative surgery in the University of Minnesota, which position he held for five years; and through him Dr. Eitel was appointed staff surgeon at Asbury Hospital. . . . This was the commencement of his thirty-five years of leadership in the Northwest as surgeon.

In the spring of 1900 Dr. Eitel made a second trip to Europe, again going to the clinics of the University of Berlin, where he had credit for one year's work. He reviewed a number of medical subjects and presented a graduating thesis

in the German language on "Appendicitis," which he defended December 24, 1901. On that day he received his second degree as Doctor of Medicine, from the University of Berlin. Since then, onward, steadily, through the remaining years of his life, he engaged in the practice of surgery in Minneapolis, making only visits of short duration to distinguished surgeons of the United States and to Europe. He felt himself particularly indebted to Drs. Nicholas Senn, Christian Fenger, John B. Murphy, Howard A. Kelly, William S. Halsted, Joseph Price, and James H. Dunn. In Minneapolis he established through natural ability and thorough preparation a reputation as surgeon second to none in the Northwest. He was for years staff surgeon of a number of the greatest hospitals of Minneapolis—positions which he resigned when he erected a 125-bed hospital of his own, in 1911. This hospital, the Eitel Hospital, is rated by the American College of Surgeons as one of the best conducted in the United States. Dr. Eitel was a surgeon for the Soo Railroad, a position which he held for more than twenty-eight years. He was examiner for many life insurance companies; but, because of the pressure of other and more serious work, was obliged to sever these connections. As a rule he shunned election to offices of all kinds. On one occasion, however, he accepted the office of vice-president of the Minnesota State Medical Society. He was affiliated with all of the leading medical organizations, including: the American College of Surgeons, American Medical Association, American Hospital Association, Minnesota State Medical Association, Southern Minnesota Medical Association, Hennepin County Medical Society, Inter-State Post-Graduate Assembly of North America, and the Torch Club. He belonged also to the Minneapolis Athletic Club, Auto Club, Calhoun Beach Club, Steuben Society of America, Izaak Walton League, Thomas Payne Society, Elks Club, Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, Business and Professional Men's Club, Saturday Lunch Club, Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, Animal Rescue League of Minneapolis, and others. He was a supporter of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestral Association, and interested himself generally in cultural advancement for Minneapolis. At the age of twenty-one years he had become a Mason, in which order he was holder of the thirty-second degree, member of the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Member of the Elks Club, as cited, he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the board of trustees of the First Unitarian Society of Minneapolis. By the State Board of Control of Public Institutions he was appointed to do the eugenic sterilization at the institute for feeble-minded, according to the provision of the State law.

Dr. Eitel did not use stimulants in any form, and very seldom went to evening entertainments. He did not believe that going to the cinema or the theatre was the proper method of relaxation, having learned from experience that if one is tired by work, one rests most perfectly in bed. Therefore, he retired early, and at times, when he found it difficult to sleep, read history and committed dates to memory. He averaged more than one

hour in the day's twenty-four reading medical literature. Knowing from personal experience how important it was for students to receive some slight financial assistance at the proper time, he made provision in his last will and testament to create a fund of $80,000 through life insurance with which to assist worthy medical students in work at the University of Minnesota. It has been ascertained that he personally helped a large number of students to secure a college education. Not only did he conduct a hospital and school for nurses (where seventy are in attendance, 1928), paying taxes on the property as noted, but he performed great works of charity, through the hospital and through service to the needy. In this philanthropic direction it is estimated that his gifts during the last years of his life totalled $40,000 annually.

On February 1, 1908, Dr. Eitel was united in marriage with Jeanette E. Larson, of Brookings, South Dakota, who survives him, making her residence in the Eitel Hospital, Minneapolis. Before marriage Mrs. Eitel was a graduate nurse and hospital superintendent. After marriage her assistance in the conduct of the Eitel Hospital had a great deal to do with its success.

When news of the death of Dr. Eitel was broadcast sorrow became widespread through the medical circles of the Northwest. Messages of condolence were received from the chief world centers of the profession. From the numerous tributes to his memory the following has been selected:

While concentrating his immense energy on surgery and thus attaining the most eminent rank among surgeons of the world, Dr. Eitel also nurtured a parallel and living interest in the political, civic and philosophical movements of his day. . . . His vision in these fields of opinion and action was not selfish, personal, or parochial, or in the least class-conscious; but like his profession, it was broad, scientific and of a world-wide scope. His scientific training compelled him, as it enabled him, to see facts clearly, truly. As a faithful pupil of science he recognized truth without evasion when presented. He dwelt above partisanship on the lofty plane of humanitarianism. His well-known kindness and charity promise to become one of the beautiful traditions of his profession and of the city of Minneapolis.

The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota sent the following letter to Mrs. Eitel:

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Minneapolis
Office of the President.

April 5, 1928.

Mrs. George G. Eitel,
Eitel Hospital,
14th and Willow Streets,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

My dear Mrs. Eitel—

The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota at its meeting today directed the following statement to be spread upon its minutes, and also directed that I forward a copy of the statement to you.

Dr. Eitel was a friend of the University, a friend of education, a friend of all the people. This in a sentence sums up a career devoted to medical practice from the social point of view. Coming up from the ranks of the common people, securing by his will and foresight a good medical education here and abroad, serving as a surgeon all classes of people without thought of reward, organizing and conducting a hospital without claiming the usual exemption from taxation, serving his professional brethren no matter what their status (as when he helped secure the pardon of a physician convicted of a grave crime and cared for him in his own hospital until he died), working for the welfare of the State by advocating eugenic legislation and freely giving his professional service in carrying out the present statute, founding an endowment in the Uni-

Dr. Joseph Schneider

versity to assist needy medical students and for medical research, helping always any worthy cause and any needy person, he well deserved the eulogy of one of his friends: "He was a comprehensive lover of mankind."

Cordially yours,
L. D. Coffman,
President.

CLINCH, R. Floyd,

Executive.

Among the men of Southern origin who have won pronounced business success in Chicago, Illinois, Richard Floyd Clinch is rated among the most progressive, and the most popular among his associates.

Born in Georgia, July 19, 1865, son of Colonel Duncan L. and Susan A. (Hopkins) Clinch, (his father, who had been a rice planter, won military renown at the battle of Olustee, Florida, February 20, 1864) R. Floyd Clinch was educated in private schools in Georgia, and at the Military Academy in Cheltenham, Pennsylvania. His business career began in 1889, when he formed a partnership with John Crerar, under the firm name of Crerar, Clinch & Company, operators in coal and iron, where special knowledge acquired during six years of association with the Joliet Steel Company proved of great value. Later, when the partnership was incorporated as the Crerar Clinch Coal Company, he became president of the corporation and still is. He is also president and director of the Traverse City State Bank, president and director of the Hannah & Lay Mercantile Company, president and director of the Hannah & Lay Company, all of Traverse City, Michigan; president and director of the Chicago Auditorium Association, a director in the Central Trust Company of Illinois, vice-president and director of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company, the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Aurora & Elgin Railroad Company, and a director of the North American Accident Insurance Company. Without being active politically his affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His clubs are the Chicago Yacht Club, the Union League Club, of Chicago, the Chicago Club, the Indian Hill Golf Club, and the Electric Club of Chicago. He is also chairman of the Business Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and a member of the board of managers. His favorite recreation is golf.

Mr. Clinch married Katherine S. Lay, in Chicago, in 1890. She was the daughter of A. Tracy Lay, a lumberman of Chicago. Their children are two: Duncan Lamont Clinch, and Margaret Lay Clinch.

SCHNEIDER, Joseph, M. D.,

Specialist.

Few physicians have attained the standing or have been accorded the recognition of their professional brethren to such an unlimited extent as has the late Dr. Joseph Schneider, one of the most widely known oculists in America, who won for himself a fame that has been accorded to but very few men in professional or business circles. Dr. Schneider was a native of one of Germany's provinces, who came to this country in the early "80's" and in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, built up a practice which made his wonderful ability known throughout the nation.

Dr. Schneider was born in Weigelsdorf, Silesia, on December 10, 1845. His early education was most thorough and comprehensive, and when he had finished his preliminary schooling at Breslau, the capital city of Silesia, he entered the medical school of Würzburg, where he remained until the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, when he joined the army of Germany. He served with the Second Bavarian Corps throughout the contest, and after his discharge returned to the university and completed his studies. In 1872 he became one of the assistants of Dr. von Welz, who was at the head of the optometrical division of the hospital connected with the university, and he attended clinics in Vienna, Heidelberg, Halle, Paris, and Berlin. In 1881 he came to the United States in charge of a patient and decided to remain here. He selected Milwaukee for his habitation and began his practice in this city, speedily attaining a national reputation. It has been estimated that during the years he was in practice no less than one hundred and eighty thousand patients were benefited by his skill. They came from all parts of the world, from every State in the Union, and from China, South America, Europe, Mexico and Canada. It is of interest to note that while Dr. Schneider was a student at the University of Vienna, two of his personal friends were Archduke Teodore, father of the present Queen of the Belgians, and Dr. Ernst Fuchs, the renowned oculist. During his stay in Europe and after his location in this country, Dr. Schneider kept in constant contact with the many prominent men with whom he was acquainted. His professors were such men as Doctors von Graefe, von Arlt, Szonzi, and Gama di Pinta, to mention but a few of the famous men with whom he came into contact. He was deeply interested in the Tri-State Medical Society, and through it established an annual fund for research in the study of cancer. In 1890 he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Berlin, and was also selected as a representative of American medicine and surgery at other similar conclaves. Despite his renown, however, Dr. Schneider was never a seeker for fame or fortune, neither of which ever impressed him. His work was for humanity, and in his office, which was ever crowded during his professional hours, there was a notable attitude of democracy and a close understanding between patient and physician. He made no appointments, his patients all awaiting their turn, were they rich or poor. During the summer months, Dr. Schneider spent his time at his summer home at Fox Point, where he took his recreation in the cultivation of flowers and shrubbery. Many high honors were conferred upon him, one of the greatest to him being the gold medal and the honor of being appointed a doctor and senator of the University of Würzburg, when he attended the Fiftieth Reunion of his class. Marquette University, of Milwaukee, also conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1926.

In 1886, at Milwaukee, Dr. Schneider married Louise Preusser, a daughter of Christian Preusser, one of Milwaukee's prominent citizens. Dr. and Mrs. Schneider were the parents of two daughters, Mrs. William H. Marshall and Mrs. Gordon McGeoch, both of Milwaukee. Mrs. Schneider passed away a few months before the death of her husband, who closed his great career on June 4, 1927. Mrs. Schneider was greatly beloved

throughout the city of Milwaukee. She was charitable and philanthropic and contributed generously to all the city's institutions for the relief of the oppressed and needy.

Dr. Schneider was most liberal in his philanthropies. With Mrs. Schneider he gave a donation of $50,000 to the Milwaukee University for the erection of an auditorium in the institution of which he was for thirty-five years a trustee and member of the board of directors. Dr. Schneider was also a member of the board of directors of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company for over thirty-six years, and a member of the executive committee of that institution for twenty-seven years.

In memory of two friends of his mother, Fraulein Franziska Wuench and Anna Geigel, who aided him greatly in securing his early education in Germany, Dr. Schneider established the "Anna Franziska Stiftung" in connection with the University of Würzburg, to perpetuate their memory, and to this purpose contributed the sum of $300,000.

Professor von Marr, a former student of the University of Milwaukee and now a noted artist of Munich, Germany, has executed a beautiful mural painting of Dr. Schneider, which was placed in the school auditorium and was unveiled on January 31, 1928. It is a sympathetic likeness of the man who gave light to thousands. The kindly interest which Dr. Schneider ever displayed to others has been well brought out by the artist. The following is a translation of the inscription on the painting:

To render aid was to him the essence of being. Restoring and preserving to sufferers unnumbered the most precious of all gifts—that of sight—he gave his help with joyous sacrifice in every field of mental development, so also to this school.

To aid mankind, it is said, is the noblest work of God. Dr. Schneider devoted more than half a century to such a cause. His kind and sympathetic aid and advice, his good deeds, and his great work for the cause of humanity will stand forever as a monument to a noble and useful life.

ROBERTS, Warren Russell,

Engineer, Contractor.

A native of Illinois, Warren Russell Roberts, of Chicago, founder of the firm of the Roberts and Schaefer Company, enjoys a rich experience in both civil and military service as a constructing engineer. He is the son of Samuel Martin and Celestia Wood (Brayton) Roberts.

Warren Russell Roberts was born at Sadorus, Champaign County, Illinois, October 20, 1863. He was educated in his native State and received from the University of Illinois the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1888. In that same year he began the general practice of engineering in Chicago, and continued in this general practice until 1892. In 1893, he was made Engineer of Bridges and Buildings for the city of Chicago, and held this position until 1894. From 1895 to 1903, he was president of a general engineering and contracting company, and in 1904 he organized, and since that year has been President and Director of, and later Chairman of the Board of the Roberts and Schaefer Company, Engineers and Contractors, with offices in Chicago, Illinois.

During the World War, Colonel Rob-

erts was executive officer to General Marshall, Chief of Construction Division of the War Department. This position he held from October, 1917, until July, 1918. He was then made chief of Engineering and Standardization Branch of Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff with General George W. Goethals as Chief. On March 22, 1918, Major Roberts was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the National Army, and was honorably discharged March 22, 1919. On September 26, 1919, he was appointed colonel in the Quartermaster's Department, Officers' Reserve Corps, and assigned as Liaison Officer with the War Planning Division. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Mining Congress (Chairman of the General Committee of Standardization Division); Western Society of Engineers; Construction Division Association; American Forestry Association; Aerial League of America; National Geographic Society; and the Art Institute of Chicago. In politics he is an Independent Democrat. His clubs are the Chicago Engineers; Chicago Illini; Army and Navy (Chicago and Washington, District of Columbia); Evanston Golf; and Skyline, and he is a regular contributor to the engineering and technical journals and the technical societies of which he is a member. Particularly since 1919 he has directed the work of the Standardization Division of the American Mining Congress. He has edited the annual bulletin of this Division since 1920.

Colonel Roberts finds his chief recreational enjoyment in playing golf, motoring and skating and other out-of-door sports.

ISAACS, Joel L.,

Executive.

For almost a score of years Joel L. Isaacs was one of the prominent figures in the business, social and fraternal circles of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the news of his death was a matter for deep and sincere regret on the part of his many friends and acquaintances in that city. Mr. Isaacs was a man of the most congenial nature; lovable, kind and with the easiest of dispositions; the friend of everyone and always looking for an opportunity to help others; in fact, a perfect specimen of a true gentleman and a loyal friend.

Mr. Isaacs was born in New York City, August 22, 1867, the son of Levi J. and Pauline (Freeman) Isaacs. His father, who was also a native of New York City, was reared, and educated in the Eastern metropolis, and engaged in the real estate business throughout his business life. He was a descendant of the Van Amberg family, one of the earliest Jewish families to establish themselves in America. The Van Ambergs came to this country from Portugal, by way of Holland, in early Colonial days, locating in Newport, Rhode Island. For personal and other reasons the name of Van Amberg was dropped by their descendants when the latter located in New York City several generations ago.

Mr. Isaacs' father served in the Civil War on the Union side, enlisting in New York City. He was appointed provost marshal, with the rank of major, and did his duties fittingly and well throughout the struggle. Mr. Isaacs' mother was born and reared in Baltimore, Maryland, and was a member of one of the old families of the South.

The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

The early education of Mr. Isaacs was obtained in the public schools of New York City, and he made his initial step in the business world as an errand boy in a wholesale house devoted to the sale of silks and satins. His ability was quickly demonstrated and he was speedily promoted to other and more important positions. His second position was in the wholesale furniture business, and he eventually became a commission sales representative for several manufacturers. He was finally made general sales manager for all eastern territory for the Simmons Company, of Kenosha, Wisconsin. He occupied that position of responsibility for about fifteen years, and in 1908 he accepted the post of manager of the Milwaukee Chair Company, of Milwaukee, one of the oldest chair and furniture manufacturing establishments in the Northwest. After but a few years' connection with the business, Mr. Isaacs was made vice-president of the company, and in 1917 was elected to the presidency of the concern. From that time until his death he did much to establish the policy of the house and direct its destinies, concentrating his efforts upon administrative direction and executive management. Under his close personal guidance the business grew and developed, establishing his right to rank with the foremost manufacturers and merchants of the city.

Politically, Mr. Isaacs maintained an absolutely independent attitude, his support of any candidate or measure depending entirely upon the benefit he felt would accrue to the community. He was a member of many leading clubs, among them being the Lambs Club, of New York City, of which he was a life-member, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, also a life-member; the Wisconsin Club, and the Old Town Club of Chicago. He was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a life-member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 1, in that organization. He was also a life-member of the Loyal Order of Moose; member of the Izaak Walton League and the Furniture Club of America.

In 1901, Joel L. Isaacs married Helen F. Brislin, daughter of James and Hannah Brislin, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, whose ancestors were pioneer residents of that town. Mr. Isaacs is survived by his widow and two children, as follows: 1. Joel L., Jr., now engaged in the automobile business in Milwaukee; during the World War he entered the United States Navy as an able seaman and was assigned to duty in the Brooklyn Navy Yard; he was discharged with the rank of chief petty officer, a remarkable tribute to his ability considering the short time he was in the service. 2. Ruth C., a resident of Asbury Park, New Jersey.

It was on May 1, 1927, that Mr. Isaacs passed from the scene of his activities. He died at his Milwaukee residence, No. 2807 Fond du Lac Avenue, and his body was sent to New York for interment in Woodlawn Cemetery, following services in Milwaukee which were attended by representatives of the leading business houses of the city. Mr. Isaacs will be long remembered in Milwaukee for his pleasing personality as well as for his strength of character. He never sought to win public admiration but he ever acquired the deepest respect and esteem from all with whom he came in contact.

PFISTER, Charles F.,

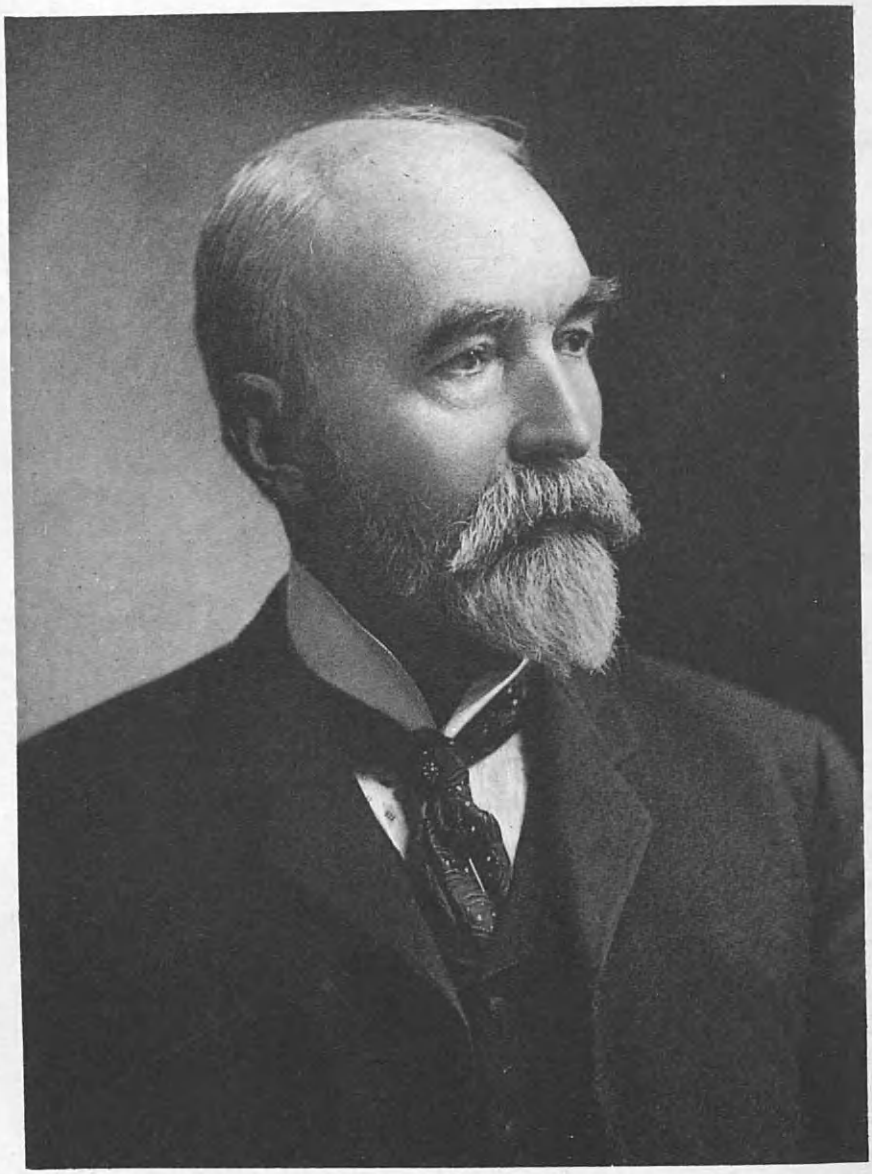
Capitalist.

Although but little known to the gen-

eral public, the late Charles F. Pfister, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, exerted the greatest influence in politics, in business and in banking. Confined to his home for more than a quarter of a century, due to a severe illness which attacked him when he was in the prime of young manhood, he was, indeed, the power behind the scenes in many important financial and political operations, and to him was due the rise or fall of many institutions and individuals, not only in Milwaukee but also throughout the country and State.

Mr. Pfister was born June 17, 1859, the son of Guido Pfister, a native of Hohenzollern, Germany, born there September 13, 1818. He came to America in 1845, spent a couple of years in Buffalo, New York, and then located in Milwaukee. There he entered the leather business with Frederick Vogel, Sr., and J. H. Schoelkropf, and together they established a tannery on the Menominee River. It was then known as Guido Pfister & Company, and was the nucleus of the present internationally-known firm of Pfister & Vogel. Guido Pfister was one of Milwaukee's pioneer citizens, and was most prominent in many of that city's leading industries and financial institutions.

The early education of Mr. Pfister was obtained in the Engelmann Academy, later known as the German-English Academy. When his scholastic course in the Engelmann institution was completed he immediately entered the office of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, where he speedily displayed his ability as an executive, and was assigned to open branch offices of the company in the Eastern shoe centers. While Mr. Pfister was engaged in these developments, his father, in the late "70's" was expanding Milwaukee enterprises and banking facilities. Out of the consolidation of the German Exchange Bank and the Bank of Commerce, both of Milwaukee, grew the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in which the Pfister interests were heavily engaged. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Pfister succeeded him in many of his large undertakings, carrying them to a successful conclusion. He succeeded his father as a director of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and when that institution merged with the First National Bank in 1893, he became a director there. The Merchants' Exchange Bank had, previous to the merger, assisted in financing John A. Hinsay's electric line, the first electric railway in Milwaukee. The line was not a financial success, and was taken over and reorganized by Mr. Pfister, who later turned it into the consolidation known as the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, and became one of the directors of the consolidated street railways. He also owned the Dummy Line, operating from North Avenue to Whitefish Bay, which was abandoned many years ago. When the First National Bank consolidated with the Wisconsin National Bank, under the name of the First Wisconsin National Bank, Mr. Pfister became a director of the new corporation, and served on several of its committees. He was also a director of the First Wisconsin Trust Company and the First Wisconsin Company, which are allied with the First Wisconsin National Bank. Other important companies with which Mr. Pfister was connected in executive capacities included: the Western Leather Company; the United States Glue Company; the Northwestern Lithographing Com-



John Hicks.

pany; the Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance Company; the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company; the Raven Mining Company, and the Wisconsin Securities Company. He purchased the "Milwaukee Sentinel" in 1900, following a street railway franchise fight. During the period of Mr. Pfister's ownership, the "Sentinel" was conservative in politics and was newspaper spokesman for the Old Guard. As a heavy contributor to campaign funds and as newspaper owner, Mr. Pfister had much influence in both political and financial affairs. Although behind the scenes and unknown personally to many of those whose destinies he swayed, it is safe to say that he made and unmade many of the leading and former politicians who were ever in the public eye. He was in the height of his power in the days when Senator Philetus Sawyer, Senator John C. Spooner and Congressman Babcock were in the limelight. Mr. Pfister maintained a suite of rooms in the Hotel Pfister, but his hobby was a beautiful country place which he owned at Lake Five. It was there that he spent his happiest hours, surrounded by his friends and relatives.

It was on November 12, 1927, that Mr. Pfister died, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Fred Vogel, Jr., No. 1070 Lake Drive, Milwaukee. His death was due to a general breakdown, following attacks of paralysis. He had spent the summer at the country home he so dearly loved on Lake Five, and when seized by the paralytic stroke he was removed to his sister's home, where pneumonia developed and he passed away, conscious to the last. It is, perhaps, somewhat impossible to estimate how great an influence the passing of this wonderful character has had upon the general trend of things financial and political, but future generations will undoubtedly recognize that with Charles F. Pfister there passed one of the greatest forces for good in this country. By his death Milwaukee and Wisconsin lose one of their most generous citizens.

HICKS, John,

Statesman, Journalist.

The career of John Hicks is a record of notable achievement in spite of difficulties which might well have proved insurmountable. Denied the advantages of a finished education in his boyhood, he nevertheless became by persistent effort one of the most deeply cultured and profoundly read men of his generation. As editor and later proprietor of the Oshkosh (Wisconsin) "Daily Northwestern," he brought this paper to the highest level of journalistic attainment, while his services as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Peru and Chile were of the utmost value to his country, and to the government to which he was accredited.

Mr. Hicks was born on April 12, 1847, at Auburn, New York. With his parents he removed to Wisconsin in 1851, settling in Waupaca County, a region then on the frontier. Despite the lack of libraries and educational advantages, the boy evinced an unconquerable desire for self-improvement, and often walked half a dozen miles to borrow a book, which was read with delight. His father, John Hicks, offered his life as a sacrifice in the Civil War, leaving a family of six children unprovided for, and young John was compelled to contribute to their support. At the early age of fifteen he be-

gan teaching a country school, and thereafter, by the utmost energy and industry, he managed to obtain a college education at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin. Deciding upon a journalistic career, he became a reporter for the Oshkosh "Northwestern" in 1867, and in the short space of three years, in 1870, was able to purchase a half-interest in this paper. His remarkable journalistic talent soon placed him in the editor's chair, and in 1884 he became sole owner of the enterprise, the affairs of which he directed for many years. Mr. Hicks was prominent in the associations of the men of his profession, serving as president of the Wisconsin Press Association, and vice-president of the National Editorial Association.

In 1889, Mr. Hicks was appointed by President Harrison, Minister to Peru, filling this post with the highest distinction until his resignation therefrom on August 3, 1893. He held a similar post in Chile during Roosevelt's administration. He was always deeply interested in the development and growth of Oshkosh, where he made his home, and aside from the influence for good which he exerted through the columns of his paper, he presented many monuments to the city. He was also a generous supporter of all worthy charitable movements. Mr. Hicks was the author of the volume, "The Man from Oshkosh," published in 1894.

On July 9, 1872, John Hicks married (first) Alice J. Hume, a daughter of William Hume, of Oshkosh. On October 11, 1913, Mr. Hicks married (second) Mary Agnes Powers, a daughter of Josiah Belknap Powers (a member of a Vermont Revolutionary family) and of Agnes Kempton (Tanner) Powers, who was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, a daughter of William and Lydia (Sisson) Tanner.

John Hicks died at San Antonio, Texas, on December 20, 1917. His passing was a cause of universal sorrow in the community in which he had lived and worked for so many years. A man of noble character, of extraordinary warmth and charm, he had many friends in every part of the country, in whose grateful memory he will always live.

BEFFEL, John Marshall, M. D.,

Physician.

Widely known as an alienist and as a crusader against the white plague, possessor of a splendid record of work in the World War, and prominent as a politician, the death of Dr. John Marshall Beffel, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, removed an active and useful citizen from a post wherein he was ever assiduous in the giving of himself for the betterment of his fellow-man. His life was one of signal service, and his efforts were far-reaching and resultant, contributing in marked measure to the benefit of the community along the lines of social service and civic progress. His sudden death was deeply and sincerely mourned by all classes and creeds in the city of Milwaukee.

Dr. Beffel was born in Racine, Wisconsin, February 28, 1867, of German-American extraction. His father, now deceased, was a sailor on the Great Lakes, and was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the United States Navy for three years and with the First Wisconsin Light Artillery during the last year of the struggle. His wife was a direct descendant of Samuel White, who

came to America in the "Mayflower." Her ancestors were also prominent in the War of the Revolution, and her father died in one of the Union camps during the Civil War.

Owing to the death of his mother by tuberculosis in 1873, Dr. Beffel was one of three children left to public care at an early age. He was placed in the Taylor Orphan Asylum, at Racine, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1880, when he was bound out to a farmer in Kenosha County. After six years of this work he left the farm, with the determination to acquire an education. From that time until 1898 he worked his way through high school, the Racine Academy, the University of Wisconsin, and the Northwestern University Medical School at Chicago. From the Wisconsin institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1895, and from the medical school at Chicago the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Science. He served as a director of the pathological laboratory of the Northwestern University Medical School during 1898 and 1899. In the latter year he located in Milwaukee, where he engaged in practice up to the day of his death, save during the period of his service in the World War. He was for nineteen months with the army as a member of the Medical Corps, entering with the rank of lieutenant and receiving promotion to captain and major. He was then sent overseas, and served for ten months with the American Expeditionary Forces, being stationed chiefly at Base Hospital No. 22. He received his honorable discharge at Camp Grant on April 23, 1919, and returned to Milwaukee, where he resumed his practice. For over a score of years he was on the staff of the Milwaukee Hospital, and for nine years was professor of pathology at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. He resigned the latter post to become secretary of the Wisconsin State Board of Medical Examiners, which position he continued to fill for a period of six years. He had a very extensive private practice, and for more than fifteen years he had been frequently appointed as an alienist to examine criminals on trial in the municipal courts. He was Republican candidate for mayor of Milwaukee in 1910, when Emil Seidel was elected. He served for several terms as treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee, and was one of the Wisconsin Presidential electors in 1908, also being alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in that year. He was a member of the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He was a member of the Milwaukee Milk Commission for a period of six years, and was a member of the original Milwaukee Tuberculosis Commission for five years. He was active in the campaign which resulted in the organization of the Blue Mound Sanitorium and the Greenfield Sanitorium. It was at his suggestion that the Milwaukee infants' fresh air pavilion was founded in 1910.

Dr. Beffel was an enthusiastic Mason. He had received the thirty-second degree, was a member of Lafayette Lodge and Ivanhoe Commandery, and was a member of the 1913 Jubilee class.

On August 9, 1898, Dr. Beffel married Olive Baker, daughter of George Baker, a Civil War veteran. Mrs. Beffel is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and is very prominent in club circles,

being former president of the Milwaukee Women's Fortnightly Club. Dr. and Mrs. Beffel were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Dr. John M. Beffel, Jr., a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, in 1923, Bachelor of Arts degree, and University of Pennsylvania, in 1926, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Beffel continues the practice of his father. 2. Eulalie, a teacher at Neillsville, Wisconsin. Dr. Beffel was survived by his wife, his two children, and a sister, Mrs. Charles Mann, of Racine, Wisconsin.

It was on October 22, 1927, that Dr. Beffel was seized with a heart attack while in his office attending a patient, expiring immediately. The patient summoned assistance from adjoining offices, but it was found that the doctor had passed away. His death brought much sorrow and regret to many who had learned to know and admire him for his many splendid qualities, and his funeral was largely attended by those who wished to pay their last respects to a man who had ever given of his best to all.

HUGHITT, Marvin,

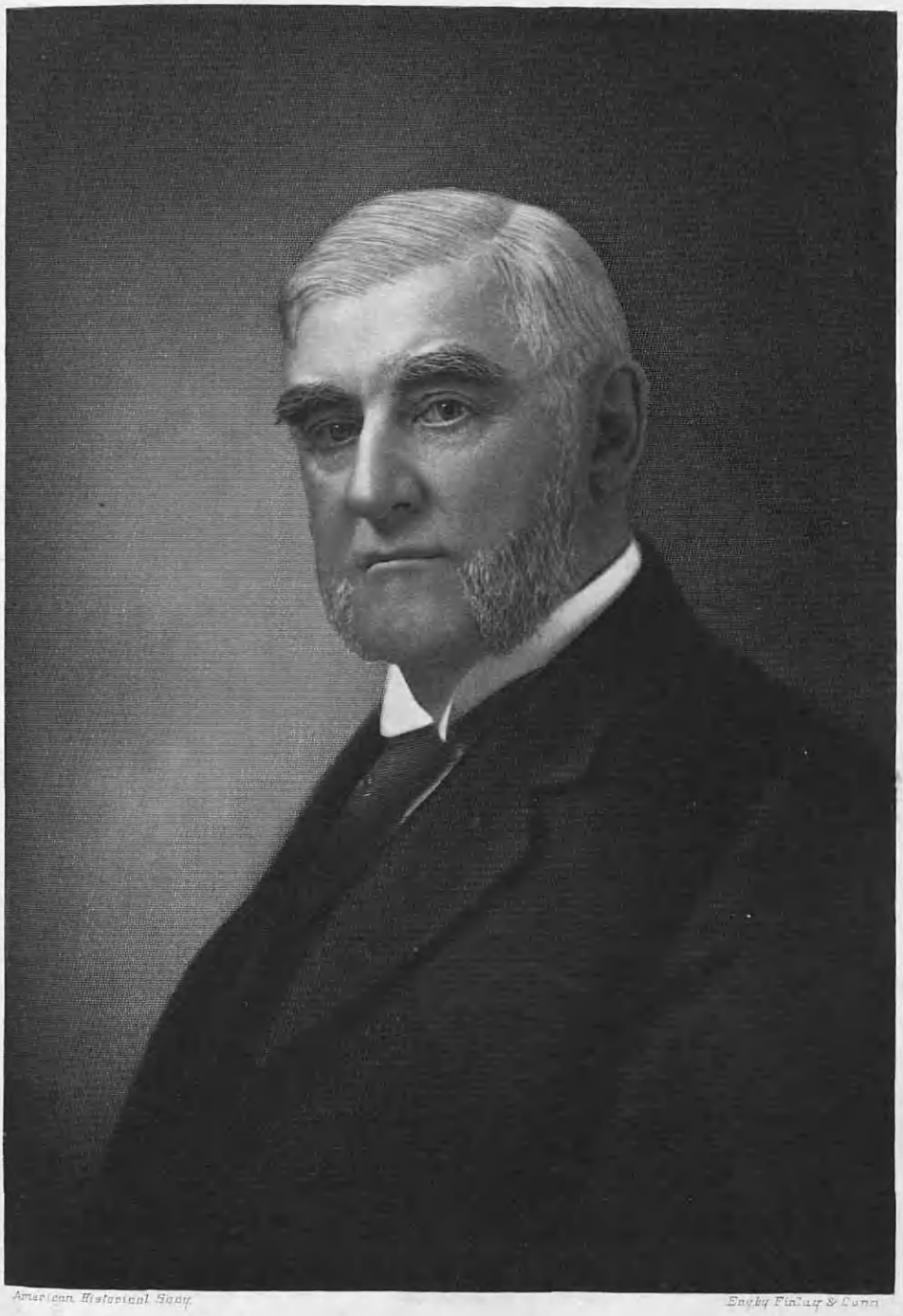
Railroad Executive.

One of the last of the great group of nation builders who spun webs of steel across the plains and mountains, and laid the foundation for modern American capitalism, passed away with the death of Marvin Hughitt, who rose from the position of general superintendent to the post of president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad system, and who, at the time of his passing, held the important office of chairman of the finance committee of that road.

No person can give a fairer estimate of a man's character and his work than those who are associated with him in his business career day after day. Permission has, therefore, been secured to print herewith the graphic account of Mr. Hughitt's career, as written by Carlton J. Corliss, one of his former associates of the Illinois Central Railroad, and printed in the Illinois Central Magazine of September, 1927. The article in question is as follows:

The Civil War was at its height. Forts Donaldson and Henry had been taken. The sanguinary battles of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing still rang in the nation's ears. Word had reached Grant and McClellan that Beauregard and Johnston, having joined forces near Corinth, were preparing to launch an offensive immediately. A mighty struggle seemed imminent. Time was precious. Heavy reinforcements, including troops, cavalry, artillery, munitions and supplies, must be rushed southward through Cairo within two days time. The Illinois Central was the only railroad leading to that city. The "needle's eye" was between Centralia and Cairo. Here was a single line that must bear the full brunt of the enormous traffic. The railroad faced the necessity of rushing these troops and supplies through, and at the same time maintaining a semblance of regular train service.

The hope of the Government and of the Illinois Central centered upon a youthful trainmaster at Centralia—Marvin Hughitt, by name. Could he do it? This was the question uppermost in the minds of government and railroad officials alike. No sooner had orders reached Centralia than young Hughitt, himself an expert telegrapher, unwilling to share the responsibility with anyone, sat down at the train dispatcher's table and started the trains rolling. For a day and two nights he sat there glued to his instrument and kept the trains moving—moving faster than the government had dared hope for—and when he arose from the table after thirty-six nerve-racking hours at the key, every soldier, horse and gun, and every piece of equipment was safe in Cairo.



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Marvin Hughitt

But barely had he left his instrument when a second order came to rush the troop and supply trains back through Centralia to a point farther east, to meet a new emergency which had arisen. Again the eyes of government and railroad officials were upon young Hughitt, and again the question arose: "Can he do it?" Again the twenty-five-year-old trainmaster seated himself at the dispatcher's table and for another continuous stretch of thirty-six hours he kept the troop and munitions trains on the move.

Long before those seventy-two hours had elapsed the name and fame of Marvin Hughitt had reached the ears of President Lincoln in the White House, Secretary Stanton in the War Department, and General Grant in Kentucky. He had performed an invaluable service. Not only had the troop and supply trains all been safely delivered on record time, but, what was more remarkable, the regular schedule of the Illinois Central had been maintained without interruption or delay.

This remarkable feat—performed at Centralia, Illinois, sixty-five years ago—was the turning point in the career of Marvin Hughitt, grand old man of the railway world, who recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his home in Lake Forest, Illinois.

Such service as Hughitt performed at Centralia could result in but one thing—promotion. The achievement of the young trainmaster brought him to the favorable attention of the general officers of the Illinois Central and materially advanced his reputation and his prospects. Shortly thereafter he was promoted to the superintendency of the Southern Division of the railroad, and three years later, in 1865, at the age of twenty-eight, he was made general superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, with headquarters at Chicago, a post which he held with distinction over a period of five years, during which time notwithstanding post-war conditions, the freight traffic of the railroad was nearly doubled and its earnings were substantially increased. In those days the superintendent of the Illinois Central was one of the four ranking officers of the railroad. Marvin Hughitt was the youngest general superintendent ever employed on the Illinois Central System, and his extreme youth in a place of such heavy responsibilities elicited the wonder and admiration of railway men throughout the West.

Thus it was that the Illinois Central System, more than half a century ago, started Marvin Hughitt well on his way to the places of eminence which he has since occupied in the railway world.

Few, if any of the great railway careers of America, past or present, can compare with that of Marvin Hughitt. He has been in continuous railway service for seventy-one years—a record which has probably never been equalled by a railway executive in America. Although his distinguished contemporary and friend, Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, is three years his senior, Mr. Hughitt entered railway service ten years before Mr. Depew did, and he is still active as chairman of the finance committee of the Chicago and North Western Railway, which he modeled and built out of some two hundred small roads and which stands today as a monument to his genius as a railway builder and organizer.

What James Hill was to the Northern Pacific, what Collis P. Huntington was to the Southern Pacific, what Sir William Van Horne was to the Canadian Pacific, and what Henry B. Plant was to the Atlantic Coast Line, Marvin Hughitt was and is to the Chicago & North Western. Though the Illinois Central claims him, along with Dodge, Van Horne, Blackstone, Jeffery, Burnside, McClellan, Plant, Harahan and Baldwin, as one of its products, the name of Hughitt is and ever will be inseparably linked with the development of the Chicago & North Western System, with which he has been continuously identified for the last fifty-five years, and which was under his unchallenged direction for thirty-eight years.

Marvin Hughitt was born on a farm near Genoa, Cayuga County, New York, August 9, 1837. At that time there were fewer than one-sixth as many miles of railroad in the entire country as there are today in Illinois alone, and these were for the most part in the Atlantic States. During his boyhood he attended the rural district school and performed the tasks of a farmer boy.

The bright lad was greatly fascinated by the stories of a marvelous instrument which had been invented by Professor Morse for the transmission of messages. At the age of fourteen he obtained his parents' consent to go to Auburn, the county seat, and learn to operate this instrument. He obtained employment as messenger boy in the telegraph office at Auburn, and during his leisure moments he practiced the art of telegraphy. He advanced so rapidly that the following year, at the age of fifteen, he was given a job as telegraph operator for the Morse Telegraph Line at Albany.

One day, while thus employed, no less a personage than Judge John D. Caton of Illinois came into the office and had the boy send several telegrams for him. The lad's proficiency as an operator so profoundly impressed the distinguished jurist that two years later, when the latter organized the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company and opened an office at Chicago, he enlisted the services of the intelligent telegraph boy in Albany. Thus it was that Marvin Hughitt, at the age of seventeen, came to Chicago and became one of the two first telegraphers in the West. Shortly thereafter, while still in his teens, he was made superintendent of Judge Caton's company, which had the original contract for the operation of a telegraph line on the Illinois Central Railroad in Illinois.

In 1856, two years after young Hughitt had moved to Illinois, he accepted a position with the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, now the Chicago & Alton, as superintendent of telegraph and train dispatcher. Thus began one of the most remarkable railway careers in American history. For the next six years Hughitt remained with this railroad, and during that time he established a reputation second to none in the country as a railway train dispatcher.

In the meantime the war between the States had broken out, and the demands upon the Illinois Central for the movement of troops, munitions and army supplies were exceedingly heavy, due to its peculiar geographical location as the leading highway of commerce between the North and the South. At the same time many efficient officers of the Illinois Central had left to enter military service. A capable trainmaster was needed to superintend train movements on the Southern division of the road. Marvin Hughitt was offered the job. He accepted and entered the service of the Illinois Central in 1862. The high spots of his eight years of service with the Illinois Central have already been noted. Nearly every biographical sketch that has been written of his career stresses his remarkable seventy-two hour performance in dispatching government trains to and from Cairo.

By 1870 Mr. Hughitt, then general superintendent of the Illinois Central System, although only thirty-three years of age, was regarded as one of the most competent railway managers in the country, and his services were sought after by many of the rapidly-expanding railroads of the West. In that year he left the Illinois Central to become general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and the following year, at the age of thirty-four, George Pullman made him general manager of the Pullman Car Company.

But the energetic Hughitt, now thoroughly imbued with interest in transportation, soon began to long for the more active field of railway operation, and a

few months later, March 1, 1872, to be exact—he resigned from the Pullman Company to become general superintendent of the Chicago & North Western Railway, then a comparatively small railroad operating in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. The opportunities of this railroad for expansion into the virgin territory of the Northwest presented a strong appeal to his pioneering instinct. After serving four years as general superintendent, he was advanced, at the age of thirty-nine, to the post of general manager, and four years later he was given added responsibilities as vice-president of the railroad. In 1882, at the age of forty-five, Hughitt was elected president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, the principal subsidiary of the Chicago & North Western. Later, as they passed into the control of the North Western system, he became president of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad. His election to the presidency of the Chicago & North Western followed in June, 1887.

From that time until his retirement as chairman of the board of directors in 1925, Mr. Hughitt was the chief executive and directing genius of the Chicago & North Western Railway, and since 1925 he has been an important factor in its financial affairs. During the fifty-five years in which Mr. Hughitt has been associated with the system it has grown from a road a few hundred miles in length, into one of the largest and most efficient railway systems in the country, with more than 10,000 miles of line. Its annual business has increased in the meantime from $11,000,000 to around $165,000,000.

Unlike his famous contemporary, the late Chauncey M. Depew, Marvin Hughitt climbed to his high place without the advantage of a college or even a high school education; and, unlike Depew, he never entered politics, but confined his activities throughout his long career exclusively and unremittingly to the railway business. A railway man pure and simple, he always shunned connections with other activities.

"Tall, straight of figure, broad of shoulder, firm of face and alert of step, Mr. Hughitt is the very personification of success and power," is one of the concluding paragraphs in the interesting article by Mr. Corliss from which the interesting and absorbing story of Mr. Hughitt's career has been taken. Mr. Hughitt was, of course, alive at the time of the article, and for all of his ninety years was frequently in his office in the North Western Station in Chicago, and often visited New York for the purpose of attending directors' meetings.

The parents of Mr. Hughitt were Amos and Miranda (Clark) Hughitt, the former owner of a farm in Cayuga County, New York, upon which Mr. Hughitt spent his boyhood. On June 9, 1858, Mr. Hughitt married Belle Barrett Hough, of Rock Island, Illinois, who died October 3, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Hughitt were the parents of six children, as follows: 1. Marvin, Jr., born at Bloomington, Illinois, September 24, 1861; entered the service of the Chicago & North Western Railway in general freight department in 1881; rose to increasingly important positions until he became general freight traffic manager, November 10, 1915, and has been vice-president in charge of operation and maintenance since May 24, 1916. 2. Martha, married to Hiram R. McCullough, of

Chicago. 3. Belle, married to Alfred Granger, a biography of whom follows this. 4. Mary, married to Charles S. Frost, of Chicago. 5. John Douglas, born June 2, 1869, died August 16, 1875. 6. William Henry, born March 2, 1874, died February 15, 1896.

It was on January 6, 1928, that Mr. Hughitt passed away at his home at Lake Forest, following a stroke which attacked him a few days previously as he was preparing to make a journey to his office in the Loop District of Chicago. Thus in his ninetieth year passed one of the greatest empire builders of his day. The news of Mr. Hughitt's death was a great shock to his many friends, and the entire city of Chicago paused to mourn the passing of a man who had done much to bring this country to its present position of progress and prosperity. Much light is thrown upon Mr. Hughitt's character and some idea may be gained of the ideals he possessed and which undoubtedly were much of a factor in his success in life by the following excerpt from a speech he once made. He said:

> A young man of today with good health and an ordinary education, a strong willingness to work and do a little more than he is paid for, barring physical disaster, cannot fail to reach his true level in time. He is bound to succeed to the full extent of his capabilities. He needs only to work with purpose, to have care as to his habits and to be loyal to the confidence reposed in him. The rest will take care of itself.

GRANGER, Alfred,

Architect.

Born in Zanesville, Ohio, May 31, 1867, Alfred Granger, one of Chicago's leading architects, has achieved much renown, not only as a designer of some of his city's most important buildings and as a writer, but also for his very excellent work on the staff of the chief of engineers of the United States Army during the World War.

Mr. Granger was the son of Colonel Moses Moorhead and Mary Hoyt (Reese) Granger, the former a prominent lawyer of Ohio, who made a brilliant record as an officer in the Union forces during the Civil War, and was appointed colonel by President Lincoln, October 19, 1864, for "gallant and meritorious services before Richmond." Colonel Granger was commissioned a captain in the United States Infantry, June 29, 1861, serving as such until June 26, 1862, when he was commissioned major, and on September 10, 1862, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-Second Ohio Volunteers. He served as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Eighth Judicial District of Ohio from December 10, 1866, to October 9, 1871, and was Chief Justice of the Second Supreme Court Commission from April, 1883, to 1885. He was born October 22, 1831, and died April 13, 1913.

The Granger family is of old New England Colonial stock, the earliest ancestor of American record being Launcelot Granger, who came from Cumberland, England, in 1642, and settled at Newburyport, Massachusetts, where, in May, 1654, he married Joanna Adams, daughter of Robert Adams, one of the founders of that town. In 1674, Launcelot Granger removed to Suffield, Connecticut, where there are to be found today many of his descendants.

The early education of Alfred Granger was obtained in the public schools and with private tutors in Zanesville, and in 1883 he entered Kenyon College, at Gam-

bier, Ohio, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1887. He continued in the college, taking a special course in architecture, graduating with the class of 1889. He then went to Paris, France, where he studied at the Academy Julien and under M. Leteurte, and at the Atelier Pascal, École des Beaux Arts. Returning to Chicago, he entered upon his professional career in April, 1892, later forming the prominent firm of Granger & Ballenbacher, with offices at No. 332 La Salle Street. Among the many notable buildings designed by Mr. Granger are the Northern Trust Bank, the Chicago & North Western Terminal, and the Chicago & North Western general offices, in Chicago; the hospital for the Soldiers' Home, in Washington, District of Columbia, and many others. In the literary line, Mr. Granger is author of the "Life of Charles F. McKim," and "England's World Empire." He has also written many articles on architectural subjects for the technical press. A list of Mr. Granger's clubs includes the Chicago, University, Caxton, Arts, The Tavern, and Architect's clubs, of Chicago; the Century, of New York City, and the Cosmos and Arts clubs, of Washington, District of Columbia. He was president of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects from June, 1922, to 1925, and is a prominent member of that body; a member of the Illinois Society of Architects, of the American Association of Engineers, of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and of the Chicago Real Estate Association. He held the office of president of the North Western University Settlement from December, 1920, to December, 1925.

Commissioned a captain of Engineers on November 8, 1917, Mr. Granger was on the Committee on Emergency Construction of the War Industries Board until June 15, 1918. He was transferred to the Line at Camp Lee, Virginia, on that date, serving until August 10, when he went to Camp Humphreys, Virginia. On September 3, 1918, he went to Camp Leach, Maryland, as captain of Company C, Seventy-Eighth Engineers, and on December 9, 1918, was appointed on the staff of the chief of engineers, serving in this post until July 1, 1919. Mr. Granger acted as head of the Federal Aid and Public Works Commission, attached to the office of the Secretary of War from July 1, to September 30, 1919. He was the first president of Cook County, Illinois, Chapter of the United States Reserves, serving in 1920 and 1921; was commissioned major of Engineers on December 12, 1919, and is executive officer of the Sixth Corps of Engineers, with headquarters at No. 1819 Pershing Road, Chicago.

On October 4, 1893, Mr. Granger married Belle Hughitt, a daughter of the late Marvin Hughitt, former president and, later, chairman of the board of directors, of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, whose record precedes that of Mr. Granger. Mr. and Mrs. Granger are the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth Sherman, married to Charles E. Brown, Jr. 2. Barbara Hughitt, married to Thomas H. Cowles. 3. Martha McCullough, married to William Mitchell Blair.

HUGHES, Edgar Jones,

Banker.

From messenger boy to the vice-presidency of the First Wisconsin National Bank is the compass of the activi-

ties of the late Edgar Jones Hughes, and in the thirty-seven years that it took him to make his way by sheer ability and perseverance to his responsible position of executive of Milwaukee's leading financial institutions, he impressed himself upon the men of high standing in banking circles by his integrity of character, his keen perception of right and wrong and his unswerving honesty of thought and deed.

Mr. Hughes was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin, January 28, 1873, the son of Hugh Samuel and Ellen (Jones) Hughes. His early educational training he received in the public and high schools of his native city, and on the twelfth of June, 1890, he secured his first position as messenger in the First National Bank of Milwaukee. From that post he worked his way steadily upwards and in January, 1918, was elected a director of the bank in which he had gone through many positions, until he had a comprehensive, accurate and valuable knowledge of the various phases of the banking business. When the First National Bank and the Wisconsin National Bank were merged under the latter's name, Mr. Hughes was made vice-president of the latter institution, which post he occupied at the time of his death. Mr. Hughes was treasurer of the Association of Commerce and held the same post with the local organization of the Boy Scouts of America. He was ever to the fore in all projects for the benefit of the community, and did much public service of a valuable character in connection with those things which make for civic progress. His clubs included the City Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and the Milwaukee and Wisconsin clubs. He was a director's member of the University Club. He was active in helpful work during the World War, being chairman of the Army and Navy Club of the War Camp Community Service League. He entertained many soldiers and sailors at his home when they came to Milwaukee, and kept in touch with them until his death. He also did much splendid work in the Liberty Loan drives.

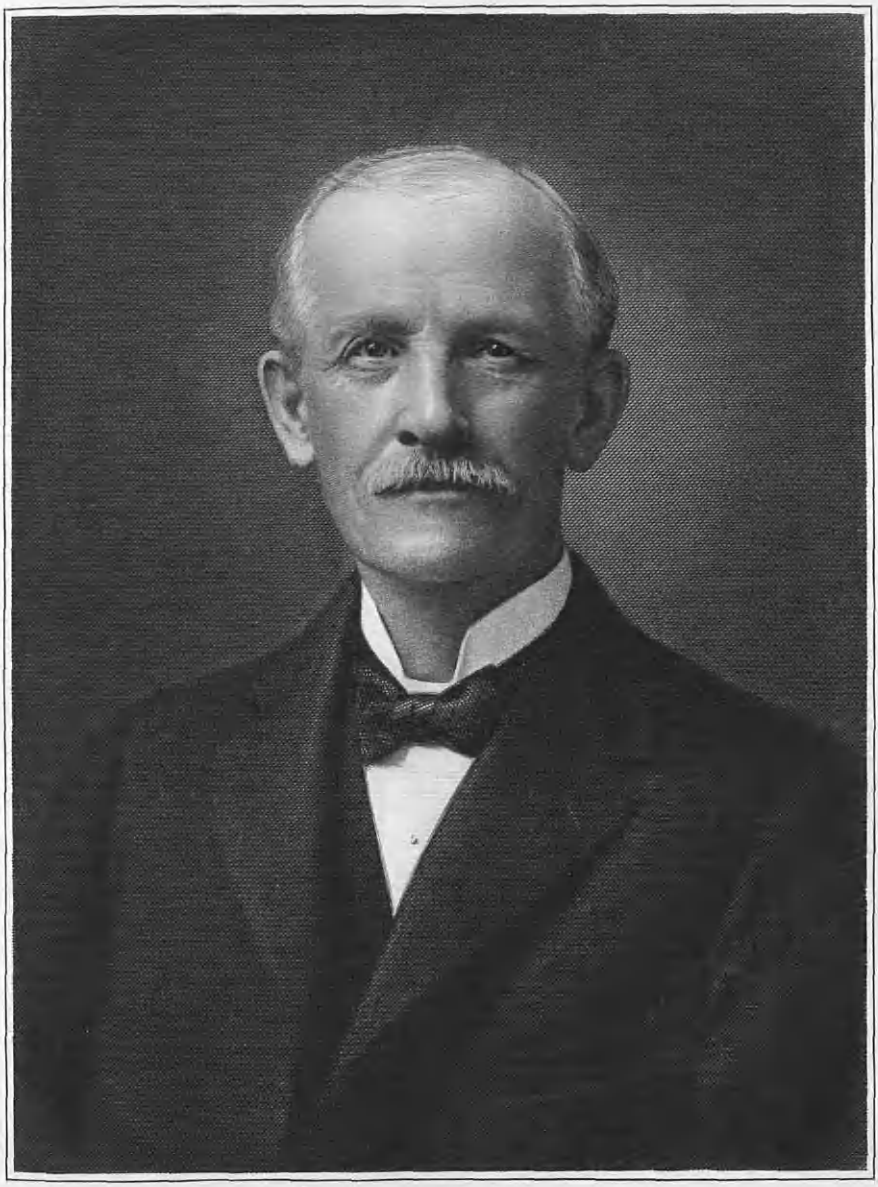
On September 26, 1899, Edgar Jones Hughes married Nora Waller, of Chicago. He was survived by his wife and mother. Mrs. Hughes was the daughter of Charles S. and Nora (Conery) Waller, the former a prominent citizen of Chicago, who was Commissioner of Public Works in that city under Carter Harrison, Sr.

On December 12, 1927, Mr. Hughes died at his home, No. 643 Shepard Avenue, Milwaukee, after an illness of less than a week. The news of his death was a great shock to his many friends, and there were many expressions of sincere grief and sorrow when the fact of his passing was made public. The funeral service was held at his late residence, and he was taken for interment to Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois. Members of the local troop of Boy Scouts formed an honor guard outside the late residence of Mr. Hughes during the services, and his pastor, who conducted the services, took occasion to praise the deceased banker for his interest in community affairs, for his patriotism during the World War and for his great work among the boys of Milwaukee.

COOK, David C.,

Publisher.

In preparing a review of the lives of



David C. Cook

men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the country, no name is more worthy of mention in the "Encyclopedia of American Biography" than that of the late David C. Cook, founder of The David C. Cook Publishing Company, of Elgin, Illinois. He was not only a national figure in the Sunday school publishing industry, but his progressive spirit was evident in many ways, and though he has passed from the scene of earthly activities, he lives in the memory of his friends as a man of high ideals, and his work remains as a force for good in the world. By perseverance and frugal habits he rose from a modest beginning as a youth, to a place of commanding influence in the business world, and he lived to witness the company of which he was head, grow to be one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the world, and the business today, which occupies two hundred thousand square feet of floor space in the manufacture and publication of Sunday school supplies and papers, with offices in many of the principal cities and with an active market in every civilized country on the globe, stands as a monument to the memory of his useful and well-spent life. In his death, which occurred July 30, 1927, Illinois lost a valued citizen, the church and Sunday school lost an active and unostentatious worker, and the public lost a true and loyal friend.

Mr. Cook was born at East Worcester, New York, August 28, 1850, a son of Rev. Ezra S. and Permelia Cook. His father, who was a Methodist minister, had been well educated for the clergy, but was compelled to give up his pulpit because of throat trouble. He then purchased a part interest in a woolen mill at East Worcester. Later he removed with his family to Illinois, and for a time lived on a farm. David Cook was reared amid the refining influences of a good Christian home and was always greatly interested in church and Sunday school work. From early boyhood he was a most active and helpful worker in the church, in Sunday school and the temperance cause, becoming a church member at an early age. Having removed to Chicago with his parents, he became a teacher in Ward's Rolling Mills Sunday school when seventeen years of age. Soon afterward he offered his services as a teacher in the Milwaukee Avenue Mission and the Wicker Park Sunday school. During the succeeding four years he taught most of the time in two or three Sunday schools each Sunday, while his evenings were largely spent in visiting the members of his different classes. He devoted his Saturday afternoons to a search for new scholars, going from house to house and inviting the children whom he saw on the street, while on Sunday afternoons he would gather the boys and the girls from the streets in the neighborhood of his home in his father's front yard or the yard of some of his scholars, and sing with them the Sunday school songs. It presented the Sunday school in a new light to many children, and awakened their first real interest in the work.

Soon after the great fire of 1871, Mr. Cook took up the Sunday school work on the north side of the city. Seeing the distress and the pressing needs, he entered most heartily into relief and mission work in one of the poorest sections of the burned district, and in the fall of that year, in order to better pursue the work, he left home and with three other young men whom he had persuaded to coöperate with him, he rented rooms in this

field and gave all his hours, such as are usually devoted to rest or recreation, to visitation, relief and mission work. Every Sunday was spent in this way and all possible time which was not occupied by the demands of his business. He conducted neighborhood prayer meetings, provided for the sick and distressed, and wherever help was needed there he was found. In the winter of 1872, he organized and superintended his first Sunday school, "Everybody's Mission." The school was opened in a German theater and beer hall, on North Avenue, in what was then one of the poorest and roughest neighborhoods of the burned district. Besides "Everybody's Mission," he started and superintended the North Avenue Mission, Lake View Mission and Lake View Union Sunday School in Chicago, and Grace Sunday School in Elgin, besides several small schools. Much of the time for ten years he superintended two schools, and some of the time three schools, each Sabbath.

Although Mr. Cook had good educational discipline in public schools and under the direction of intellectual parents, he was anxious for a higher and more thorough scholarship. He entered Wheaton College, where he was a student for a time, but on account of difficulty with his eye-sight, he was compelled to abandon his studies before completing his course. In the meantime his father and brother had opened a printing establishment in Chicago, where they produced bank supplies, and for a time he was engaged as a traveling salesman for that enterprise. Later he engaged in selling sewing machine accessories and attachments, many of which he invented himself. He had natural ability for this line of work, and had he devoted himself to it he would have achieved great success. Having conceived the idea of developing a mail order business, he began with a desk in his father's office. His business grew rapidly and soon he needed help and applied to Wheaton College for an "ambitious boy." The college recommended George P. Bent, later well-known piano manufacturer, and he became Mr. Cook's assistant. The enterprise was a success, and one thousand dollars' worth of needles had just been received and were in the safe when the Chicago Fire came and destroyed everything. The fire in an hour swept away all his available possessions, even the banks were helpless at the moment. With five dollars in his pocket he started out and spent the night of the fire trying to help rescue some of the helpless. Before he reached his home in the morning, which was on the west side and escaped the flames, his five dollars were spent for milk for frightened, crying babies. Discouragement was in the air and Chicago seemed to have no future. Railroads were offering free transportation to other cities, and Mr. Cook was on the point of accepting transportation to Cincinnati, when letters began coming in from customers all over the country with new orders, and offers from wholesale houses to extend credit, and he concluded to remain in Chicago. Everything having been burned, he was unable to purchase a desk, so he made one from an old box, established business again in his father's office, and in six months was more prosperous in business than he had ever been before.

George P. Bent, who had been associated with Mr. Cook before the fire, was then engaged as a teacher in the commercial department of Wheaton College,

but Mr. Cook's work had become so great that he prevailed on Mr. Bent to join him again in this enterprise. In those days Sunday school supplies were limited, and lessons were studied direct from the Bible. Mr. Cook was impressed by the need of adequate periodicals to further mission principles and instructions to Sunday school classes, and conceived the idea of getting out something with lesson helps and notes, printing a few hymns in it, and thus save the cost of hymn books. His first paper was called the "Sunday School Gem." This was a sixteen page magazine. It was well named for even today it would be considered a fine publication in every respect. The first number was published in May, 1875. In April of 1878, he published his first "Lesson Help." This was an extremely simple affair. The "Sunday School Gem" and the little quarterly were printed for use in the two schools which he then managed. During the years after the fire and until 1878 he used his income from his business—aside from a very modest sum used for maintaining his home—for the support of the schools he was managing and for financing his publications. His first thought in offering his publication to other schools was to divide the expense of setting the type and making the plates. His hope was also to make it possible for other mission schools to procure for a small sum the benefit of the helps which they could not otherwise afford. "The Sunday School Lesson Quarterly" had a circulation of 40,000 on the first number. The second quarter it reached 75,000. This surprised him and he saw a possibility of great success in this work. He at once proposed to Mr. Bent that he take over the business in which they were engaged and permit him to conduct the Sunday school printing industry, in which he was greatly interested and which was more to his liking. Although his partner thought him foolish to give up his interest in a growing business for visionary possibilities, the deal was consummated, Mr. Bent taking over the mail-order business, and Mr. Cook the Sunday school publishing industry.

The enterprise was first established at Lake View under the title of the David C. Cook Publishing Company, but within a few years the business outgrew its original location, and in 1881 was moved to Elgin, Illinois, where it occupied the present Young Men's Christian Association building. In 1901 the present plant on North Grove Avenue was built, and the business has continued to grow from that time until the capacity of practically every department has been doubled. Sixty thousand Sunday schools in the United States and Canada are served entirely or in part by the publications of this establishment. The concern now issues fifty-three publications, with seventy-five million copies per year. The output of printed matter is described not in pounds but in tons, and the letters received daily are numbered not by hundreds but by thousands. While Mr. Cook was spending some time in Los Angeles, California, trying to recover his weakened health, he conceived the idea of organizing the I. A. H. (I Am His) Circle, and to make its emblem a ring to symbolize the wearer's pledge to the highest type of devotion to the Founder of the Christian religion. In furthering this organization Mr. Cook held many meetings and conferences and gave a large number of public addresses. He personally placed 10,000 rings upon the hands of

those pledged to this organization, and it today has 225,000 members. In his most active days Mr. Cook was intimately associated with the national and international leaders of the Sunday school movement. In the latter years of his life the demands of his business, and condition of his health demanded close attention to the office, but he ever continued to be an active financial supporter of the National Council of Religious Education.

Mr. Cook joined the Methodist Episcopal church when fourteen years of age and was always actively identified with this organization. For five years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Elgin, and for thirty years the superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the First Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1925, at his personal request, he was relieved from the active superintendency and elected consulting superintendent for life. His home has ever been a hospitable one, and was always open to the entertainment of bishops and officers of the church, Mission workers and the many other friends of the family. In 1904 he was one of the seven Lay delegates from Rock River Conference to the General Conference in Los Angeles, California, and was especially honored by being elected the Lay-Head of that delegation. Munificent in civic attitude, he did not neglect those things which represent the higher ideals of human existence and gave generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. In his home, in social and in business life he was kind and courteous, and no citizen of Illinois was more respected or more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people and more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

Mr. Cook was married, May 6, 1874, to Marguerite Murat, who was born in Chicago, a daughter of Thomas and Patience J. (Evans) Murat, pioneers of this city, and of this union were born three sons, one of whom died in infancy. The two living are George E. Cook of Chicago, who is president of the Murck Realty Corporation, of St. Petersburg, Florida, and David C. Cook, Jr., of Elgin, Illinois, who is managing editor of the David C. Cook Publishing Company, and succeeded his father to the presidency upon the latter's death. The sons are both practical business men and are well upholding the honor of the family name. During his fifty-two years of life as a publisher Mr. Cook was ably and loyally assisted by his wife and sons, who have devoted themselves to furthering his plans. His success as a business man was achieved by a lifetime of strenuous, unceasing work, by careful and intelligent investments which generally proved well advised. His life was simple and well ordered and free from display. The one object of his life was the welfare of the Sunday schools. It was his practice to share with the Sunday school the fruits of his success. Because of his strenuous labors, his thrift, economy and his good business judgment, he was able to fulfill his desire to place needed Sunday school helps within the reach of all Sunday schools. His work will live after him, for his successors are in heart and mind in full sympathy with the plans of their father, and are well prepared and trained to perpetuate the work to which he gave his life.

In connection with the foregoing review of Mr. Cook, it is but consonant

that there be given also a review of the life-work of his wife, Mrs. Cook. She was born in Chicago, June 7, 1854. Her father, Thomas Murat, was a member of a family long settled in Tallahassee, Florida, where he was born. Her mother, Patience Jane (Evans) Murat (born in 1831), passed her youth in New York City, where she was deeply interested in church work. She became a member of John Street Chapel, the first Methodist Episcopal Church in America, where she sang in the choir for years. Her unusual depth of character and sweetness of disposition were accentuated with time. In her last years she lived with her daughter, Mrs. Cook, at Elgin, Illinois, and her loving and helpful coöperation made it possible for her daughter to devote much of her time and effort to editorial work, and to aid her husband to further his efforts in the establishment of a great educational institution.

As a girl, Mrs. Cook completed her education in the Chicago Normal Training School, when the regular courses of study were supplemented by instruction under special teachers. The habits of earnest study acquired in her early years have continued throughout her life. Like all children of those war days she was an ardent politician and what was called "A Black Republican." When the body of Lincoln was carried through Michigan Avenue and on to the old Chicago Court House, she marched with sad heart, with many other little children dressed in white, close behind his bier. As he rested in the Rotunda she stood looking upon his beloved face until even now the picture is still undimmed. When only seven years of age, she began teaching contraband negroes who had been brought North, to read, and for years during her childhood, her evenings were spent in this way. Before her twentieth year she also gave secular instruction to a young men's Bible class. Three of the young men of this class entered what was then known as the Baptist Theological Seminary, and all of the entire class became honorable and honored men, useful and intelligent citizens. Her work was highly commended in a World's Sunday School Convention, convened about that time in Edinburgh.

In 1875, Mrs. Cook became actively engaged with her husband in organizing and establishing the David C. Cook Publishing Company, of which she has been the secretary since 1881, and in which she has been continuously active for fifty-two years. She always worked side by side with her husband, helping to build up one of the greatest Sunday school publishing institutions in the world, and for many years her name has been well known among teachers and to those interested in instruction of small children. In fact, the development of the younger department of the modern Sunday school has been aided by her editorial leadership. Since 1878, Mrs. Cook has edited various books and periodicals, among which are: "Sunday School Lesson Helps," "The Primary and Beginners Teachers," "The Comprehensive Teacher and Scholar," "The Transformation Picture Roll," and she has also published many illustrative designs and song books. She has written many miscellaneous educational articles published in magazines and elsewhere.

With all her busy, intellectual life, and care of her own property and business affairs, she has also found time for philanthropic and religious work. For ten years she was an active member of

the board of the "Forward Movement Settlement Work." She was superintendent of the Primary Department of the Elgin Methodist Sunday School for thirty years; was president of a Primary Sunday School Union for fourteen years, and of a local Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for twenty-five years. She was a delegate to the Ecumenical Council at both Boston and Edinburgh. In the denomination of which she is a member, she has been a prominent leader of missionary and young people's work. She was for many years general secretary of the Young People's Department of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the largest woman's organization. She and her sons are associate members of old John Street Chapel, in which church her mother was an active worker in her girlhood.

For several years Mrs. Cook was a member of the Chicago Woman's Club, but later she went to Los Angeles, where she became a charter member and a life-member of the Los Angeles Friday Morning Club. She is a life-member of the Elgin Woman's Club, a member of the Elgin Every Wednesday Literary Club, life-member of the National Arts Club of New York City, and patron and life-member of the American Museum of New York. She has traveled extensively throughout the world, visiting the best European art galleries, and studying the work of the greatest artists of the lands in which were enacted the scenes of the life of Christ, in order that the wonderful story might be presented in a manner more real and vivid. She has also traveled the United States many times in the interest of her work. Her winters were always spent with her husband at their home on the Gulf of Mexico, in Florida; her summers, at their estate on a hill overlooking Lake Michigan, and wherever they went their work went with them.

In addition to strenuous editorial and missionary work, Mrs. Cook has proved herself a successful business woman. Not only has she assisted in developing the publishing company, but she has accumulated a competence through wise investments in real estate, beginning with capital she herself had earned. Besides other property, she is financially interested in Florida real estate, being vice-president and treasurer of the Murok Realty Corporation, at St. Petersburg, Florida, of which her son, George E. Cook, is president. With all her responsibilities, Mrs. Cook has been an ideal wife and mother. She has managed her home, entertained guests, and reared her two sons to be kindly, useful, and Christian gentlemen. Her life has been an active one, but always her motto has been to serve others. Although she has passed the mile-stone of "threescore years and ten," she is as alert and active, as mentally efficient, as joyous and ready for the interests of life as many a young woman. The secret of this may be attributed to activity of mind and body, faith in God and our fellow-man, and a heart filled with love and sympathy for all. Such has been the course of Mrs. Cook, for her life has ever been actuated by high ideals and spent in close conformity therewith. Her teachings and her example are an inspiring force for good in the world, and her strength of character and love of principle have gained for her the respect of all who know her.

Campbell New York

W. H. Lyman

BUERGER, John F. B.,

Grain Merchant.

One of the outstandingly prominent citizens of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was John F. B. Buerger, son of the late John Buerger, who was for forty-one years a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and was known generally as the veteran grain man of this section. The father was a native of Westphalia, Germany, and came to this country in 1866. Shortly after his arrival here, he went to Lemira, Wisconsin, where he became prominent as a building contractor. A few years later, he became interested in the grain business and came to Milwaukee, where he established the Buerger Commission Company. He is remembered in Lemira as having built the first church and the first schoolhouse in that town. When he moved to Milwaukee he was running a malting business in Fond du Lac, but made his home a main business office here. He specialized in dealing with barley and was known as the "barley king." He died on July 23, 1927, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was survived by a son, John F. B. Buerger, of whom further, and two daughters, Mrs. Rosina Baker and Mrs. L. F. Hake.

John F. B. Buerger was born at Theresa, Wisconsin, in 1876. He received his early education at the public schools, and then attended the Marquette University where he remained for two years. Later he took a course at a local business college, and soon thereafter entered the grain business in which his father was interested. He was a director of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and was head of the Buerger Commission Company, founded by his father. He was also connected with the Buerger-Crittenden Milling Company, the Krause Milling Company and the J. M. Riebs Milling Company. He was a man of many friends and popular wherever he went. He was a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club; the Milwaukee Yacht Club; and the Lake Shore Gun Club. He was especially fond of out-of-door sports, fishing, hunting, boating, etc., and whenever opportunity offered, he indulged in these sports.

On November 28, 1908, John F. B. Buerger married Mabelle B. Barker, daughter of William G. Barker, of Racine, Wisconsin. They had one daughter, Beatrice.

LYMAN, William H.,

Executive, Public Official.

For years, William H. Lyman was one of the leading men engaged in construction work in Chicago, Illinois, where he was born and died and spent his life. As head of the W. H. Lyman Construction Company, he performed important work for a number of public organizations and public utilities. Among his other achievements, he was a political leader, his career in the city council having begun in 1898. Mr. Lyman was considered an outstanding figure in Chicago, where he won a host of friends and acquaintances who regarded him highly because of his genial personality and splendid traits of character; and his death, needless to say, caused widespread grieving among those who had known him so well.

Mr. Lyman was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 27, 1861, a son of James and Catherine Lyman. As a boy, he attended the public schools and the North Division High School, in Chicago. Then, when he

had completed his formal schooling, he started upon a career of salesmanship, having been traveling on the road for a short time when, at the age of twenty-four years, he went into business with his father, who was engaged in construction work. After the death of his father, William H. Lyman reorganized the company under the name of the W. H. Lyman Construction Company, which, with the passing years, acquired a deserved reputation for its high quality of workmanship and its utter fairness and integrity in all business dealings. It won especial fame for its work in the field of public utilities, with the result that its volume of business increased and its scope became broader than ever before. About 1925, Mr. Lyman incorporated it, became its president, and took his three sons into the company with him.

Although William H. Lyman, merely with his own business and executive duties, was one of the busiest men of Chicago, he took time to be active in politics, in which he was interested at a very early period in his life. For one term, in 1898, he was an alderman from the old Twenty-third Ward in Chicago; for four terms, he was a member of the Illinois State Legislature from the Thirteenth District. Then, after having retired completely from politics for several years, he became, in 1915, Democratic committeeman of the Forty-eighth Ward, and resumed his interest in politics.

In addition to his other activities, Mr. Lyman was active in the affairs of the Catholic church, of which he was a member. He was also fond of reading and travel—quiet occupations which he had all too little time to enjoy in the course of a busy and useful life.

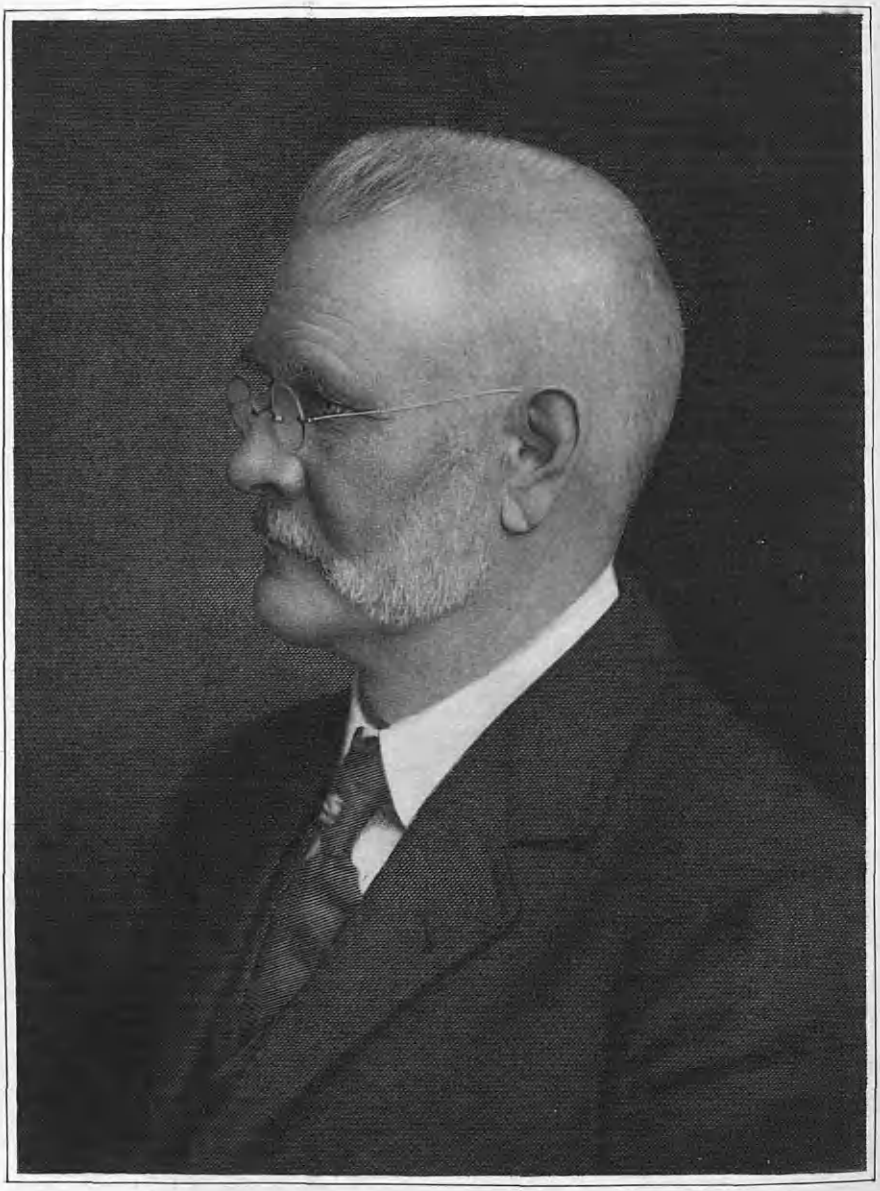
On January 2, 1886, in Chicago, William H. Lyman married Margaret Daly, daughter of Jerry and Margaret Daly. They had three children: 1. J. Frank, who married Irene Dillon, and they had two children, J. Frank and William H. 2. William H., Jr., who married Edith Harding, and they had a daughter, Annette. 3. George M., who married Isabel Martin, and they had three children, Margaret, Isabel and Louise.

William H. Lyman's death occurred at the family residence in Chicago, Illinois, on May 20, 1928, and was the cause of great sorrow among his numerous friends and acquaintances. He was survived by his widow and his three sons. Man of wealth though he was, he never made money his aim in life, preferring that it should be a means rather than an end, an instrument by which he might make his family thoroughly comfortable and secure both during his own lifetime and afterward. A builder of industry, a man interested in the civic welfare of his community, a friend to his friends, and loyal to his family in the highest degree, Mr. Lyman belonged to that type of courageous and useful citizenship that is becoming all too rare in an age that is perhaps too smugly complacent and self-satisfied.

HILBERT, Carl E.,

Insurance President.

Although trained for the legal profession, the late Carl E. Hilbert found his life-work in the insurance field, in which he quickly became a predominant factor in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was one of the most prominent insurance men in the State, and after he had formed the company of which he was president he absorbed a number of other agencies,



Theron L. Logan

He was an active member of a number of insurance societies, and was chairman of the "Wisconsin Insurance Day," held in the fall months of 1927.

Mr. Hilbert was born in Milwaukee, May 12, 1872, the son of Helidore and Josephine (Greulich) Hilbert, the former the descendant of an old Italian family originally named "Ghilberti." He was educated abroad as an engineer and was a very accomplished man. He brought the first train into Chicago from New York City. He was very prominent in Milwaukee politics, and was for many years chief engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and built many miles of the railroad in Wisconsin. Later, he was appointed city engineer and then city treasurer of Milwaukee.

The early education of Carl E. Hilbert was obtained in the public and high schools of Milwaukee, after which he entered the University of Wisconsin, receiving his degree of Master of Arts in 1894, and his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1895. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and engaged in the practice of law for about two years when, with Charles H. Baerwald, he organized the Hilbert & Baerwald Company, and started in the insurance business. From that time until his death he acted as president of the company and made it an overwhelming success.

During his college days, Mr. Hilbert was active in all athletic sports and was particularly fond of sailing. He was organizer and first Commodore of the crew of the university, and was a leader in all athletics, being manager of the college football team. He retained this interest after leaving the university, for he was one of the main factors in the organizing and building of the Milwaukee Athletic Club. He was chairman of the Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin, for a term, and was organizer of the Order of Blue Goose, a national organization of insurance men. He was a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association, and his college fraternity was Phi Delta Theta. He was a member of the Milwaukee Club and was affiliated with a number of other social organizations. His religious connections were with St. John's Cathedral.

On September 1, 1900, Carl E. Hilbert married, at Madison, Wisconsin, Mary Josephine Fox, daughter of Dr. Philip and Anne (Reynolds) Fox, the former a prominent physician of Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Hilbert were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Philip Fox, married December 27, 1924, to Dorothy Coe, of Harlingen, Texas; they have one child, Teckla Emerson. 2. Carl E., Jr.

It was on December 14, 1927, that Mr. Hilbert died at his home, No. 165 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, from a heart trouble which had attacked him the preceding September. The news of his death caused much sincere grief among his associates in the insurance and legal circles of Milwaukee, where he was so well and favorably known. Funeral services were held at his home and at St. John's Cathedral, and he was interred in Calvary Cemetery, Milwaukee.

LOGAN, Theron,

Broker.

The late Theron Logan, at the time of his death, a wealthy retired member of the brokerage firm of Logan & Bryan, which he had joined in 1892, was outstanding among the influential and prominent citizens of Chicago, the city which

he made his home for more than half a century. He was a retiring, unostentatious, unassuming, quiet sort of a man, kind and considerate, straightforward, clear-thinking, keenly public-spirited and intensely interested in the welfare of his community. He could always be counted upon as a willing supporter of and contributor to all plans and projects purposing to improve and better civic progress. He was a worthy scion of a long line of sturdy New Englanders to whom the United States owe, in part, their strong construction.

Mr. Logan was descended from John Logan, who came from Scotland to Connecticut in 1718. His son, Matthew Logan, was a soldier of the American Revolution. The line continues, through sturdy New Englanders, whose strength of mind and character constructed the United States of today, to Johnson Logan, born March 2, 1768, the father of Simeon Ford Logan, of Washington, Connecticut, who was born in 1803, and died in 1891. He married Phoebe Ann Hazen, who was born at Ithaca, New York, in 1814, and died in 1890. Three children were born to them: 1. Theron, of whom further. 2. Frank Granger, born in Cayuga County, New York, October 7, 1851. 3. Mary, who died at the age of seven.

Theron Logan, son of Simeon Ford and Phoebe Ann (Hazen) Logan, was born in Port Byron, Cayuga County, New York, in 1842. After the completion of his scholastic studies he came to Chicago in 1874. He engaged in various business pursuits, and in 1892 became a member of the firm of Logan & Bryan of New York and Chicago, founded by his brother, Frank G. Logan, and one of the leading grain brokerage firms in the country. He was connected with the company in this capacity until 1901, when he retired and at which time he was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Stock Exchange and a director of the Workman's Legal Security Company. He attained a wide reputation for a clear, logical and keen business mind, and for the foresight and vision which characterized all his endeavors and commercial enterprises. Success came to him in large measure, attended by an accumulation of wealth and a happy life surrounded by his family and wide circle of friends. His charities were numerous, for in a quiet and unassuming way he was a generous donor to many institutions and individuals. In conjunction with his many complex duties as a member of the brokerage firm, Mr. Logan found time for affiliation with the Union League Club and the Chicago Athletic Association.

Theron Logan married Anna Williams, born in Savannah, New York, and she died in 1912. They had two children: 1. May, who married Samuel MacClurkan. 2. Josephine, married Frank C. Rathje, president of the Chicago City Bank, and Mutual National Bank, of Chicago.

Mr. Logan died May 6, 1928. Funeral services were held at the home of Mrs. Josephine Rathje, his only living child. In his passing, the city of Chicago lost a sincere and zealous citizen, who gave whole-heartedly, yet in an unpretentious manner, the best he had to further its interests; and his friends and acquaintances lost an inviting confidant.

MARTIN, James Baynard,

Financier.

Much of the present prosperity of the

city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, can justly be attributed to the industry and foresight of such public-spirited citizens as the late James Baynard Martin, who was a pioneer in industries comprising the grain market, banking and the real estate business. His life was closely bound up with the early growth of Milwaukee, and he never hesitated to give freely of his time, energy or money to any project which had for its object the advancement of his community or the welfare of its citizens.

James Baynard Martin was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 10, 1814, a son of John and Myra (McConkey) Martin, the former a native of Talbot County, Maryland; born 1786; died, in New Jersey, July 13, 1862. His wife, the mother of James B. Martin, was the daughter of William and Rebecca McConkey. She was born, and died, in Baltimore. The Martin family was descended from one of the old Calvinistic pioneers who settled in Maryland in the early days of the first colonists.

The early education of James B. Martin was obtained by him in the public schools of Baltimore, after which he attended St. Mary's College for a short time. He then entered the employ of a firm of commission merchants, and in 1845 traveled west and located in Milwaukee, which was then but little more than a trading post. He first engaged in the purchase and sale of livestock, after which he went into the grain business. In this line he prospered, and very soon he organized the Farmers' and Millers' Bank, which later developed into what is now one of the largest financial institutions of the Northwest—the First Wisconsin National Bank. He continued his activities in the grain and banking businesses, and established one of the first flour mills in Milwaukee; also locating mills at Syracuse and at Buffalo, New York.

In realty matters, Mr. Martin was very far-sighted, and he had an absolute and ample faith in the future of his city. He purchased what are now some of the most valuable parcels of real estate in Milwaukee, and today his heirs still hold many of these pieces of property. Mr. Martin then devoted his energies to his interests in the fields of real estate, grain and milling. He gradually gave up his grain and flour businesses, and finally confined himself entirely to realty transactions, in which he continued until his death, which latter event occurred on January 18, 1878. He never cared for or sought political office but devoted all his energies in the development of his city. He was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a charter member of Excelsior Lodge, for which he named his building at the southeast corner of East Water Street and Wisconsin Avenue (later nicknamed by the public "Martin's Iron Block," due to its construction of iron blocks) and arranged and devoted the upper floor of the building to the uses of his lodge. Mr. Martin attended St. Paul's Episcopal Church, where he served as warden.

On December 22, 1835, Mr. Martin married, at Utica, New York, Eliza Yates, and they had three children, as follows: 1. A child who died in infancy. 2. Cornelia Maria, born in Utica, New York, May 6, 1841; she married (first) Sidney Wood Cooper, on August 28, 1862; he died at Monte Carlo, January 28, 1887; they had one child, Florence Martin Cooper; Cornelia married (second) Count Enrico Sergardi, of Lucca,

Italy, now deceased; she died at Monte Carlo, February 21, 1924. 3. Charles Baynard, born in Milwaukee, January 13, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and at the Christinei Academy, after which he entered Yale University, but his college career was interrupted by the death of his father. He was an active member of the Milwaukee Club, and was affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church. In literature he took a keen delight, and throughout his life found one of his greatest pleasures in the perusal of good books.

On August 29, 1878, Charles B. Martin married, at Milwaukee, Effie Mary Hand, who was born at Clinton, Ohio, September 15, 1856, the daughter of Walter Scott and Caroline (Wellhouse) Hand. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were the parents of the following: i. Nellita Mae, born in Milwaukee, June 13, 1879; married to Nathan Kendall, who died at Tucson, Arizona, July 5, 1926; they had one child, a son, who died at birth. ii. Van Evra Baynard Martin, born in Milwaukee, March 8, 1887; educated at Milwaukee Academy; married to Myrtle Warren Kermott, June 23, 1910; they have one child, Jane, born in Milwaukee, September 30, 1919.

(The Hand Line).

The grandfather of Mrs. Effie Mary (Hand) Martin was Samuel Haudit Hand, a native of Portsmouth, England, who came to America at the age of eighteen years. He married, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Catherine Kauke, who was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and came to this country at the age of eight years. They had six children, as follows: 1. Mary Jane. 2. Rachel. 3. Cecilia. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Reason Bell. 6. Walter Scott, of whom further.

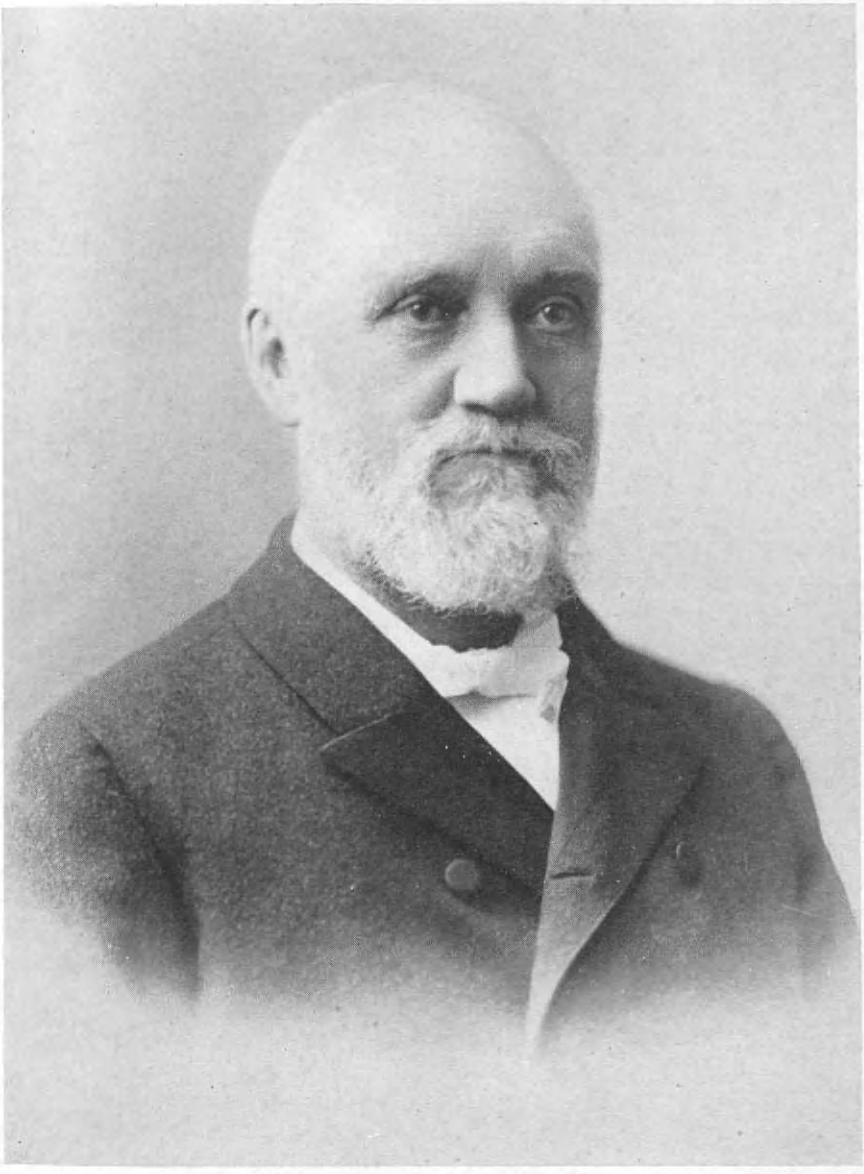
Walter Scott Hand was born at Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, August 12, 1826. He attended the Medical College in Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated as a physician, specializing in obstetrics. He practiced in Clinton, Ohio, for about three years, when his office was destroyed by fire. He then came to Milwaukee to assist his brother-in-law, who was connected with the Ohio Stone Ware Company. Finding an opportunity to enter the wholesale millinery business, he took up that line of work. He organized the firm of Hand & Seymour, which did an extensive business in Milwaukee for many years. After his retirement from business he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Martin. He died in Milwaukee, November 7, 1907.

On December 28, 1854, Walter Scott Hand was married to Caroline Wellhouse, born in Doylestown, Wayne County, Ohio, June 9, 1833, the daughter of George Frederick and Elizabeth (Neiswanger) Wellhouse. The latter were the parents of the following: 1. George. 2. William. 3. Suzanne. 4. Mary. 5. Caroline, who married Walter Scott Hand, as above. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Hannah. Walter Scott and Caroline (Wellhouse) Hand had three children as follows: 1. Effie Mary, who married Charles Baynard Martin (see Martin). 2. Catherine Fredericka. 3. Carrie.

WESTOVER, George Frederic,

Lawyer.

One of the most able and scholarly lawyers of the Chicago bar, a sagacious counselor and an eloquent advocate, famous throughout the profession for his



George F Westover

learning and his ability, was George Frederic Westover, whose death took from legal circles one of the great and brilliant corporation attorneys of his day.

George Frederic Westover was born at Manlius, New York, August 18, 1834, the son of Frederic H. and Phoebe (Miller) Westover. He had but meager opportunities for the studies he craved, and at the age of nine years he went to the West with Professor Bailey, of Manlius. The voyage from Buffalo, New York, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was made by steamer, and in the latter city he made his home with a married sister and, later, with a friend of the family, Eli Bates, who was keeping the lighthouse on Lake Michigan at the then munificent salary of thirty-five dollars per month. Ever holding before him the beacon light of learning, Mr. Westover, through his own efforts, was enabled to attend Oberlin College and Milwaukee University, and to become instructor of Latin and Greek in the latter institution. He read law with Hon. Jason Downer and Leander Wyman, of Milwaukee, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1859. In the meantime, his parents had come from the East and had purchased a farm in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where Mr. Westover located. The Civil War came into being at that time and Mr. Westover proffered his services to his country. He received an appointment in the Paymaster's Division, then before Vicksburg. He served throughout the war, and at its conclusion his health broke down and he was forced to recuperate for a short time. In 1866, he again took up the practice of his profession, being associated with D. W. Small, later Circuit Judge, in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. He became a member of the Chicago bar in 1874, making one of the firm of Shufeldt, Westover & Ball. When Judge Farlin Q. Ball was called to the bench, the partnership was Shufeldt & Westover, the former a brother of Admiral Shufeldt of the United States Navy, and of Henry H. Shufeldt, of Oconomowoc. Some years later Mr. Shufeldt retired, and Mr. Westover then took into partnership Walter S. Carr, and the firm was continued as Westover & Carr. Following the death of Mr. Westover, Mr. Carr relinquished the practice of law and sought opportunities in the business world. During his years of practice, Mr. Westover acted as counsel for many of the leading corporations of Chicago, one of them being the John V. Farwell Company, the head of the firm, John V. Farwell, Sr., being one of Mr. Westover's closest personal friends. In 1892, Mr. Westover went to London in order to make pleadings before an International Tribunal for Mr. Farwell's company.

In 1900, Mr. Westover practically retired from the active pursuit of his profession, removing from his home at No. 1434 Astor Street, Chicago, to a residence he had purchased on Lake Labelle, Oconomowoc. There he took his recreation for many years with his motor boats and automobiles, giving legal advice to those who sought him there because of ability and his judgment on knotty points of law. He was ever an enthusiastic motorist, possessing one of the earliest models, and he drove his own car until a short time before his death. During the last five years of his life, Mr. Westover passed much of his time in Los Angeles, California, from which place he continued as adviser of many large estates. At the age of eighty-

seven years, he was directing affairs connected with the intricate estates of Emily and Henry H. Shufeldt, whose interests he had represented for half a century, until his death, October 10, 1921.

Mr. Westover was a great lover of music, and in his youth he played the flute in friendly bands. Language, however, was his forte. He not only had a superior knowledge of the classics, but he was also fluent in French, Italian, Spanish and German. He was a prolific writer on many subjects and an interesting speaker before interested groups. Professionally, he gave much of his talent to those who appealed to him, ever radiating optimism and always seeing the brightest side, giving his services freely to those who were in need and did not have the financial ability to meet his regular charges.

The daughter of Judge Drury, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, was the first wife of Mr. Westover. She died shortly after her marriage, and her child, a daughter, died in infancy. On April 14, 1868, Mr. Westover married (second), in Brooklyn, New York, Elizabeth Quackenbush Miller, who met Mr. Westover while she was on a visit to the village of Oconomowoc for the purpose of seeing her brother, Dr. Daniel MacLaren Miller, who had settled there after the Civil War, in which struggle he was a surgeon with a New York regiment. Mrs. Westover was born in the city of New York in 1848, the daughter of Charles Smith and Vesta (MacLaren) Miller. She died in 1911, in Oconomowoc.

Mrs. Westover was descended from old Colonial stock, being a descendant of the families of Miller, Woodruff and MacLaren. One of her ancestors was John Woodruff, born in 1605, at Fordwich, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1640, and settled in Long Island, founding the Woodruff family in this country. He had two sons, each named John, who are noted in genealogical records; he died in 1670. Another ancestor of Mrs. Westover was Thomas Woodruff, born in 1722, died in 1804, an eminent judge, and member of the Committee of Correspondence in New Jersey during the War of the Revolution. Another of the ancestors of Mrs. Westover was Daniel MacLaren, a maternal grandfather, of ancient Highland clan, who came from Comrie, Scotland, in 1783, to the city of New York and located at No. 163 Broadway, the present site of the towering Singer Building.

Vesta Miller Westover, the daughter and only child of George Frederic and Elizabeth Quackenbush (Miller) Westover, was born in Oconomowoc. As a child she was brought by her parents to Chicago, where she received her early education. She married, in London, England, Harry Channon, of Chicago, born in that city in 1868, the son of Henry Channon, a native of Bridgewater, England, born in 1832, died in Chicago, in 1922. Before the great fire of Chicago, the senior Mr. Channon founded a ship chandlery business there, which later developed into the H. Channon Company of Chicago. He also built the Henry Channon Building at the corner of Randolf and Lake streets. Mrs. Channon was ever interested in educational work, particularly in those studies relating to the French language. In 1904, without seeking any endowment, she founded the library of the Alliance Française, and in 1917 increased the collection of French volumes in that institution to ten thousand. By this and other notable efforts

she has been prominently identified with club and educational work in this country and on the European Continent. She was a member of the Allied Relief Committee of the Illinois Council of National Defense, and was a representative at the Congress of Allied Women on War Work held in Paris in 1918, her special interest being in the French Red Cross. For her great services the French Government made Mrs. Channon an "Officier d'Académie" and "Officier de l'Instruction Publique." Mrs. Channon founded an American Library in the University of Strasbourg, Alsace, October 6, 1923. This library is being created as an American memorial to Pasteur. The collection is housed in two units, the larger one, being works of American literature and history, has been the means of establishing the "Institut Américain" of the University of Strasbourg.

Mr. Westover was greatly devoted to his daughter, and in a copy of the book published by Ridgeway's, under the title of "The Westovers," he wrote:

> To one of the choicest
> of those to whom by descent
> belongs the name of Westover;
> to my daughter
>
> VESTA WESTOVER CHANNON,
>
> I present this book, with
> deepest love for her, and no
> small pride in the heritage
> of her name.
>
> George F. Westover.
>
> Chicago, January, 1895.

Henry Channon III was born March 7, 1897, in Chicago, the son of Harry and Vesta Miller (Westover) Channon. During the World War he served as second lieutenant in the American Red Cross of the American Expeditionary Forces. He holds a degree of Bachelor of Arts from Oxford University, England, granted to him in 1922, and a Master of Arts degree, conferred upon him in 1928. He has inherited, apparently, his talent for languages and writing from his maternal grandfather, with whom he spent much of his childhood. Henry Channon III is making much headway in the field of fiction.

HEMPHILL, James Robert,

Executive.

The origin of the name Hemphill is unique: an old Scotch "Heretic" named Jamison, who during the time of religious persecution in Scotland was captured, tried and sentenced to be tied and burned at the stake, fagots being set on fire in hopes he would recant. An English officer cut the bonds and advised him to flee the country. The old man left Scotland with his family and settled in the North of Ireland in a hemp-growing district. Owing to the fact that they cultivated the hemp in a different manner than the natives the latter called them the "Hemp-hillers." The family therefore discarded the name Jamison and became known as Hemphill. Many of this sturdy stock have achieved fame—Judge Hemphill was in Congress for many years; there is a Lord Hemphill in Ireland; and according to the Hemphill "tree" three ex-Presidents: Taylor, Buchanan and Hayes, had Hemphill blood in their veins and a place in the family "tree."

James Robert Hemphill, a worthy representative of this family, and the subject of this biography, was born in Summit County, near Akron, Ohio, in a part of that State which is now a portion of the city of Akron, June 8, 1860, the son

of Robert and Mary (Gowan) Hemphill, both natives of Ireland. Mr. Hemphill's father came to this country as a young man, and established a sawmill near Akron. He also owned a water power sawmill at Sandrun, and was a substantial and esteemed citizen of the community. Mrs. Mary (Gowan) Hemphill, the mother of James Robert Hemphill, came to this country from Ireland when a young girl. When her husband died in Akron in 1860, she was left with three children, the eldest but four years of age and the youngest, James R., only twelve days old. Some years after the death of the elder Hemphill she married William Henry Hand; both are deceased.

The early education of James R. Hemphill was obtained in the public schools of Ayers Flats (now Fairlawn), then a suburb of Akron. He later attended Warner's Business College at Akron, using his leisure when not engaged in his studies, in agricultural work on his mother's farming lands. When he was about twenty years of age he removed to Akron, and when his business course was completed he became a salesman for Aultman, Miller & Company, manufacturers of the "Buckeye" mowers and reapers, and at that time the largest firm in the world engaged in that line. He remained with this company for some five years, and in 1894 he organized the Colonial Insulator Company, of which corporation he became president, which office he has held ever since. The company was started in a small way, but Mr. Hemphill brought it along until now it has a world-wide business and employs over one hundred people. The company manufactures porcelain insulators for electrical work and receives orders from large plants throughout the world.

During the World War, the company did not manufacture directly under the control of the United States Government, but it supplied great quantities of insulators to the plants working on munitions and other war material, and it also supplied much material for the Muscle Shoals project. For several years Mr. Hemphill has been a director of the Savings & Trust Company of Akron, and is interested in a number of other community projects. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never sought for nor held office. He is an active member of the Rotary Club of Akron and for some time was on the Classification Committee of that body. He is a member and was at one time director of the Akron City Club, and is also affiliated with the Akron Chamber of Commerce. His favorite recreation is golf, of which he plays a good game, having won two trophies in close contests. Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill are members of the First Congregational Church of Akron, of which he was also a trustee. Mrs. Hemphill is also an active member of the Women's City Club.

On January 2, 1890, Mr. Hemphill married Louada Weeks, daughter of Seth and Nancy (Van Tilburg) Weeks, of Ashland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill were the parents of one son, Rayburn Weeks, born in 1895, a graduate of Cornell University with the class of 1918; before entering Cornell he attended a military school at Culver, Indiana; in 1917 enlisted in the Aviation Corps of the United States Army; took three months at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was then transferred as instructor to Miami, Florida; honorably discharged in the fall of 1919; now an official of the Colonial Insulator Com-

Thos W. Finneane

pany; married in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Kathryn Sheets, of Pittsburgh; their children are: Rayburn Weeks, Jr., born in May, 1923, and Patricia, born in 1926.

FINUCANE, Thomas W.,

Prominent Capitalist.

A great diversity of important business interests have been coördinated through the ingenious methods of Thomas W. Finucane, founder and controlling spirit of the widely ramifying corporation which bears his name and has its base of operations at Rochester, New York, where also he is a progressive and resourceful citizen.

Mr. Finucane is a descendant of an old Irish family. John Finucane, the father of Thomas W. Finucane, was born in County Clare, Ireland, and married Mary Moran, a native of the same county. Not long after their wedding they sailed for America, and settled in Troy, New York, removing in 1845 to Rome, New York, where they lived until 1855. In this year they changed their residence to Holley, New York, where they passed the rest of their lives. John Finucane was a carpenter by trade. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom only two survive: Thomas W., of whom further, and Mrs. Margaret (Finucane) Sullivan, who resides in Holley, New York.

Thomas W. Finucane, the fourth child of John and Mary (Moran) Finucane, was born in Rome, New York, July 15, 1854. Having received his early training in the district schools of Orleans County, New York, he finished his education at a school in the village of Holley. He then went to work on a farm in Orleans County, his compensation during the summer being a small wage, and during the winter his board and lodging only. At the age of sixteen years he abandoned these surroundings, and pledged himself as an apprentice in the office of the "Holley Standard," where he was employed until 1874. In that year he made an important change in his affairs which had the most salutary effect on his entire career. He went to Charlotte, New York, and bound himself as an apprentice to serve a contractor, learning the trade of carpenter. In 1876 he went to Rochester in company with his employer, and under his direction acquired a thoroughly practical knowledge of the building trade, with especial reference to carpenter contract work. The next year, 1880, an incident occurred which completely altered the course of Mr. Finucane's life. He was asked by a well-known woman of Rochester to remain in that city to remodel the interior of her house. This mission he executed so successfully that a number of other persons sought him to serve them in a similar manner. That he might fulfill the demands of his customers, it became necessary to engage the services of a number of craftsmen; and from that point on his new business was assured of success. For twenty-two years, 1880-1902, he was constantly engaged in carrying on contract work, erecting numerous homes as well as public and office buildings, which stand as monuments to his worth as supervising contractor. In 1902 he placed his contracting business in the hands of others, and sought a new field of endeavor.

His next move of major importance was the organization of the Independent Telephone Manufacturing Company, of

which he was the president until 1906. In the four or five years preceding his entrance into the telephone business, he acquired large property holdings and began to expand his interests along realty lines. He invested to a large extent, and with rare foresight, in Rochester real estate. He also became interested in mining companies in the Province of Ontario, Canada. He was one of a number of associates who bought the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mine at Cobalt in that province, which was a rich producer of silver. He also became a director of the Dome Mines, Limited, known as a highly successful gold-producing property. His association with successful corporations has been credited largely to the soundness of Mr. Finucane's judgment. He is a trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank; a director of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank and the Union Trust Company; a former director and officer of the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester; a director of the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, The Great Lakes Transit Corporation, the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company, and treasurer of the Thomas W. Finucane Corporation, which is the holding body of the Finucane interests in real estate.

To the Democratic party Mr. Finucane has given his undivided political allegiance ever since he reached his majority. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus and the Rochester Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his clubs are the Genesee Valley Club, Rochester Country Club, Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester Club, Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Rochester Yacht Club, United States Chamber of Commerce, Country Club of Genesee and Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto.

Thomas W. Finucane married, February 19, 1879, Mary Downing, daughter of Francis T. Downing of Rochester; she died in 1910. To this couple were born six children: 1. May, born May 8, 1880, married Arthur J. Mahon, died in 1908. 2. Thomas R., born in 1881, vice-president and assistant treasurer of the Thomas W. Finucane Corporation, and a former officer of the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines and the Dome Mines Company. 3. Laura Ann, born in 1883, died in 1896. 4. John J., born in Rochester in 1884, secretary of the Thomas W. Finucane Corporation. 5. Bernard Emmett, born in Rochester in 1887, president of the Thomas W. Finucane Corporation, and president and treasurer of the Rochester Electrical Supply Company. 6. Richard G., born in Rochester in 1891, manager of the Thomas W. Finucane Corporation. Mr. Finucane married as his second wife, in 1920, Anna K. Madden of Rochester, daughter of Francis and Katherine (Lyndon) Madden, who died August 21, 1928. He maintains a fine residence on Portsmouth Terrace in Rochester, New York.

PFLUEGER, Ernest Andrew,

Manufacturer.

With a factory in Akron, Ohio, turning out over one hundred million fishhooks per year, and in equal proportion, making every accessory needed in the sport of fishing, Ernest Andrew Pflueger may fittingly be termed the uncrowned Tsar of what is admittedly not only one of the greatest of sports but is also the most democratic—for it includes the

country urchin with his home-made rod and hook of bent pin, as well as the fashionable angler of the Southern waters who goes after tarpon or sail fish at an expense of thousands of dollars. The Pflueger plant of Akron has grown from a small building to a mammoth factory wherein is manufactured everything to meet the need of the angler—small boy or millionaire. The concern, the largest fishhook and fishing tackle factory in the United States, of which Mr. Pflueger is president, is known as the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, founded by Mr. Pflueger's father, Ernest F. Pflueger, in 1881, they later acquiring the business of the American Fish Hook Company, which was established in 1864. It is one of Akron's most important industries, and the story of its inception and development is one of the romances of American business.

In the pioneer days of Akron's history, the father of Mr. Pflueger was a moulder in that city. He came to this country from Germany in the early "60's," and settled for a time in Erie, Pennsylvania. He finally located in Akron, where, for a short time, he was a moulder, and later ran a small grocery store. He was a very studious man and of a scientific bent of mind, and as he was fond of fishing he evolved a new artificial bait in the form of a luminous minnow. Experiments with this convinced him that there was a field for his product. For the first few years the business hardly paid, but the financial genius of Ernest A. Pflueger early made itself manifest, and he interested some moneyed men in the project, with the result that the Enterprise Manufacturing Company was very quickly placed on a paying basis. Starting originally with but three men as a working force, the Enterprise Plant today employs nearly four hundred people all the year around, and sells its products throughout the entire world. It manufactures the "Flew-ger" fishing tackle, and is the dominant concern in its line in the United States.

Ernest Andrew Pflueger was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1866, son of Ernest F. and Julia (Dunbech) Pflueger. Following his early education in the public and high schools of his community, Mr. Pflueger entered the business established by his father, and, as stated, it was his genius for finance and his ability to secure the necessary backing that first placed the company on the highroad to success. Since its inception Mr. Pflueger has been the financial and administrative head of the concern, and at his father's death he was made president. His genius as an executive so won the admiration of his associates in the Fishing Tackle Manufacturers' Association that they have reëlected him president of that body for eight successive years.

In addition to his duties as president of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Mr. Pflueger is a director of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Akron. He is a member of the Portage Country Club, the Akron City Club, and the Akron Chamber of Commerce, having served as a director of the two last-named organizations. His main recreation is, of course, fishing, but he is also fond of a good game of golf. In his fraternal affiliations, Mr. Pflueger is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of all York and Scottish Rite bodies.

Ernest Andrew Pflueger married, October 2, 1895, at Akron, Ohio, Ruth Seiberling, daughter of John F. and

Caroline (Miller) Seiberling. Mr. and Mrs. Pflueger are the parents of four sons, as follows: 1. John Seiberling, graduate of Cornell University, class of 1920, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; now treasurer of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company; married to Ruth Robinson, of Akron. 2. Theodore Seiberling, student at Cornell University, and graduate of Babson's Statistical Institute; now living in Oakland, California, where he is manager of the Pacific coast branch of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company. 3. William Seiberling, attended St. John's Military School, at Manlius, New York, and graduate of St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wisconsin; and also attended Dennison University. He is now assistant sales manager of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company. 4. Robert Seiberling, graduate of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont; now a student of law at the University of Michigan, in the class of 1929.

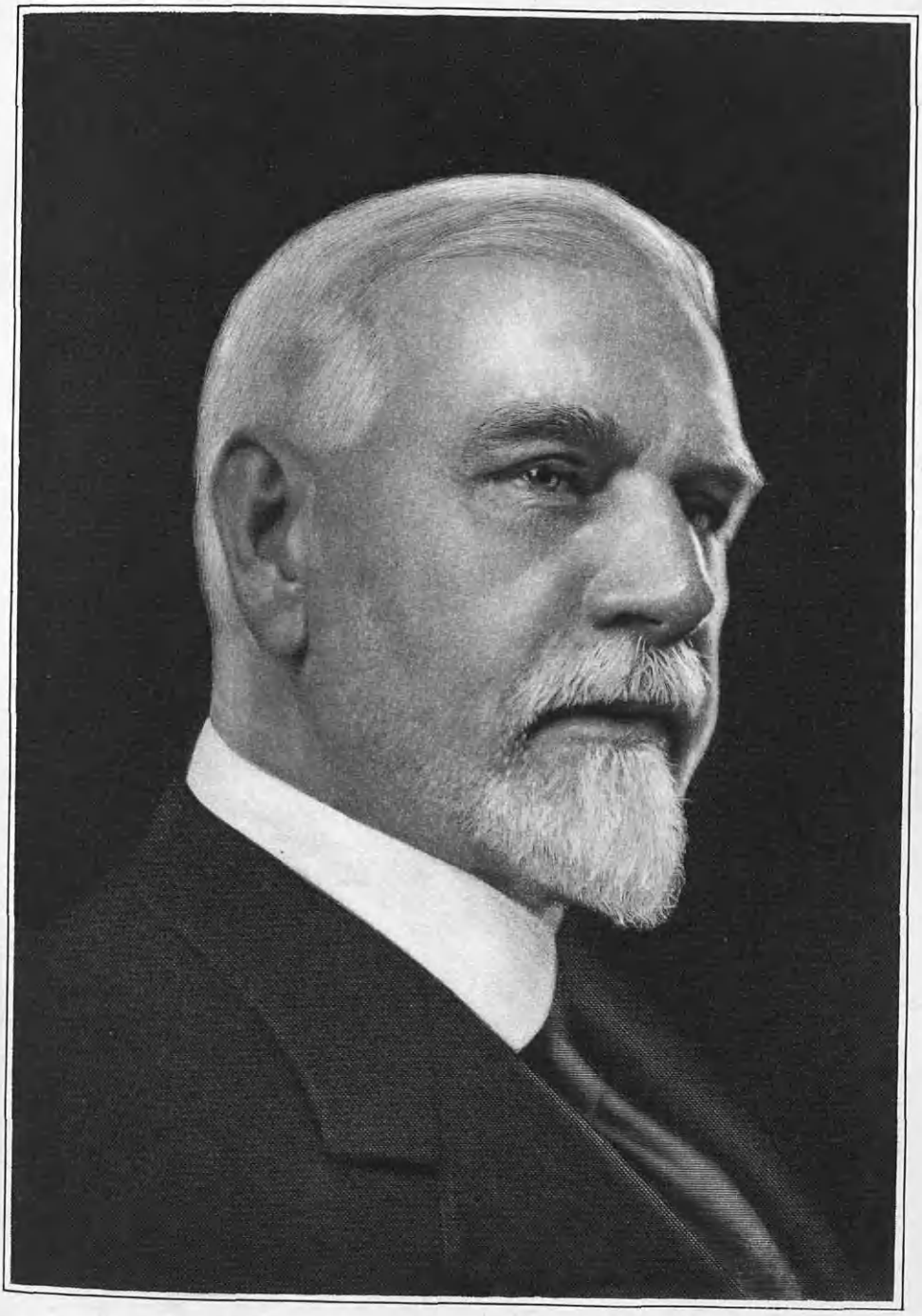
Mr. and Mrs. Pflueger are members of the Trinity Lutheran Church, and the family residence is at No. 446 West Market Street, Akron.

WARNER, J. Foster,

Architect, Leading Citizen.

Heir to a rich endowment of artistic taste and power of execution, which were signally exemplified by his honored father as one of the leading architects of his time, J. Foster Warner ranks among the foremost practitioners of that profession in the city of Rochester and Western New York. To his credit is due much of the modern development in Rochester's building program, while he also occupies the significant position of chairman of the City Planning Commission, of whose surveys and recommendations much is to be expected.

Mr. Warner's father, Andrew J. Warner, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 17, 1833, son of Amos and Adah U. (Austin) Warner. Having finished his education at Guilford Academy, Guilford, Connecticut, he came in 1847, at the age of fourteen years, to make his home in Rochester, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1910, when he was seventy-seven years of age. Having elected the profession of architecture as his life calling, he made a thorough study of the subject in all its details and bearings, and established himself, when a young man, in his own studio in the "Flower City." His practice in the city of his adoption and in Western New York bore fruit in attracting to his office a large and very desirable clientage, and for many years he was known throughout that region as one of the most brilliant of architects. Among the great number of commissions with execution of which he was charged during his career were the designing of the Powers Block, Rochester, 1866-69; Buffalo (New York) City and County Hall, 1872; Rochester City Hall, 1873; First Presbyterian Church, 1872; and St. Bernard's Seminary, Charlotte Boulevard, Rochester. At his passing there was widespread mourning in the Rochester area and elsewhere, where his practice and ties of friendship had made him well known. He had resided in Rochester for sixty-three years, and during that period he attained an enviable reputation as a citizen as well as an architect of outstanding ability, reflecting great credit on the profession at large. Andrew J.



J. Foster Warner

Warner married, in 1855, Kate Foster, daughter of Jonathan and Hulda (Griffin) Foster, through whom she was a descendant of old and esteemed families. Children: 1. William A., born in 1855, died in 1917. 2. J. Foster, of whom further.

J. Foster Warner was born in Rochester, New York, May 5, 1859. He attended school in his native city, and early became a student of architecture under the preceptorship of his father. At the age of twenty-five years he began the practice of his profession in Rochester, and this city and other localities have since been the scenes of a number of his most brilliantly conceived and executed designs of buildings of major importance in their respective fields. Many specimens of his art constitute architectural features that are recognized as contributing to the adornment of the Rochester business and classic zones. A distinction as merited as the appointment was timely was conferred upon Mr. Warner by the new city manager of Rochester, when he designated him as a member of the City Planning Commission; and his colleagues elected him chairman, January 3, 1928.

In any record of Mr. Warner's professional achievements, mention should be made of the Monroe County (New York) Court House, 1894; the Granite Building, the department store building of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, and a great number of public school buildings, including the East and West High, as well as numerous dwellings of unique and approved design, all these in the city of Rochester. Mr. Warner is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and was chosen as a delegate to the International Congress of Architects, held in London, England, in 1906. These associations indicate his high standing in organized bodies of the profession.

Mr. Warner is a director of the National Bank of Rochester, the Rochester Telephone Corporation, and the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company. He is deeply interested in charitable and philanthropic causes and enterprises, and is a member of the board of governors of the Genesee Hospital and of the Hillside Home for Children, Rochester, of twenty-five years' standing. He is identified with the Sons of the American Revolution and the Genesee Valley Club.

Mr. Warner married, April 18, 1883, at Rochester, Mary L. Adams, daughter of Frederick M. and Emma (Gillette) Adams. They are the parents of two sons: 1. Andrew J., born January 19, 1884, a member of the editorial staff of the Rochester "Times-Union." 2. Major John A. Warner, born September 18, 1886; superintendent of the Department of State Police of the State of New York; married, June 5, 1926, Emily Smith, daughter of Governor Alfred E. and Katherine (Dunn) Smith. Major and Mrs. Warner are the parents of Mary Adams Warner, born July 25, 1927.

The Rochester citizenry are happy to repose their confidence in an architect of Mr. Warner's proved ability. On his part he is content to merit the approval of an exacting clientele, and in the knowledge that his professional efforts have won appreciation.

SEIBERLING, Frank Augustus,

Rubber Manufacturer.

The history of American industry con-

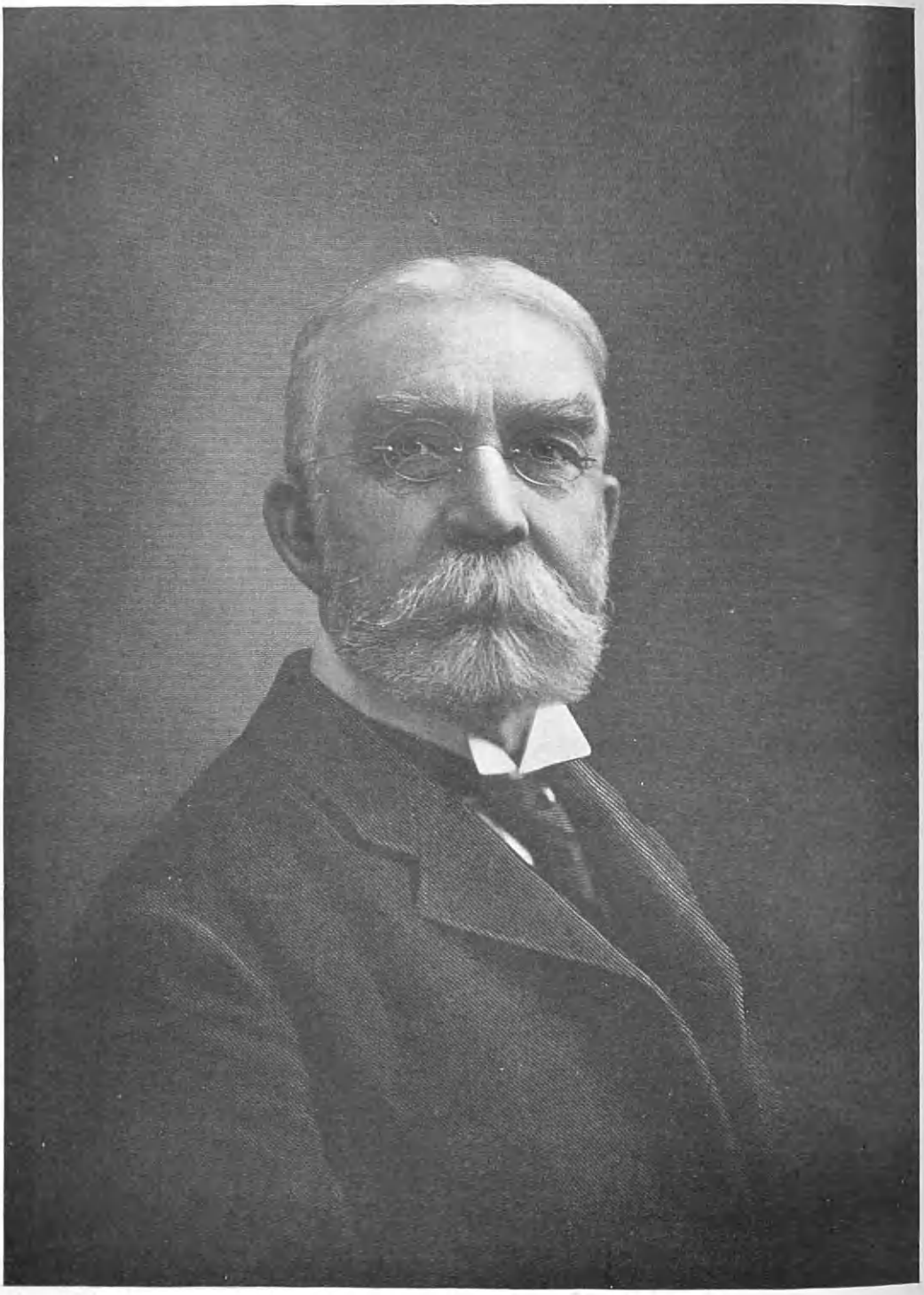
tains no chapter descriptive of greater progress or more revolutionary and far-reaching changes than that devoted to rubber manufacture, particularly in its relation to the automobile. In that story the inventive genius and organizing and executive ability of Frank Augustus Seiberling are unfailingly accorded the prominence to which his accomplishments entitle him, a place of leadership and determining influence among the comparatively small group of men who have given adequate transportation facilities to a great country. Distances and needs made such development essential. Mr. Seiberling has over forty patents to his credit, and is an acknowledged authority in the field to which he has devoted his talents with a singleness of purpose that commanded large success.

Mr. Seiberling was born in the town of Western Star, Summit County, Ohio, October 6, 1859, the son of John Frederick and Catherine L. (Miller) Seiberling, the former the famous inventor of the Excelsior Mower and Reaper and the Empire Harvester and Twine Binder, born September 10, 1834, died September 1, 1903. He was a descendant of Michael Seiberling, who came from Stuttgart, Germany, in 1743, and settled in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

The preliminary education of Mr. Seiberling was obtained in the public schools of Akron, Ohio, after which he studied for two years in Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio. After completing his scholastic career he took a position in the works of the Empire Mower and Reaper Company, at Akron. This was in 1878, and in 1880 he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the J. F. Seiberling Company, of which his father was the controlling factor. In 1898 he founded the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, of which he was president and general manager from its inception until 1921, when the company passed into the Bankers Control. In 1922 he founded and became president and general manager of the Seiberling Rubber Company. Under his able direction this company has had a phenomenal growth. Beginning in a modest way, the 1927 statement shows a total business for that calendar year of over $15,000,000.

Outstanding among the forty patent inventions recorded in Mr. Seiberling's name is the machine for making pneumatic tires, his invention being the first in the world for producing rubber tires. Its value is attested by the fact that there are thirty-two licensees in the United States as this is written. Mr. Seiberling is also the designer of the straight side cord tire now in universal use, which so readily proved its superiority over the old clincher type, and he is likewise the inventor of the detachable rim for automobile wheels and the knotter device for the twine binder.

In addition to the industrial interests described above, Mr. Seiberling is the founder and general manager of the Akron Reclaiming Company, of Barberton, Ohio, and a director of the State Bank and Trust Company of Akron. Possibly his major interest in fields unrelated to the rubber industry is in education, and with his time, thought and means he has labored to promote this cause, serving as a member of the board of trustees of Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, to which he has contributed largely, and stands in the same official relation to Western Reserve Academy, of Hudson, Ohio, and Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio.



Clinton Rogers

The Portage Country Club and the Akron City Club, both of Akron, have the name of Mr. Seiberling on their membership rolls. He is also a member of the Detroit Athletic Club, of Detroit, Michigan; the Union Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Ohio Society of New York City.

In 1887, Mr. Seiberling married, at Willoughby, Ohio, Gertrude F. Penfield, daughter of James W. Penfield, a prominent manufacturer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Seiberling are the parents of six children: 1. J. Frederick, has three children: John F., Mary Gertrude, and Dorothy Buckler. 2. Irene H., married M. W. Harrison; they have one child, Sally Ann. 3. Willard P., connected in an executive capacity with the Seiberling Rubber Company; his children: Julia Gage and William Chase. 4. James Penfield, secretary and treasurer of the Lambert Tire & Rubber Company, of Barberton, Ohio. 5. Gertrude Virginia, married J. L. Handy and they have children: Jack, Ned and Marion. 6. Franklin A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Seiberling are deeply interested in all community projects. Music has a great attraction for Mrs. Seiberling and she is honor president of the Tuesday Musical Club of Akron, and holds the same office in the National Federation of Music Clubs.

ROGERS, Clinton,

Business Founder.

An untarnished record of nearly threescore years and ten achieved in the mercantile interests of which he was a founder was left by the late Clinton Rogers, of Rochester, New York, president of the Howe & Rogers Company, the leading establishment in its line in the Flower City. This sturdy, reliable, progressive business leader rose to a position of great influence in his community, both in commercial circles and in civic and religious endeavor. He held and merited the respect and confidence of his wide business and social acquaintance.

The family of Rogers traces to the Colonial period of America. Captain Hill, great-grandfather of Mr. Rogers, of this memorial, served in the Revolutionary War and fought in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Later generations of the family settled in the town of Wales, Hampden County, Massachusetts, and it was here that Clinton Rogers was born, December 3, 1832, the youngest of a family of four sons and two daughters of Joel and Mary (Shaw) Rogers. He received an excellent common school education in his native town of Wales, where he also made his start in a business career as a clerk in the general store conducted by his brother. That association lasted about two years, and he then went to Worcester, Massachusetts, at the age of twenty years, and remained in employment in that city until 1855.

The last-mentioned year saw Mr. Rogers' arrival in Rochester, New York, filled with enthusiasm and a determination to get on in the local business world. His first employment in Rochester was as a clerk for Wilder, Case & Company, where he remained for two years. In March, 1857, he was enabled to cross the line from employee to employer, when he became associated with John H. Howe in forming the firm of Howe & Rogers, and established a carpet store. They had their place of business on State Street, near Main Street, where these

two earnest and eager young merchants offered their wares and their services to the public. They did not possess a very large capital, but what they lacked in that respect they made up in personal honesty and seemingly inexhaustible energy. These qualifications appealed strongly to their creditors in those early days of the firm. When they secured their first bill of goods from the Lowell Carpet Company, this concern's representative said that never before had the company extended credit on the basis of so small capital, but it would do so in this instance on account of the two principals in the firm having been given such glowing recommendations by former employers.

In those early days of the firm of Howe & Rogers, the business gave employment to a force of but three men, but the partners set to work with great zeal and persistence to build up a line of good will, and how well they succeeded may be gathered from the fact that, ere many years elapsed, the House of Howe & Rogers had forged to the front as the leaders in their line of merchandise in Rochester. This leadership still is maintained, the concern occupying a five-story building on South Clinton Street, and having two large warehouses, also giving employment to a large force of highly trained men and women. The co-partnership arrangement between Mr. Howe and Mr. Rogers continued in effect until 1898, when the business was incorporated as the Howe & Rogers Company, and some of the stock was sold to a few of the old employees, in recognition of their faithful service. The relation between the original partners continued until 1904, the year of Mr. Howe's death, since which time his son, John B. Howe, has had an active share in the company's activities.

Various other business enterprises and civic endeavors enlisted the cordial support and vested interest of Mr. Rogers, during his long-time identification with Rochester affairs. He was a director of the Genesee Valley Trust Company, and had previously been a director of the old Traders' National Bank for more than twoscore years. He was one of the group who founded the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, which he served in some official capacity or other for more than thirty years, and was its president in 1905, in which year he was instrumental in securing the passage of Rochester's anti-smoke ordinance. He was president of the Rochester Historical Society in 1906-07, and exhibited a deep interest in the work of that body. As a member of the board of governors of the Homeopathic, now Genesee Hospital, and a trustee of the Church Home, as well as in association with numerous charities and philanthropic interests, he manifested his extremely generous and cooperative spirit. His was a peculiarly kindly nature, and he was much given to assisting all worthy persons and approved causes. Educational promotion also had in him a cordial supporter, and in religious work he was prominently identified with St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, which he served for nearly half a century as vestryman and senior warden. To the work of that church and its charities he was a very generous contributor. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and vice-president of the Rochester Chapter of that body in 1911-12, at the expiration of which term he was called to the presidency. His fraternal affiliation was with

Frank H. Lawrence Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and his clubs were the Rochester Country, Genesee Valley and Washington. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, in whose campaigns and promotion of whose policies he was actively interested. He was a devotee of the links and fond of travel, having made several trips abroad and visited many points of interest in this country. In his collection of art subjects, he had brought together a fine array of steel engravings which he purchased in France.

Clinton Rogers married, August 23, 1876, Fannie C. Rochester, daughter of Henry E. and Jane (Hart) Rochester, and one of the last two surviving grandchildren of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, founder of the city bearing his name. Her mother was a daughter of Roswell Hart. Children of Clinton and Fannie C. (Rochester) Rogers: 1. Fannie Beatrice, married Sidney B. Roby and has three daughters. 2. Alice Montgomery, married Dr. Joseph Roby and has three children. 3. Rochester Hart, married Lois Smith, and has three children. 4. Helen, who makes her home with her mother.

The death of Mr. Rogers occurred at his summer home in Webster-on-the-Lake, Monroe County, New York, September 26, 1924, when he was in his ninety-third year. It is a beautiful memory of a remarkably full and well-rounded life that this representative citizen and business leader of Rochester bequeathed as a spiritual legacy to his family, his great host of friends and business associates. From him the present generation inherits a splendid example of that type of manhood of whom it has been said: "Seest thou a man diligent in business, he shall stand before kings."

ANDRESS, Harry Ellsworth,

Corporation Lawyer.

Not only is Harry Ellsworth Andress, of Akron, Ohio, prominent in legal circles in that town, but he has also been for over thirty years a leading factor in the business and civic life of his community, and a man whose wholehearted efforts have aided greatly in the progress of his city and its institutions.

Mr. Andress is a native son of Ohio, born in Hayesville, October 16, 1870, the son of Samuel D. and Sarah Hildebrant Andress. He is a descendant of a well-known Ashland County family, his great-grandfather, Henry Andress, having settled there in the early "40's." Harry E. Andress received his early education in the public schools of his native town, later entering the Vermillion Institute, from which he graduated in 1892. Early in life Mr. Andress learned to rely upon his own efforts, and he supported himself through college and law school by teaching in the public schools. For two years he read law in Akron, and in 1894 entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1895 with his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice at the Ohio bar the same year, and he started the practice of his profession a few months later in Akron, forming a partnership with F. E. Whittemore, under the firm name of Andress & Whittemore. In 1902 he became junior member of the firm of Allen, Cobbs & Andress, which later became Waters, Andress, Southworth, Wise & Maxon, and in September, 1927, upon the death of Mr. Southworth, the firm was reorganized as Waters, Andress, Hagelbarger, Wise & Maxon. This firm is one of the strongest combinations of legal talent in Ohio, or,

it would be safe to say, in the United States.

Mr. Andress has given freely of his time and talents to civic affairs and has rendered valuable service to his community, having occupied many positions of public trust in the city of Akron. In business circles he is an officer or director and legal adviser of many of Akron's leading corporations including the National City Bank of Akron; the Bankers Guarantee Title & Trust Company; the Burger Iron Company; the Hardware & Supply Company; the Akron Varnish Company; the Union Building Company; the Main and High Realty Company; the Portage Hotel Company; The Akron Pharmacy Company; the Central Garage Company, and a number of other prominent Akron institutions.

The clubs with which Mr. Andress is affiliated include: The Portage Country Club; the University Club; the Congress Lake Country Club; the Akron City Club. During the World War he was active in all community work for the soldiers and sailors, and was prominent in all drives for the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross.

On December 24, 1898, Mr. Andress married Addie L. Montenyohl, daughter of George and Susan E. (Christine) Montenyohl. Mr. and Mrs. Andress are the parents of one child, Virginia Andress, born June 24, 1905.

POWERS, John Craig,

Financier.

When thinking in terms of the chief city of Western New York and of its financial and realty interests, there is almost invariably brought to mind the outstanding name of Powers, associated for approximately fourscore years with the marked advance in mercantile and industrial pursuits, financial enterprises, realty development and the beautification of the city of Rochester. John Craig Powers, as a son of one of Rochester's most distinguished citizens and business leaders, the late Daniel W. Powers, is worthily living up to all that the family name and the reputation of his parent signify in Rochester's community life.

The early springs of the family of Powers were in Vermont, where Asahel and Elizabeth (Powell) Powers, the parents of Daniel W., were born. Having transplanted their interests to Western New York, they cultivated them as well as they were enabled in what then was wild and unimproved country for the greater part. Asahel Powers died about 1821, and his wife lived until the outbreak of the Civil War.

Daniel W. Powers, son of Asahel and Elizabeth (Powell) Powers, was born in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, June 14, 1818. The death of his father left him in the care of his uncle, who kept him employed during the open seasons planting and harvesting crops on his relative's farm. In the meantime his mind was directed with a great longing to mercantile pursuits, and at the age of nineteen he is found in the position of salesman in the Ebenezer Watts hardware store in Rochester.

For a dozen years he followed the hardware trade, by rigid and systematic economy saving as much as was possible, against the day when he knew that he should embark on his career. On March 1, 1850, he opened the doors of his office as banker and broker, doing an exchange business, in the Eagle Block, Rochester. He won the confidence of the public, and

D. H. Powers

built up a large and valuable clientage. Prosperity, which attended his efforts from the beginning, was cumulative, and he eventually became one of the wealthiest of Rochester's citizens. On the site of his original office building he erected the beautiful fireproof structure known as the Powers Building, the first of the distinctively modern examples of office building architecture to be constructed in Rochester. His banking business continued to prosper throughout his lifetime, and he added much to his personal and real worth. He built the Powers Hotel, then the last word in hostelry construction in the Flower City, and hardly excelled in the State outside the metropolis.

From a civic standpoint, he was one of the most far-seeing of men. He was one of those to inaugurate the Rochester park system, and was a member of the commission charged with the construction of the City Hall and the elevation of the Central Hudson Railway's right-of-way. Twice he was honored with election to the Board of Aldermen, in whose proceedings he exhibited rare legislative ability. Charities and philanthropies had in him a generous and enduring friend. For many years he was president of the board of trustees of the Rochester City Hospital. He was also president of the board of trustees of the Home of the Friendless, and a trustee of the Industrial School.

Art and the refinements of life had for him an enduring charm. He was the founder of the celebrated Powers Art Gallery, which is valued at more than one million dollars. His broad general information had been acquired in no small degree from extensive travels abroad and in America. In fraternity life he had passed through the Knights Templar degree in the Free and Accepted Masons. He was an attendant of the services of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Rochester, and a cordial supporter with his means of its various activities. On all sides it is said, to this day, that Daniel W. Powers achieved a name which stands to the outside world as a synonym of Rochester's greatness as a city of progress and of a prosperous and contented people.

Daniel W. Powers married (first) Lucinda Young, who died early in their wedded life, leaving a son, Edward, who passed away in his youth. He married (second), in 1856, Helen Maria Craig, daughter of the late John Craig, of Niagara County, New York, who was one of the early retired citizens of Rochester, to which city he had removed from Niagara County, and had become the owner of much valuable real property. He was a native of New Hampshire, the son of Colonel Joseph Craig, who won his spurs as an officer in the Revolutionary War. John Craig's wife was Rhoda Fassett, of Bennington, Vermont, of an old and esteemed family. He died at the age of seventy-seven, and Mrs. John Craig was seventy-one when she passed away. To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Powers were born five children: 1. Helen, married J. W. Aitken, of New York City. 2. William C., a resident of New York City. 3. Jessie, married G. N. Perkins. 4. John Craig, of whom further. 5. Walter W., of Rochester.

John Craig Powers, son of Daniel W. and Helen Maria (Craig) Powers, was born in Rochester, New York, July 18, 1869. He received his preparatory training in the famous St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, whence he en-

tered Harvard University, receiving his baccalaureate at graduation in the class of 1892.

Upon his return from the university to Rochester, he entered the Powers Bank, founded by his father, and later became secretary. In 1898, with the organization of the Fidelity Trust Company and the merger with it of the Powers Bank, he was made secretary of the enlarged institution, subsequently advancing to vice-president and, in 1917, to president. In 1920, the Fidelity Trust Company having been absorbed by the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, he was made vice-president and chairman of the executive committee. More and more, as the years passed, he directed his attention to important financial and business interests, being concerned especially with the management and maintenance of those splendid properties by which his father had inaugurated a new era of business architecture in Rochester.

Mr. Powers is president of the Powers Buildings Company and the Flower City Hotel Company, and director of the Rochester Savings Bank and the Rochester Telephone Corporation. In fulfillment of a fine family tradition, to which his father lent such important emphasis, he serves as president, treasurer and director of the Rochester General Hospital, and as treasurer of the Children's Nursery, the Church Home and the Rochester Female Charitable Society. In politics he votes with the Republicans, and his faithfulness in the discharge of his citizenship responsibilities contributes to the strength and standing of his organization. His religious efforts, while broadly exerted as to relations and the support of worthy causes, are, as to denominational alliance, centered in Christ Episcopal Church of Rochester, of which he is junior warden. Of a companionable temperament, he enjoys the many contacts he has made through membership in the Genesee Valley Club, Rochester Country Club and Harvard University Club of New York.

John Craig Powers married, April 4, 1894, at Rochester, Gertrude H. Perkins, daughter of Gilman H. and Caroline (Erickson) Perkins, of that city.

While it is true that Mr. Powers has never sought to figure prominently in public affairs, it should be said that he is, nevertheless, very much in the public eye, by reason of his great service through so many important channels. His loyalty in the performance of many exacting duties, his integrity and fidelity in every relation of life, constitute a record well worthy of emulation.

WHITE, William Wisner,

Attorney.

One of the leading attorneys of Cleveland, Ohio, specializing in corporation law, is William Wisner White, who, after practicing in New York City for ten years, located in Cleveland, where he now has a large and lucrative practice. In addition to his law practice, Mr. White is interested in a number of Cleveland's leading industrial plants.

Mr. White was born in Ithaca, New York, November 27, 1867, the son of Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen and Evelina (Losey) White, the former a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, who officiated as pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Summit, New Jersey, for twenty-five years. He was born in 1830 and died in 1910. The White fam-

ily can certainly claim to be of the oldest stock in America, for Mr. White, of whom this is a record, can trace his ancestry straight back to John White, the brother of Peregrine White, the latter the first child of English parents born in New England, that event occurring on the "Mayflower" while that vessel was in the harbor of Cape Cod, November 20, 1620.

The early education of Mr. White was obtained in the Morristown Academy, Morristown, New Jersey. He then entered Princeton University, graduating as an honor student with the class of 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A further course of study secured for Mr. White his degree of Master of Arts, and he then went to Columbia Law School, at Washington, District of Columbia. He started practice in New York City in 1891, and in 1901 removed to Cleveland, where he became a member of the firm of Goulder, White and Garry. Among the companies of which Mr. White is a director or an executive officer are the following: Oglebay, Norton and Company, director; Cleveland Folding Machine Company, vice-president; Ferro Machine and Foundry Company, director; Columbia Steamship Company, director; E. W. Oglebay Company, director; Lanken Vivian Company, director; and other corporations. He is an active member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and his clubs include the Cleveland Country Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Hamilton Club of Montreal, Wisconsin. Mr. White's favorite recreations are fishing and golf, and he also finds much pleasure in swimming and in the game of billiards. He is the author of "Poems and Sketches."

William Wisner White married, November 21, 1900, Edith G. Rankin. (Rankin III.) Mr. and Mrs. White are members of Calvary Presbyterian Church. Children: 1. Mary Goulder, married George Morgan of Cleveland, and they have: George W., Mary Edith, and William Jaxon. 2. Evelyn Rankin, married A. L. Clements of Cleveland, and they have Arthur Latimer and William White. 3. Theodore Eames.

(The Rankin Line).

Edith G. (Rankin) White, wife of William Wisner White, is a direct descendant of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley of "Mayflower" fame, and on her father's side is of Scotch descent, the first American progenitor being James Rankin, who was born in 1739, and died in 1804, and who came from Glasgow, Scotland, settling at Littleton, New Hampshire, in 1791. He married Margery, or Margaret, Witherspoon of Paisley, Scotland, and they were the first representatives of Littleton, New Hampshire. They came of a sturdy stock and possessed the true pioneering spirit, remaining undaunted in the face of hazardous difficulties and disturbances. Their sons, General David and Captain Andrew Rankin, were representatives to the State Legislature for many years; while David's daughter, Malinda, established the first Protestant schools for girls in Texas and Mexico, thereby achieving wide renown. Mrs. White's line of descent is as follows:

(I) Rev. Andrew Rankin, grandfather of Edith G. Rankin, was an ardent temperance advocate as early as 1826; was widely known and honored; was at one time financial agent of the State Home Missionary Society; and was Home Missionary Pastor of the Congre-

gational Churches in both Campton and Thornton, New Hampshire. Rev. Andrew Rankin married Lois Eames, daughter of Colonel Jeremiah Eames, whose father was one of the first settlers of Northumberland, New Hampshire, and who rendered honorable service during the Revolutionary War. They were the parents of Jeremiah Eames, of whom further.

(II) Rev. Jeremiah Eames Rankin, son of Rev. Andrew and Lois (Eames) Rankin, was born in Thornton, New Hampshire, January 2, 1828, and died November 28, 1905. His early childhood was spent in the towns of Salisbury, New Hampshire, South Berwick, Maine, Concord, New Hampshire, and Chester, Vermont, the various places to which his father had constantly removed, these changes being necessitated by the nature of his ministerial duties and tasks. He received a thorough academic training, at these different towns, having for his preceptors very fine and able men, and was graduated, in 1848, from Middlebury College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. After spending several subsequent years as tutor, he was graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary, in 1854. The degree of Doctor of Laws was later conferred upon him by his *alma mater*. He held pastorates in St. Albans, Vermont; Charlestown, Massachusetts; Washington, District of Columbia (where he was for fifteen years), and in Orange, New Jersey. In 1889, Dr. Rankin was unanimously elected president of Howard University, Washington, District of Columbia, having previously served there as professor of pastoral theology, and as a trustee. Many of his sermons appeared in print and called forth laudatory criticism. Professor Park said of them: "Original, felicitous, fascinating. Many sentences are startling, many more are bright, and while some are colloquial, they are tinged with a poetic spirit, which gives them a peculiar attraction." Professor Austin Phelps wrote in 1883, "I write only to tell you the impression of grand and solid work which your printed sermons make upon my mind. I cannot think there are many pupils of whom those epithets can be so justly used. Yet they are simply true to my thought of you. I am grateful that God has given you a place of labor where such work can be so well appreciated and achieve so much."

Despite his devoted work in the pulpit, Dr. Rankin found literary recreation in writing. His Scotch poems are characterized by purity, pathos and rhythmic beauty. As the author of the "Benediction Hymn," "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," he is known all over the world. The hymn was written to furnish Christendom with a Christian goodbye, and has been translated into all languages, and is included in the numbers of all the late foreign hymn books. The authorship of many other hymns is accredited to him, and these have been arranged to music by well-known composers.

Dr. Rankin's lifetime was characterized by acts of benevolence, absolute devotion to his ecclesiastical labors, interest in mankind, and constant endeavors to bring happiness and sunshine into the lives of others.

Dr. Jeremiah Eames Rankin married, November 29, 1854, Mary Howell Birge, born at Underhill, Vermont, August 9, 1830. She was the daughter of Cyrus Birge, who was born in New Haven,

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Vermont, October 29, 1797, and died at Washington, District of Columbia, February 21, 1871. During the War of 1812 he served as private in Captain Birge's Company, Vermont troops. He married Adaline Frink, born in Underhill, Vermont, September 17, 1808, and died in Hyattsville, Maryland, December 21, 1884. The father of Cyrus Birge was David Birge, born in Litchfield, Connecticut, December 11, 1753, and died in Underhill, Vermont, April 14, 1836. He was a sergeant of the Nineteenth Regiment, Connecticut line, under Captain Nathaniel Guttles, being an active participant in the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Bennington, and at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777. David Birge married, December 30, 1778, Abigail Howland, born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, December 31, 1754, died in Underhill, Vermont, July 14, 1830, sixth in descent from John Howland. John Howland, who came over on the "Mayflower," in 1620, was born in England, about 1592, and died February 23, 1673. He married Elizabeth Tilley, who died December 21, 1687, daughter of John Tilley, the sixteenth signer of the "Mayflower Compact." The line is carried through their son, John, born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, February 24, 1627, married, October 10, 1651, Mary Lee, daughter of Robert Lee, of Barnstable, Massachusetts; through their son, Shubael, born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, September 30, 1672, married, December 12, 1700, Mercy Blossom, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Bodfish) Blossom; through their son, Jabez, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, September 16, 1701, married, in 1727, Elizabeth Percival; through their son, James, born in Sandwich, June 30, 1728, married Rebecca Hall; and through their daughter, Abigail, who married David Birge, mentioned above.

Dr. Jeremiah Eames and Mary Howell (Birge) Rankin were the parents of Edith G., of whom further.

(III) Edith G. Rankin, daughter of Dr. Jeremiah Eames and Mary Howell (Birge) Rankin, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. She is secretary of the Women's Missionary Society and a member of the board of directors of the Kindergarten of Calvary Presbyterian Church. She is also a member of the Mayflower Society. Edith G. Rankin married, at Cleveland, Ohio, November 21, 1900, William Wisner White, whose biography heads this sketch.

HAMILTON, James Franklin,

Head of Traction Interests.

When thinking in terms of transportation as affecting the Empire State, there is at once brought to mind the name of James F. Hamilton, president of the New York State Railways, and the chief executive of numerous other public service corporations. He is also officially interested in a number of financial and industrial enterprises of importance in the Rochester community.

James Franklin Hamilton was born in Birdsall, Allegany County, New York, August 10, 1876, the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Scholes) Hamilton. Having completed his academic training at Wilson Academy, Angelica, Allegany County, he finished his education at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Buffalo, New York. He was twenty years of age when he made his entry on the

career which was to eventuate in leadership in the transportation field.

In 1896, Mr. Hamilton joined the transportation department of the International Railway Company, at Buffalo, New York. In 1902, he resigned that connection, in order to become assistant superintendent of the Schenectady Railway Company of Schenectady, New York, in which capacity he served until 1909, then being advanced to the position of superintendent.

In 1911, Mr. Hamilton accepted the offer of the general superintendency of the United Traction Company, operating lines in Albany, Watervliet, Troy, Rensselaer, Cohoes and Waterford, New York State, while he remained with the Schenectady Railway Company, in the capacity of adviser. He was appointed general manager of the Schenectady Railway Company and the United Traction Company, in 1912, and five years later, 1917, he was made general manager of the Rochester Lines of the New York State Railways. In February, 1918, Mr. Hamilton was advanced to vice-president and general manager of the New York State Railways, and given general supervision of the Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and Oneida companies. He was elevated to the presidency of the New York State Railways in December, 1918. To his exacting duties in the above-mentioned connection, he adds those of general manager of the New York and Harlem Traction Lines of New York City.

The extensive interests and official connections held by Mr. Hamilton, in addition to those already given, comprise the following: President of the East Avenue Bus Company of Rochester; president of the Glen Haven Improvement Company of Rochester; president of the Ontario Light and Traction Company of Canandaigua, New York; president of the Ridge Road Passenger Lines, Incorporated, of Rochester; president of the Rochester Electric Railway Company; president of the Rochester Interurban Bus Company; president of the the Rochester Railways Co-ordinated Bus Lines, Incorporated; president of the Utica Railway Co-ordinated Bus Line, Incorporated; director of the Schenectady Railway Company; director of the Rochester, Lockport & Buffalo Railroad Corporation, of Rochester; director of the Rochester Industrial Association; director of the Union Trust Company of Rochester; and director of the Consolidated Materials Corporation of Rochester. He is a former president of the Morris Plan Bank of Schenectady, and in 1928 was elected president of the Morris Plan Bank of Rochester, New York.

Mr. Hamilton's fraternal relations are with St. George's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, of Schenectady; St. George's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. George's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Schenectady; and Oriental Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy, New York. His clubs are the Genesee Valley, Rochester Country, Oak Hill Country, The Washington, and Monroe Golf, all of Rochester, and the Fort Orange, of Albany, New York; the Mohawk, of Schenectady; and the Transportation, of New York City. He is also a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

James F. Hamilton married, January 10, 1902, at Birdsall, New York, Jessie M. Young, daughter of Jacob and Harriet (Dye) Young. They have their residence in Rochester, where Mr. Hamilton makes his principal business headquarters.

To the development of great areas of the various communities traversed by the traction lines of which Mr. Hamilton is the directing head, he is a contributing factor. His activities redound to the inestimable benefit of important bodies of people and municipal interests. In these directions he is rendering a highly appreciated service to the public generally.

BENNER, Hon. Charles C.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

There is much to admire in the career of Hon. Charles C. Benner, one of the leading lawyers and a former jurist of Akron, Ohio, for he has won his eminence and high standing by his own sheer ability and perseverance. Judge Benner was left entirely on his own resources at an early age, and by his own efforts and skill attained prominence and the respect of his fellow practitioners. He was one of six brothers who were left to fight their own way in the world when their father died, but each showed the same indomitable spirit and reached success in his professional or business life.

Charles C. Benner was born in Manchester, Summit County, Akron, March 27, 1870, the son of Simon and Caroline (Slaybach) Benner, both natives of Summit County, the former a farmer who died in 1884, leaving his wife and six boys unprovided for. The original settler of the family in Ohio was Henry Benner, the father of Simon Benner, who came from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to Summit County in 1825, where he operated as a blacksmith and also did some farming. The ancestors of the Benner family came originally from Holland. Mrs. Caroline (Slaybach) Benner, the mother of Charles C. Benner, died in 1890. The boys thus left orphaned were as follows: 1. Clinton A., who became a prominent attorney of Cleveland, Ohio, specializing in insurance law. 2. Melvin L., was a successful rancher in Montana; he died in 1914. 3. Irvin R., a prominent and successful physician and surgeon of Lakewood, Ohio. 5. Howard C., a mining engineer of Butte, Montana. 6. Charles C., of whom this is a record.

The early education of Judge Benner was obtained in the public, grammar and high schools of Copley and Norton Townships, in Summit County. He read law in the office of Baird & Voris, who were outstanding men in their profession at that time. Judge Benner was admitted to the bar on June 8, 1893, and immediately began practice in Akron. In 1917 he was appointed, by Governor James M. Cox, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and served until January 1, 1919, when he retired to private practice. He formed a partnership with Dow W. Harter and Ray C. Watters, forming the firm of Benner, Harter & Watters, with offices in the Second National Bank Building, at Akron. Judge Benner specializes in corporation law, while at the same time taking a certain amount of general practice. His long years of service have given him a distinguished record in the legal profession, and his well-known business qualifications have caused him to be sought as a member of various boards of directors, his public spirit leading him to accept some of these trusts. He is a director of the National City Bank, the Eastland Company, the Eastland No. 5 Company, the Eastland Development Company, Union Building Company, and the H. H. Self Advertising Company. Judge Benner was captain of Company B, of

the Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, from 1893 to 1897. In his fraternal affiliations, he is a member of Adoniran Lodge, No. 517, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a member and Past Commander of Akron Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar, and of Tadmora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a life-member and Past Exalted Ruler of Akron Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a life-member of the Grand Lodge of Elks. Judge Benner is a member of the American, State and Summit County Bar associations, and his clubs include the Portage Country and the Akron City. He was Police Prosecutor of Akron from 1897 to 1901, and was Akron's first Safety Director, from 1907 to 1911; Civil Service Commissioner from 1911 to 1914, and on January 1, 1928, was appointed a member of the Health Commission. He has been serving as president of the City Hospital of Akron since 1922.

It is in connection with this latter institution—the City Hospital—that Judge Benner has done much work for which he will be ever remembered with gratitude by many. He was instrumental in raising a large sum for a new surgical building, a nurses' home, and a contagious disease building. He is the oldest member, in point of service, on the board of trustees of the City Hospital of Akron, and gives a great deal of his time and ability to assisting it in every possible way, having been elected to this post in 1906. His favorite recreation is golf, at which he plays a good game.

Hon. Charles C. Benner married, September 29, 1897, Gertrude F. Foster, daughter of Martin B. and Sarah Foster.

MOTT, Philander A.,

Leading Citizen.

An outstanding citizen and a representative business man, whose notable career reflected credit on a fine old family name, the late Philander A. Mott, of Phelps, Ontario County, New York, for the virtually fourscore years of his life was an example to his fellow-men of the value of the probity of personal conduct; and throughout the long period of his relations, commercial and otherwise, with men and affairs, he demonstrated the possibility of the accumulation of a considerable fortune through honest dealings in accordance with the old-fashioned ideas of doing business. He was known as a man of high principles, which he had early espoused and never considered too antiquated for him to uphold.

The surname Motte, or Mott, is generally believed by the New York family of that title to be derived from localities in Normandy bearing the name of La Motte, signifying a mound or hillock. La Motte and De La Motte became naturalized in England and other countries. Originally of French origin, as is shown by mural tablets in the Cathedral on the Isle of Jersey, the Mott family removed to England, settling in Essex County, where it held lands as early as 1375. The crest and arms which are held by the Motts in America were granted in 1615.

From the Essex house, above mentioned, came Adam Mott, the founder of the New York family, and somewhat earlier, in 1635, there arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, from Cambridge, England, his cousin of the same name. These have been confused by genealogists, but that they were distinct individuals is conclusively shown by New York and

Philander Mott

Mary J. Mott

New England records, where, although each had two wives, their names and those of the children are different. The Adam Mott of New York settled in New Amsterdam, became a Dutch citizen and was granted land by the government. He married (first) Jane Hulet, of Buckingham, England, and married (second) Elizabeth Richbell, daughter of John Richbell, the original patentee of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York. By both these marriages he had a large family, from whom sprang many of the Motts whose direct lines have, in many instances, become so indistinct as to defy family historians and genealogists, in their attempts to make the connections to the descendants in the more recent generations of the family. Adam Mott died about April 5, 1690. One of his descendants was Jonathan Mott, great-grandfather of Philander A. Mott.

Philander Mott, father of Philander A. Mott, married Mary Ann Baker, and after a residence of some time in Chatham, New York, removed with his family to Phelps, in Ontario County. Antoinette L. Mott, sister of Philander A. Mott, married Orren Gifford and became the mother of three children: Mary, George Mott and Helen Gifford.

Philander A. Mott was born in Chatham, Columbia County, New York, March 14, 1829. There, on the banks of the noble Hudson, he received an excellent common school education, living with his parents and acting up to his duties and responsibilities in a most filial manner. Thus, in those formative years, he laid the bedrock of that substantial character which made him a leader among his fellow-men in all his after-years.

In 1851, when Philander A. Mott was twenty-two years of age, his parents removed from Chatham to Phelps, and he accompanied them. He engaged in business, his capital stock being made up, in goodly proportion, of capacity for doing things worth while on a rising and lucrative scale. He was able, possessed of a keen mind, one of whose most pronounced elements was sound judgment, and it was said of him that he seldom erred. As the years passed and his relations broadened, he made sizable additions to his property, real and personal, and eventually he became one of the wealthiest men in his section. His widely ramifying business connections made his name well known in the cities of that region and throughout the State as well. Mr. Mott was one of those who are so constituted as to be enabled to look personally after the minutest details of their business. He lived simply, was blessed with good health, and was temperate and frugal in his habits.

When it is remembered that a man of Mr. Mott's endowment and experience made such a marked success of life in a small community, one may rightly speculate as to what he might not have achieved in a city of greater opportunities. He undoubtedly would have measured up fully to the more advantageous surroundings, since one of his character and force could not be denied his just compensation from the lap of fortune.

In his political faith a Republican, Mr. Mott gave proof of his lofty ideals of citizenship. As in business, so in the exercise of his suffrage, he was loyal and genuine, faithful in the discharge of every responsibility, and dependable in any and every situation that arose, in which his counsel and presence were desired. Thus he lived before his fellows,

an upright and forthright man, who merited and was the recipient of the esteem of his community and business associates everywhere.

Mr. Mott married, September 16, 1856, Mary Jane Brush, born in Fenner, New York, December 26, 1836, died in Phelps, New York, May 4, 1904, daughter of Miles and Lydia Adeline (Ray) Brush, and they became the parents of five children: 1. Alice L. Mott, who has her residence in Canandaigua, New York, where she is affectionately known for her practical Christianity. While her membership is in the Methodist Episcopal church, her benefactions cover an extremely wide range. Churches of other denominations, organizations such as the Young Men's Christian Association and charitable enterprises are made the recipients of her consecrated means. A number of worthy girls have been assisted through school and college through her contribution to their meager funds, and in some instances their entire education was made possible through her generosity. 2. George Philander Mott, of Phelps, New York, married Carrie Vosburgh, and has three children: George Everett, married Rachel Hammond; Hazel, married George Peachy; and Ethel, married Gordon Yells; and has a son, Frederick Mott Yells. 3. Emma Mott, married Abram Garlock, of Newark, New York, and has two children: Alice M. and Mott Garlock. 4. Antoinette, married Lyndon Adams, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has a son, George Mott Adams. 5. Mary Mott, married Arthur Stryker, of Elkhart, Indiana.

On March 6, 1909, Philander A. Mott, full of years and honors, completed his earthly career and passed to his reward in another and larger sphere. He bequeathed to his famiy and associates and friends the priceless legacy of a memory made the more precious by a life nobly and happily lived.

TRACY, James Jared,

Executive and Mechanical Engineer.

In 1833, when James Jared Tracy, father of the subject of this biographical sketch, traveled by the Erie Canal and stage from his home in Lansingburgh, New York, to Cleveland, Ohio, he did not find the great and beautiful city which is a source of pride to the entire State. The city was comparatively young, and Mr. Tracy was but fourteen years of age, so that as he grew to manhood and assumed the responsibilities of business and family life, his was the opportunity to have an important share in its financial and economic development. The years of his long life cover the period from December 3, 1819, to January 4, 1910. He was connected with banking institutions during his entire active life, being one of the original trustees of the Society for Saving. He was also prominently identified with the real estate market, and from time to time acquired various properties in and about Cleveland. Mr. C. F. Brush interested him in his inventions and enlisted his assistance in placing them on the market. Going still farther back in family history, Mr. Tracy traces his descent from Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, who emigrated from Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. In 1637, he moved to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and again in 1660, he changed his residence, becoming one of the landowners at Norwich, Connecticut.

RESIDENCE OF MISS ALICE L. MOTT, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

HOME OF PHILANDER MOTT, PHELPS, N. Y.

Alice L. Mott

Such is the ancestral background of James Jared Tracy, son of James Jared and Jane Allyn (Foote) Tracy, the latter a daughter of George H. Foote of Detroit, Michigan, and Phoebe (Gelston) Dwight of Montreal. Mr. Foote was a wholesale grocer with the firm Moore, Foote and Company. His ancestors came from Vermont. Mr. Tracy was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 27, 1884, and spent the first two years of his school life at Miss Mittleburger's School. The next two years he attended the public school, and finished his college preparatory studies at the University School, graduating in 1903. A member of the class of 1907, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard College in that year. Mr. Tracy's connection with the White Company, of Cleveland, in July, 1908, marks the beginning of his active career. He has designed and patented such novel features as a "Track Laying Tractor," which line of invention he commenced in 1910, hat-making machinery, automobile accessories such as carbureters, windshield cleaners, improvements in rear axle construction, final drives and others; altogether about twenty-eight patents have been issued. In addition to his inventive work he gives much of his time to the management of his father's estate, which consists of ninety-five per cent of parcels of business real estate in Cleveland. He is also a director of the Cleveland Burial Case Company.

As recreation, Mr. Tracy particularly enjoys sailing and other aquatic sports. A true lover of nature, he never tires of travel with its ever-changing panorama of rugged grandeur, placid beauty, or rolling wastes of water. His social affiliations are with the Mayfield, the Union, and the University clubs, and he is a member of the Automotive Engineers.

On June 8, 1912, James Jared Tracy married Florance Comey, daughter of George P. Comey, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, a manufacturer of ladies' hats, and a director of various other enterprises, and of Nancy Jane (Gill) Comey. To Mr. and Mrs. Tracy three children have been born: Ann, Barbara, and Clara C. The family residence is at No. 2906 Weybridge Road, Shaker Heights, Cleveland, Ohio.

STRASENBURGH, Robert J.,

Pharmaceutical Manufacturer.

An outstanding example of what can be achieved by one possessing energy, a worthy ambition, and a will to do, was furnished by the late Robert J. Strasenburgh, president of the R. J. Strasenburgh Company of Rochester, New York, an organization of manufacturing chemists enjoying a national reputation for the integrity of its principals and for the dependable quality of its products. A Canadian-born lad, educated in the school of the New York village of his adoption, and later a practicing pharmacist, Mr. Strasenburgh developed step by step until he arrived at a position of leadership in the near-profession of the manufacture of drugs and chemicals, eventually controlling through his company a great volume of trade and valuable good will drawn from all sections of the country. His career was a model of achievement whose essential elements the younger generation would do well to emulate.

On the paternal side of the house Mr. Strasenburgh was the descendant of Prussian-Scotch-English forebears.

George Strasenburgh, grandfather of Robert J., was born in Danzig, Prussia, Germany, and lived in that city until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to live in Leith, Scotland, where he married. His son, the Rev. George Strasenburgh, at the age of twenty came to Canada and settled in Toronto, Ontario.

Rev. George Strasenburgh, son of George Strasenburgh, married Elizabeth Ann Tucker, daughter of Robert Tucker, born in Totnis, County Devonshire, England. He was a Congregational clergyman, and at the close of the Civil War he removed from Canada to New York State, later settling in Henrietta, where he gave himself to the study of medicine, and was graduated from the University of Buffalo, New York.

Robert J. Strasenburgh, son of the Rev. George and Elizabeth Ann (Tucker) Strasenburgh, was born in Amherstburg, Ontario, Canada, February 7, 1864. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Henrietta and at other points where his parents resided. In 1880 he and his brother, F. A. Strasenburgh, published the "Informer," a semi-monthly newspaper, in Henrietta. He next entered the Buffalo (New York) State Normal School, hoping to complete his education, but early in 1882 his cash resources became exhausted and he was compelled to leave school and seek employment.

His first position was in the employ of a druggist, R. W. Chambers, in Rochester, who paid him for his services the munificent wage of one dollar a week in addition to his board. But even in those days of his young manhood he was nothing if not persistent. He believed thoroughly in the injunction: "Let patience have her perfect work," and he bided his time against the day when, he was confident, he would own and control a business of his own.

When Mr. Strasenburgh was twenty-three years of age, he and another Rochester young man, who had no knowledge of the drug business, formed a partnership. Together they opened a pharmacy which practically from the beginning enjoyed prosperity under Mr. Strasenburgh's management. They continued their association in business for a short period, and in 1894 Mr. Strasenburgh withdrew from the agreement, that he might give his whole time to the manufacture of drugs, which were distributed to the retail trade. The growth of the business was so extensive as to compel Mr. Strasenburgh to seek more commodious quarters. He engaged the services of a clerk and sent him out on the road selling to physicians. This representative received so many orders at the outset of the trip that within one week he was called back to the laboratory to help make up a new lot of supplies.

At this point in Mr. Strasenburgh's career, there came a very auspicious turn in his business affairs with the entry into association with him of Hilton F. Snider, now general manager of the R. J. Strasenburgh Company. The two men worked smoothly and efficiently, and the new associate was wonderfully helpful in building up the organization. The following year Mr. Strasenburgh and Mr. Snider had a laboratory built for them, separating the wholesale and manufacturing departments from the retail end of the business.

The business grew apace and the principals' labors were rewarded with prosperity. In 1901 the firm was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York,

and took the style of the R. J. Strasenburgh Company. The retail stores then in operation were abandoned, that all the efforts and resources of the company might be utilized in the enlargement of the manufacturing end of the business. In 1912 the R. J. Strasenburgh Company removed to its present location at No. 195 Exchange Street, Rochester. The clientele continued to grow in size and desirability. In 1922 additions were made to provide for the rapid expansion for which present and future held out promises.

Mr. Strasenburgh was often led to take a retrospective view of the business. He recalled himself as the organizer many years before of a comparatively small drugstore. He had observed the growth of his idea from a modest establishment, then located at King Street and West Avenue, to the large manufacturing plant and offices on Exchange Street, with a national reputation and representatives in many large cities.

Mr. Strasenburgh at one time served as organizer of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association and the American Surgical Trade Association. In each of these organizations he enjoyed high standing. He was actively interested in educational and charitable enterprises, a trustee of Keuka College, and for many years a director and president of the board of the Baptist Home at Fairport, New York. For nearly forty years he was a member and an active worker in the First Baptist Church of Rochester, and was serving as deacon at the time of his death. Of his time and money he gave most generously to help promote the different departments of church work. In all his undertakings, material and spiritual, he was the recipient of the riches of the present world and the graces of the Christian life.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Strasenburgh were with Yonnondio Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar; and Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He had a keen delight in social contacts, and was a member of the Rotary Club, Ad Club, Rochester Club, Lake Placid Club, and Oak Hill Country Club. He was affiliated with the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Robert J. Strasenburgh married, October 3, 1888, Stella Griffin. (Griffin IV.) Their children were: 1. John Harold, born September 30, 1890; educated in the Rochester public schools, Montclair Academy, Montclair, New Jersey, and the Buffalo College of Pharmacy, class of 1913; was associated with the R. J. Strasenburgh Company for four years; served in Troop H, U. S. Cavalry, during the Mexican troubles, and was honorably discharged in April, 1917; later followed agricultural pursuits at Canandaigua, New York; married, May 12, 1917, Margaret Beaver; children: Audrey, born August 28, 1919, and John, born August 20, 1922. 2. Edwin Griffin, born August 4, 1892; educated at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey, and Colgate University, class of 1917, Bachelor of Science; became connected with the R. J. Strasenburgh Company in the instrument department and in other departments until 1919, when he was made assistant treasurer; became treasurer in 1924 and vice-president in 1928; also director and secretary Wentworth Realty Company and vice-president Brighton Realty Company; member of Delta

Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, University of Rochester Club, Monroe Country Club and Rochester Rotary Club; member and trustee First Baptist Church of Rochester, and trustee of Baptist Home, Fairport, New York; married October 3, 1918, Clara Carlson; children: Robert John, born January 19, 1920, Edwin Griffin, born December 6, 1923, and David Meade, born August 13, 1927. 3. Lois Elizabeth, educated at Miss Milliman's School, Rochester, Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, New Jersey, and Dana Hall and Pine Manor, Wellesley, Massachusetts; married, May 16, 1925, Robert W. Burns of Rochester, formerly of Dayton, Ohio. They have an adopted son by a previous marriage of Mrs. Burns, Frederick Strasenburgh Burns, born August 14, 1922, and two children, Lois Elizabeth, born May 4, 1926, and Robert W., born January 13, 1928.

Mr. and Mrs. Strasenburgh left Rochester, February 9, 1928, for the Pacific coast. They had proceeded to Los Angeles, California, from Phoenix, Arizona, and it had been Mr. Strasenburgh's intention to return to Rochester in April. On the evening of March 22, 1928, as he and his wife were crossing the street in front of their hotel, the Ambassador, in Los Angeles, they were struck by an automobile and both injured, Mr. Strasenburgh fatally, his death occurring a few hours later.

News of the tragedy came as a severe shock to the relatives and numerous friends of Mr. Strasenburgh. He had filled such a large place in the city of his choice, and had touched life at so many points, that it was with extreme difficulty that belief could be attached to the account of his passing. In many respects his had been a notable career, in which all Rochesterians who knew him—and most of them did—had a genuine pride. Into the composite life of the community he had entered with a coöperative spirit which bore fruit in constructive service along many lines of worth-while endeavor. His record will endure and his memory remain enshrined in the hearts of those who claimed him as one of their very own.

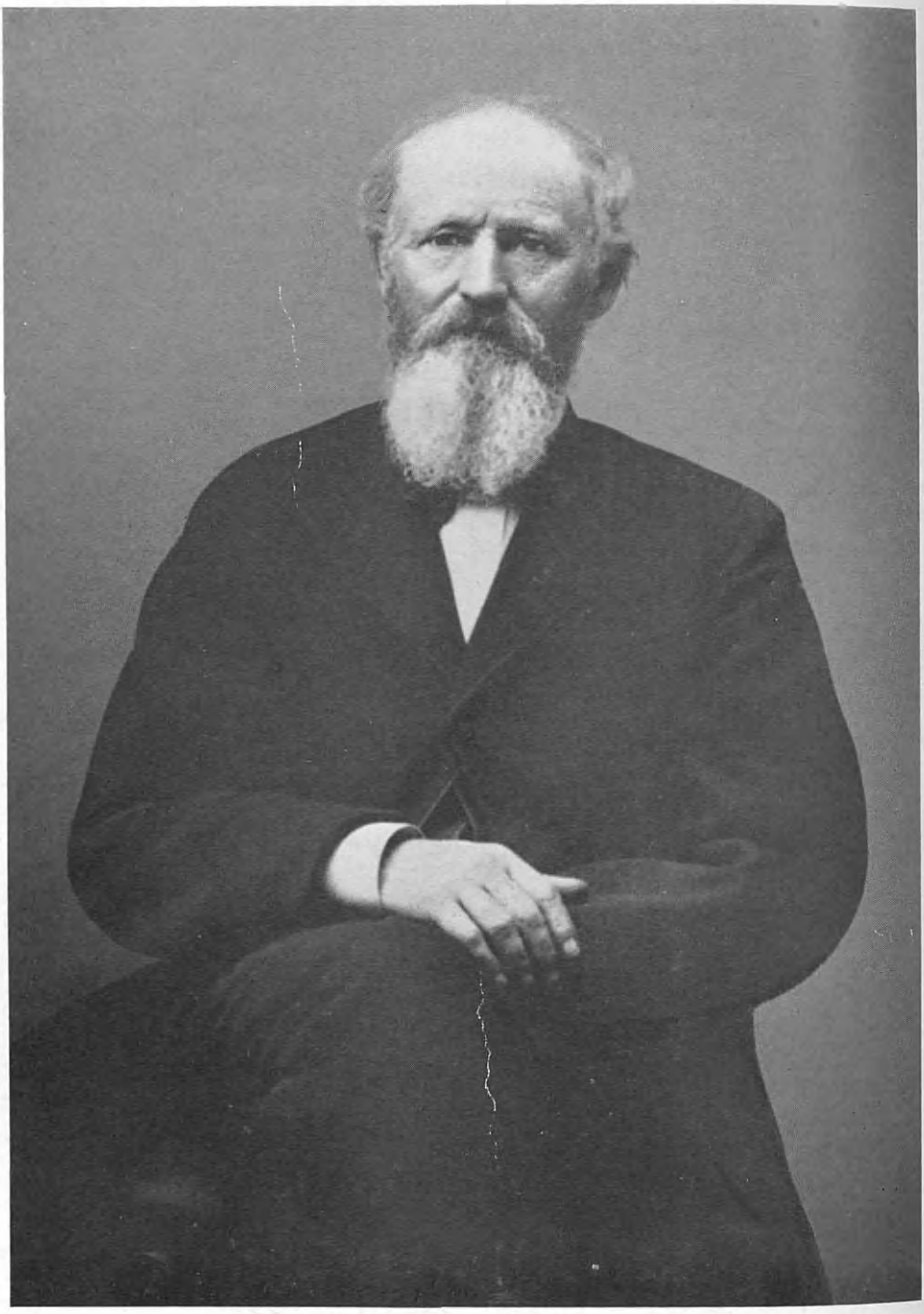
(The Griffin Line).

The first Griffin of whom we have knowledge came from Wales to this country in the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a drygoods merchant, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts.

(I) John or Jonathan Griffin, a descendant of the ancestor mentioned above, bought a tract of five hundred acres of land, twenty-five or thirty miles north of Albany, New York. He settled on this land and died there, leaving a widow and a family of three sons and three daughters. Among these was Henry, of whom further.

(II) Henry Griffin, son of John or Jonathan Griffin, was born in February, 1766, and died November 16, 1862. He first lived in Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, and later near Troy. After a few years he moved to Onondaga County and bought a farm there; in 1810 he went to a new location near Springport, now Union Springs, Cayuga County; and in 1825, selling his farm there, he moved with his family to Riga, Monroe County, where he bought a new farm which he cleared and improved. He and his wife are buried in Clifton, New York.

Henry Griffin married, about 1795, Nancy Gale, born in 1779, died Novem-



Edwin Griffin

ber 2, 1860. She was the daughter of Josiah Gale, Esq., who was born in 1741, died November 22, 1798, and married Rachel Meade, born in 1751, died February 4, 1799. Josiah Gale was a civil magistrate before and during the Revolution. He was the son of Joseph Gale, a native of Yorkshire, England, who settled in Stamford, Connecticut, about 1730. Nancy Gale was a sister of George Washington Gale, noted minister and educator. He was a Presbyterian clergyman, and preached in Adams, New York, and other places, making many converts. Later he established the Oneida Manual Labor Institute at Whitesboro, New York, and in 1835 organized Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Union College. Among the children of Henry and Nancy (Gale) Griffin was Edwin, of whom further.

(III) Edwin Griffin, son of Henry and Nancy (Gale) Griffin, was born in Springport, Cayuga County, New York, March 5, 1822, and died in Rochester, New York, March 12, 1893. He removed with his parents to Riga, Monroe County, in 1825, and attended the district schools there, later engaging in farming. In 1870 he sold his farm and removed to Rochester, where he engaged in a private banking business with offices in the Powers Building. The rest of his life was spent in Rochester, where he became an active and public-spirited citizen. He was a Republican in politics, was a trustee of the First Baptist Church for years, and contributed liberally to the church and other agencies for the public good.

Edwin Griffin married, March 23, 1852, at Riga, New York, Lydia Sophia Baldwin, born October 19, 1823, died October 18, 1865. He married (second), May 20, 1868, Lucena Grant. Among the children of the first marriage was Stella, of whom further.

(IV) Stella Griffin, daughter of Edwin and Lydia Sophia (Baldwin) Griffin, married Robert J. Strasenburgh. (Strasenburgh Line.)

SEIBERLING, Charles Willard,

Manufacturer.

Vigorous in his business life, building up by infinite industry and a comprehensive knowledge of his task one of the great manufacturing and commercial enterprises of the country, Charles Willard Seiberling, of Barberton, Ohio, is no less energetic in his incessant and active interest in the welfare of children and young people, in hospitals and in all kindred philanthropies.

As vice-president and treasurer of the Seiberling Rubber Company, of Barberton, he holds a position of importance in the commercial life of the country, while his outstanding devotion to his favorite causes, and his unfailing interest in all activities that appeal to the advancement of the general welfare have long commended him to the esteem of his fellow-citizens throughout a broad territory. Much of his prowess runs in his veins by inheritance from his father, John F. Seiberling, who was an inventor and manufacturer of mowers and binders, and who organized the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, which became the Empire Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the Moore reapers and binders, the first factory having been located at Doylestown, later removing to Akron, Ohio. The mother of Charles Willard was Catherine (Miller)

Seiberling, a woman of sterling character and a devoted member of the Lutheran church, the first edifice of this denomination in Akron having been largely built through the energy and generosity of her husband and herself.

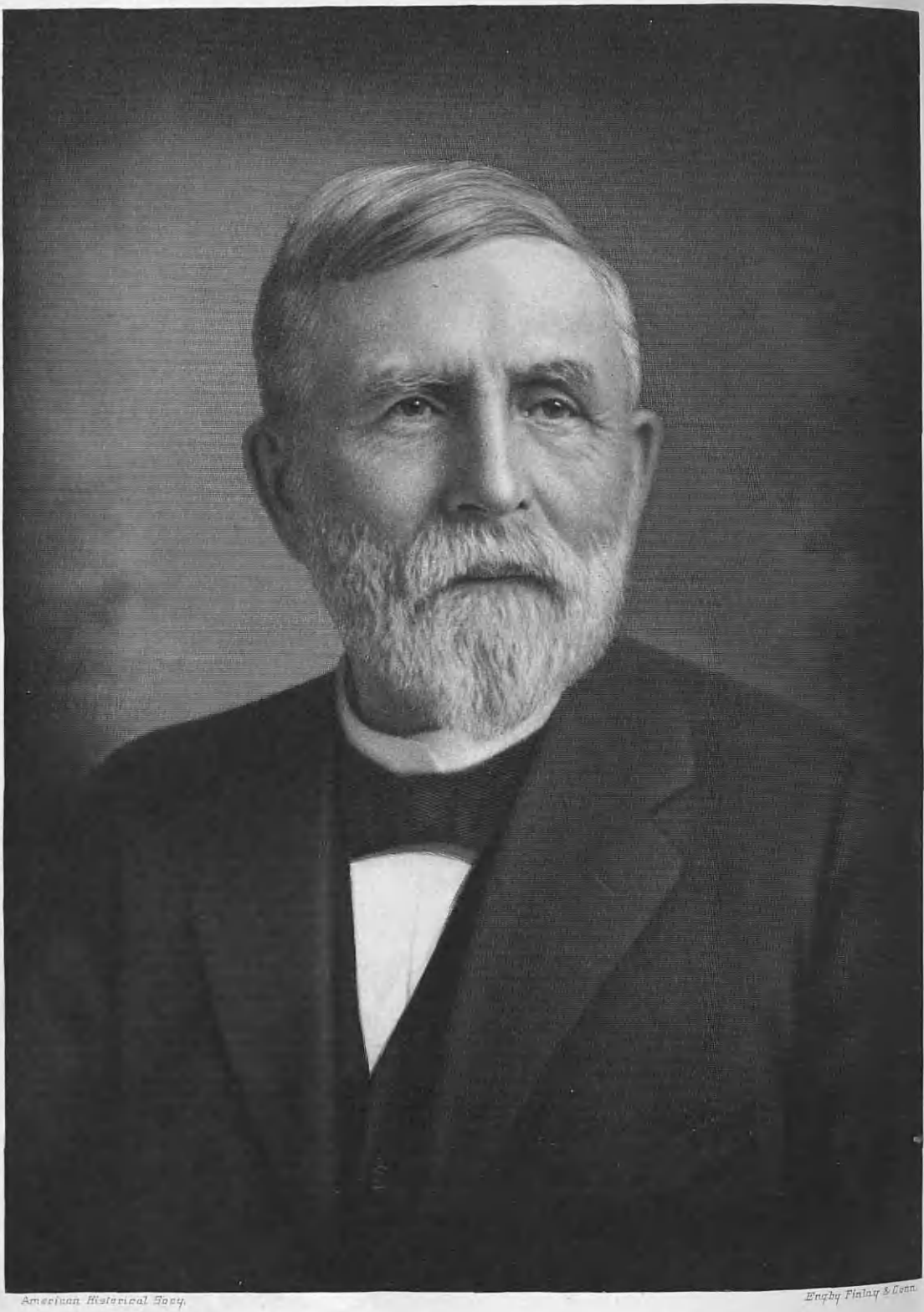
Charles Willard Seiberling was born in Western Star, Summit County, Ohio, near Akron, January 26, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Akron, and later attended Oberlin College, where he took special courses for two years. He then entered business life under the guidance of his father, in the Empire Manufacturing Company, where he remained until 1896, when the two organized the India Rubber Company. The elder man died September 3, 1903; Mrs. Seiberling passed away in May, 1911. He was always deeply interested in the civic affairs of the community, and bore a reputation of the highest character for his good works and fine personal influence wherever his energies were directed.

Mr. Seiberling, in association with his brother, Frank A., organized the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in 1898, in which organization he held the office of vice-president until 1922, in which year other interests obtained control and he left the company to organize the one of which he is now vice-president and treasurer. Beginning in a modest way, this plant closed the year 1927 with a financial statement that showed a total business during that calendar year of $15,000,000.

In addition to his active work as vice-president of the rubber company, Mr. Seiberling has many other interests in financial, philanthropic and educational organizations. He is a director of the National City Bank of Akron; the Citizens' Savings Bank and Loan Association; the Peoples' Savings and Trust Company, of Barberton; the Macedonia-Northfield Banking Company; the Akron Rubber and Reclaiming Company, of Barberton. He is a trustee of the following institutions: the Akron Children's Hospital; the Barberton Citizens' Hospital; the Akron Boy Scouts; the Barberton Boy Scouts; the Akron Girl Scouts; the Akron Young Women's Christian Association; the Akron Colored Community Association; the Better Akron Federation, and the Springfield Lake Sanitorium. He is president of the Akron Chapter of the National Aeronautical Association; president of the Akron University Endowment Association; director of the Barberton Chamber of Commerce; member and past president of the Akron Chamber of Commerce; member and past president of the Akron Rotary Club. For several years he was a trustee of the Akron City Hospital.

Mr. Seiberling's greatest pleasure is derived from the assistance he gives to these organizations and to the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations. He is an enthusiastic fisherman, and is fond of hunting, but his chief diversion, outside his activities in the fields of which note has been made, is looking after his 300-acre dairy farm at Northfield. There is no worthy cause which he is not ready to assist with financial aid and personal labor.

Charles Willard Seiberling married, November 18, 1895, Blanche Carnahan, daughter of Theophilus and Mary Carnahan, of Findlay, Ohio. They are the parents of the following children: I. Charles Willard, Jr., born in 1896, died March 5, 1927. He enlisted in the 332nd



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T. J. Neary

Infantry Regiment for service during the World War, served in Italy for several months with the American Expeditionary Forces. 2. Theophilus Carnahan, born April 7, 1900, a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, now manager of the rubber heel department of the Seiberling Rubber Company. 3. Lucius M., born November 27, 1904, attended Yale University for two years, now learning the business in the Seiberling Rubber Company. 4. Catherine Miller, born September 8, 1906.

NEACY, Thomas J.,

Manufacturer.

Born in Ireland, Thomas J. Neacy was one of those men who came to America as a young man and by sheer pluck and native ability planted himself in the foremost rank of industrial leaders. He came to this country with but a meagre education and with no financial capital, but he soon realized the opportunities awaiting him. He took courses in night schools and in the daytime put all his energies into his daily work, with the result that before his death he became recognized as one of the outstanding industrialists of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mr. Neacy was born January 17, 1848, at Dundalk, Louth County, Ireland, one of the thirteen children of Lawrence and Rose (Burn) Neacy. When but eighteen years of age he borrowed two pounds (about ten dollars) from his Aunt Margaret and left his native country for America. Arriving here, he found his way to Whitewater, Wisconsin, where he worked for several years as a machinist. He had received a tentative education in his native country, but this he determined to improve and he attended night school in Whitewater. He was possessed of a splendid memory and was a great reader, and he acquired for himself an education which covered a wide range of subjects. In the four and a half years that Mr. Neacy worked in Whitewater he saved the sum of nine hundred dollars. With this capital he journeyed to Milwaukee, in which city he arrived on October 9, 1871, the day of the great fire in Chicago. He obtained employment at the Cream City Iron Works, owned by Filer & Stowell, and his brother—who had also come over from Ireland—was also employed there. Determining to learn the machinist's trade, Mr. Neacy went to work in a machine shop as an apprentice at the wage of one dollar a day. The panic of 1873 reduced wages and working hours, and until times became better Mr. Neacy went into merchandising, selling flour, coal and other household necessities. Then he decided to go into the business of retailing sewing machines, and in order to get his small capital he called at the offices of Filer & Stowell, with whom he had deposited his money. While there, one of the partners offered him a position as traveling salesman. This he accepted and after a trial period he was placed on a regular salary. During his connection with this company as salesman Mr. Neacy sold more machinery than any other of the company's representatives on the road. In 1880 the company was incorporated and in 1882 Mr. Neacy became a stockholder. In 1893 he and the late Walter Read bought out the other stockholders and thus gained control of the concern. Under their management the company grew until its annual output ran into several millions of dollars, and it became

known nationally as one of the foremost firms engaged in the manufacture of mill machinery and engines.

Mr. Neacy sold his stock in the Filer & Stowell Company, Incorporated, in 1920, and thereafter confined his activities to another of his enterprises, known as the Beaver Manufacturing Company. Although ever to the fore in all public affairs, Mr. Neacy never accepted public office, excepting that he was a member of the Trade School Commission and a trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane. He was a firm believer in the power of the courts in the settlement of disputes, and was a leading figure in a number of interesting and prominent cases.

In 1885, Thomas J. Neacy married Mary Conway, the daughter of John and Anne Conway. Mr. and Mrs. Neacy were the parents of six children, as follows: 1. Anne, married to Lathrop Finlayson, of Chicago. 2. Rose, a resident of Milwaukee. 3. Ralph. 4. Paul. 5. Eugene. 6. Conway.

Mr. Neacy passed away November 16, 1926, at his home in Milwaukee, deeply and sincerely mourned by his large circle of business and social acquaintances.

DAVIS, Spencer Edmund,

Manufacturer.

In the development of the Northwest, not only the pioneer spirit but an unusual amount of business ability with vision was needed to sustain the courage which at times was put to severe tests as adverse conditions had to be met. It was in such men as the late Spencer Edmund Davis that such courage was manifested, and by which he built up a business from a very small beginning to one that was large and prosperous, serving the needs not only of the immediate community, but radiating throughout a large territory where it was of great benefit.

Spencer Edmund Davis was born in the East, at Cazenovia, New York, March 30, 1841, two decades before the Civil War, the son of Edmund and Ada (Curtis) Davis, who made their home at Cazenovia, New York. It was here that he attended school when a boy and grew up to young manhood. Just before he reached his majority, the nation was torn by the conflict of the Civil War, and being loyal to his country and an able-bodied young man, he enlisted in the Union Army, and joined the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment of New York Volunteers. This was in 1861 and he served throughout the war.

After peace was declared and the country again occupied with the promotion of business enterprises, Mr. Davis moved from his native State to Horicon, Wisconsin, in 1866, where he held the position of superintendent of the Mayville Iron Works. Four years later, in 1870, he formed a partnership with A. W. Van Brunt, and started a business of his own under the firm name of Van Brunt and Davis. This business was established on a capital of only thirteen hundred dollars, and by the business acumen of Mr. Davis, by 1891, the capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars. In that year, Mr. Davis purchased the interest of Mr. Van Brunt and established the business as the Monitor Manufacturing Company. Being offered a bonus by T. B. Walker of Minneapolis, Minnesota, to move the plant to that place, Mr. Davis took advantage of this opportunity, and so the plant was

Theodore J. Amberg

moved to Minneapolis, and located there at St. Louis Park.

In 1908, Mr. Davis sold his plant to the Moline Plow Company, but did not retire from business, as he had other interests to keep him occupied and to which he gave his attention. He was much interested in the Cottonwood Live Stock Company, and held the office of secretary, and treasurer in that concern; he was also interested in the rice industry, and was secretary and treasurer of the Davis Rice Company, which was located at Inez, Texas. His diversified interests show his breadth of comprehension of business development, and his ability to handle different kinds of business problems.

Although a man of splendid business talents which were constantly in use, Mr. Davis found time, not only to serve his country as a soldier, but to serve his community. While a resident of Horicon, Wisconsin, he held the office of mayor for three consecutive years, and during his administration, his talent for organization and administrative and executive ability were noted in the splendid administration he gave to the affairs of the city.

Mr. Davis was a devoted member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, having attained the degree of a thirty-second Mason of the Scottish Rite. He was also a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club.

On December 26, 1871, at Horicon, Wisconsin, Spencer Edmund Davis married Alice M. Sherman, daughter of Cotton Wright and Mary Sherman. They had two children: 1. Spencer Edmund, Jr., born May 27, 1875, died February 10, 1894. 2. Phosa, born at Horicon, Wisconsin, December 25, 1878; after finishing her education by graduating from the Central High School at Minneapolis, Minnesota, she married, December 19, 1901, Edwin Ruthwin Beeman, who was born in the town of Warren, Connecticut, November 30, 1871. He is an attorney, having been admitted to the bar at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Beeman have one son.

Mrs. Alice M. (Sherman) Davis is descended from distinguished ancestors, on one side from Eleazer Grant, who was born February 19, 1776, and his wife Roda (Duglass) Grant, who was born December 22, 1775, and through this line to Johnson D. and Eliza Grant. On the Sherman side her line comes from Thomas Harvard and Cordella Sherman, to William S. and Mary Ann Sherman. The Shermans were of a scholarly turn of mind; one of the young ladies of this family was a teacher at Vassar College at the time it was opened. Mrs. Davis and her family are members of the Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where Mrs. Davis makes her home on Kenwood Parkway.

AMBERG, Theodore Jacob,

Executive.

President and one of the organizers of the Amberg File and Index Company, Theodore Jacob Amberg devoted more than half a century of service to this concern and its parent organization, Cameron, Amberg and Company, printers, of Chicago.

Mr. Amberg was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, on September 12, 1858, a son of John A. and Margaret H. Amberg of that place. He received his early education in parochial schools and later attended high school at Chicago. It

was in this city that he began his business career, entering the employ of Cameron, Amberg and Company as a printer in their offices, and although at this time he was only fifteen years old, his obvious ability and strict attention to the task at hand attracted favorable notice from his superiors. His continued application and industry won him merited promotion to an important position in the counting room of the firm within five years, and in 1884, only eleven years after his first connection with it, Mr. Amberg became a member of the firm, and took over the control of its letter file business. Some time later, when that department of the concern was separated and operated as an individual unit under the name of the Amberg File and Index Company, Mr. Amberg was appointed secretary and manager of the new corporation. This was in 1889, and he held these offices continuously until 1918, at which time he was appointed president of the corporation. Mr. Amberg executed all the duties of his positions with the utmost efficiency, and no small share of the prosperity of the company was due solely to his able direction of its affairs. In addition, Mr. Amberg was vice-president of Cameron, Amberg and Company, and treasurer of the Loretto Iron Company.

Although always vitally interested in civic progress and the problems of government, Mr. Amberg would never consent to hold office or to seek it for others. He himself supported the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, and he also believed that there was much of economic merit in the Single Tax doctrine. He, with his family, worshiped in the faith of the Roman Catholic church.

On September 7, 1881, Theodore Jacob Amberg married Bertha A. Atkins, daughter of Captain Arthur R. and B. Corinna Atkins, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Amberg became the parents of seven sons: 1. Arthur John. 2. Theodore William. 3. Harold Vincent. 4. Robert Atkins. 5. Paul Gregory. 6. Edward Joseph. 7. William Cameron, deceased.

Mr. Amberg's death occurred at his home, No. 544 Melrose Street, Chicago, on May 5, 1928. There was sincere sorrow in the business and social circles of the city when the news of his passing became known, for he had gained many friends during his lifetime of constant activity here. All were united in declaring that the community had suffered a great loss in the passing of one who was so well beloved by those with whom he came in contact, one who gave his allegiance always to the highest ideals. Many fine tributes were paid to his memory, and of these one from his most intimate business associates is quoted:

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Amberg File and Index Company, and at a special meeting of the directors of said company, held June 7, 1928, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it is our sorrowful duty to record the death on May 5, 1928, of Theodore J. Amberg, the president of our company, after fifty-four years of continuous service. In the year 1874 he entered the employ of Cameron, Amberg and Company, in their printing office; in 1877 was transferred to the counting room, and in 1885 became a partner, conducting the letter file part of their business. When this was separated and incorporated in 1889 as the Amberg File and Index Company, he was elected secretary and treasurer, and in November, 1918, was elected president.

WHEREAS, during this long period his upright character and kindly disposition endeared him to the stockholders, the officers of our company and the employees, they will ever remember him with affection and esteem.

THEREFORE, Be it resolved that we, the

stockholders and directors of the Amberg File and Index Company, extend to his wife and family our deepest sympathy in this the sad hour of their affliction, and that we commend them to the loving care of Him who was "Himself a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief," reminding them that their loved one is but resting from the labors of this life.

And Be It Further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family and a copy of the same recorded on the records of this company.

MASON, Hoge,

Business Executive.

One of the citizens of Bluefield, West Virginia, to whom that centre owes a great deal of its prosperity, was Hoge Mason whose accomplishments went a long way toward advancing conditions among the people of his community. He organized and promoted some of the outstanding corporations of Mercer County, in which Bluefield is situated, and did much to forward the interests of that region. Ever a foremost figure in projects designed to develop the business or civic life of Bluefield and its environs, he was profoundly missed when death took him away from the scene of his life's labors; for his fellow-citizens recognized in Mr. Mason a man of great usefulness and ability.

Hoge Mason was born in Pearisburg, Giles County, Virginia, on May 10, 1873, son of Daniel W. and Helen Mary (Hoge) Mason. He combined a penetrating and logical mind of large calibre with unswerving loyalty to truth and right. His life was characterized by three outstanding virtues—absolute fearlessness, scrupulous integrity, and a high personal appreciation of his duty as a citizen. No man bound to himself a greater host of friends, for none could come into close touch with his life without learning the richer meaning of loyalty and friendship. He was quick to recognize merit, and it was his delight to aid financially, as well as by encouragement, those who needed such aid. One of his hobbies was to take a boy in whom he recognized ability, and give him a position and watch his development. Some of the most prominent business men in this section owe much of their success to such a beginning.

At the age of nineteen years, Hoge Mason settled in Bluefield, West Virginia. His first position was in a scale-house of the Norfolk & Western Railroad. In 1895, he became engaged in the coal business with C. M. Kaylor, now of Norfolk, under the firm name of Mason and Kaylor. After a few years of this work, he accepted the post of secretary and treasurer of George N. Speiden and Company. This firm was later incorporated, and became the Saxon Lime and Lumber Company, of which Mr. Mason was made president. As he continued in this business, he extended his interests to other lumber firms, organizing and incorporating the Mingo Lime and Lumber Company, of Williamson, West Virginia; the Kenova Lumber Company, of Kenova; the New River Lime Company, of Ripplemead, Virginia; and the Virginian Supply Company, of Princeton, West Virginia. He was one of the organizers of the old Giles County Bank, which has become the First National Bank of Pearisburg, Virginia; and, with R. B. Parish and E. H. Easley, organized the First National Bank of Matoaka, West Virginia. In 1902, he organized the Bluefield Produce and Commission Company, of which he was the first president. Then he turned

his attention to real estate, purchasing two hundred and fifty acres of land in South Bluefield, and incorporating the South Bluefield Land Company. The Bluefield Country Club bought a part of this land, and the city took another sixty acres as a site for Bluefield College.

In addition to his many business interests, Mr. Mason was active in the civic life of his community and State. He was a member of the Bluefield Country Club, the local Chamber of Commerce, and in his political views was affiliated with the Democratic party. He served as one of the city councilmen of Bluefield in 1907 and 1908. Fond of outdoor activities, he was a lover of good horses, and was responsible for organizing the Bluefield-Graham Fair Association, which boasts of one of the finest race tracks in the South. Possessing considerable originality and inventive power, he originated and patented the fabricated house used by the Minter Homes Corporation, of Huntington, West Virginia, and the Economy House and Material Company, of Bluefield, West Virginia.

On June 4, 1903, Mr. Mason married Jaynette Traynham, daughter of J. B. and Louvenia (Moore) Traynham, of Halifax County, Virginia. His love for his home, where true southern hospitality was dispensed at all times, his devotion to his wife, and his comradeship with his four little daughters, Helen, Dorothy, Janet and Betty Blair, were of so tender and beautiful a nature as to excite comment.

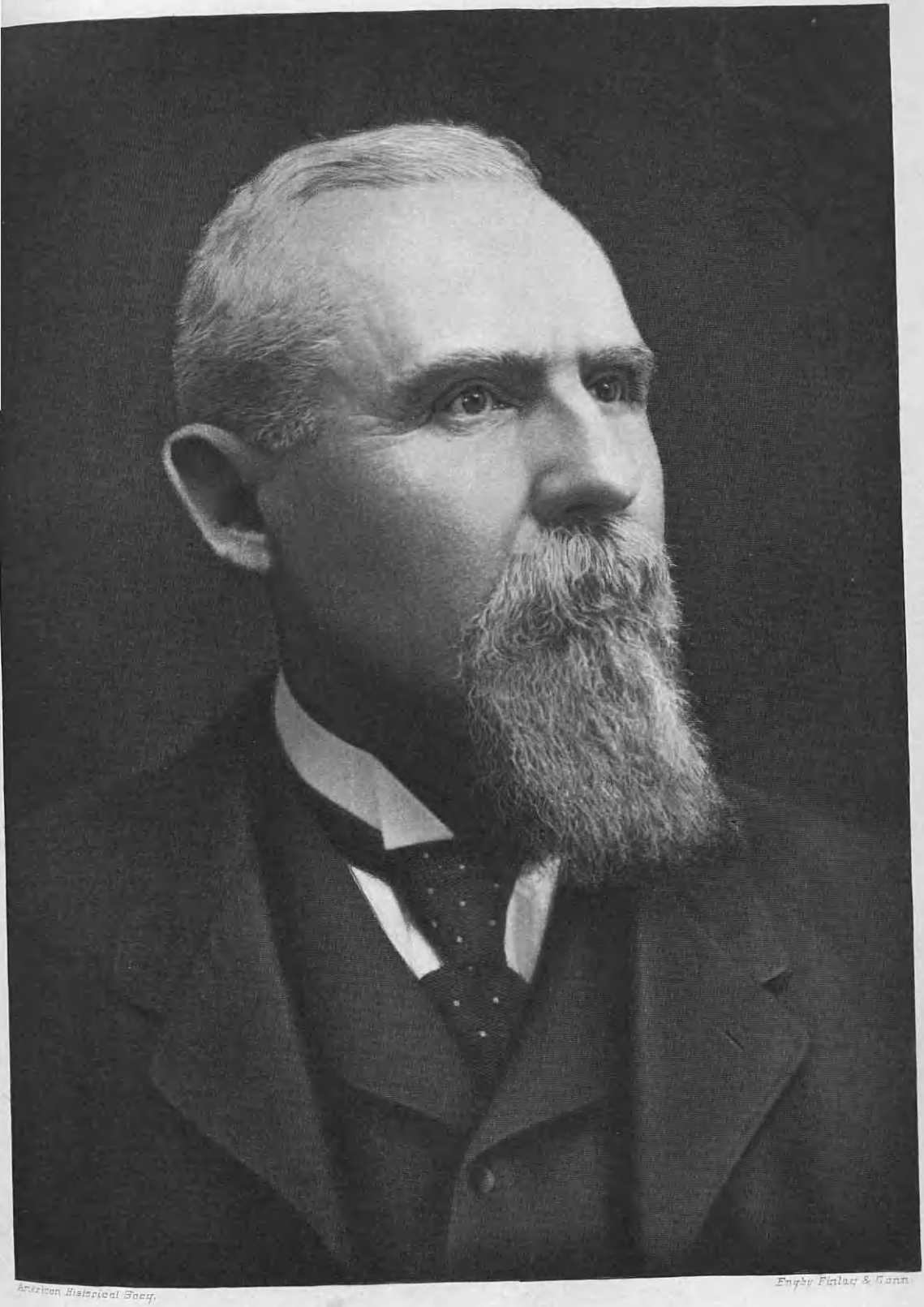
On August 4, 1919, Hoge Mason passed from the scene of his busy and eventful career. The news of his death brought great sorrow to his many friends in the vicinity of Bluefield—citizens who realized that with him had passed one of the forces of advancement in the community and State, and that they were perhaps more fortunate because he had lived.

SCHMULBACH, Henry,

Financier.

One of the most prominent figures in the financial and business circles of West Virginia, and a man who did much for the betterment and upbuilding of the city of Wheeling, was the late Henry Schmulbach, whose death, although not unexpected, caused much deep and sincere sorrow throughout the community. Mr. Schmulbach was a man of strict business integrity and was ever held in the highest respect and esteem by all who knew him. With his death the city of Wheeling lost one of its foremost citizens and one who was ever alert to give unselfishly of his best in time and ability for the benefit of his fellow-man.

Mr. Schmulbach was born in Braunschwandt, County of Alsfeldt, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, November 12, 1844, the son of John and Anna Elizabeth Schmulbach. At the age of eight years, he came to this country with his parents and family, they all locating at Wheeling. He had a couple of years of schooling here, and then, at the age of ten years, he went to work for his uncle, George Fellers, as a cabin boy on one of the steamboats owned by the latter, plying on the Ohio River. He continued at this work until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted and did his share in the preservation of the Union. He then opened a grocery store in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which he sold out in 1865, once more becoming interested in the steamboat business, this time being as-



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Henry Schmulbach

sociated with Captains William List and Booth. This association was known as the Pittsburgh-Cincinnati Steamboat Company. Some time later he entered the wholesale liquor business, and in 1881 he acquired the controlling interest in the Nail City Brewing Company, and in the following year he changed the name of the concern to the Schmulbach Brewing Company, taking the post of president of the corporation. From a mere pygmy in the brewery world it grew to be the biggest producing concern in the State, with a capacity of one hundred thousand barrels per year. The brewery went out of business in 1914, long before the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment. As a side issue the concern manufactured ice, having the largest plant for the supply of that product in the State.

Upon locating in Wheeling, West Virginia, Mr. Schmulbach turned his attention to constructive work in that city. Probably one of the greatest successes of his career was the building up of the German Bank of Wheeling, and it is not too much to say that this institution owes its life to Mr. Schmulbach. The bank was incorporated in the late "forties" and grew steadily until 1879. In that year a failure of the tobacco crop, in which most of its resources were invested, caused it to meet with severe losses. At a meeting of the board of directors it was voted to suspend operations, but Mr. Schmulbach and the late Chester D. Hubbard opposed this action so strenuously that the matter was reconsidered and those two men brought it safely past the crisis. Mr. Schmulbach succeeded Mr. Hubbard as president of the bank, following the latter's death, and served in that capacity for the last twenty years of his life. Mr. Schmulbach was interested as a director in the Top Mill, which was later taken over by the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company. He was also a heavy stockholder in the Mingo Iron Company, which was taken over by the Carnegie Steel Company. In 1892, the Wheeling Bridge Company was organized and the money for the erection of the two bridges, one across the front river and the other across the back river, was furnished by Mr. Schmulbach. By this one alone, he opened a highway into the eastern part of Ohio that was largely responsible for the establishment of interurban and suburban car lines. It was largely through his efforts, that the National Telephone Company was organized and financed. The largest building in the State, known as the Schmulbach Building, is a monument to his genius, and it is also noted as being the first "skyscraper" to be erected in the State of West Virginia.

In political faith, Mr. Schmulbach was a staunch Republican. He was offered the nomination for United States Senator, but this he refused. He had the honor of being one of the men who nominated William McKinley for the presidency in 1896 at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1892, he was elected president of the Board of Works and was reëlected three times in succession. While in that office he was instrumental in making many improvements throughout the city. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons; was Past Exalted Ruler of Wheeling Lodge, No. 28, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and was a member of Black Prince Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

For a few years before his death, Mr. Schmulbach had lived a very retired life

on his five-hundred-acre farm at Roney's Point, Ohio County, West Virginia. He was noted as a breeder of light harness horses, and from his Kenmore Farm, near Lexington, Kentucky, he turned out many fine trotters.

On November 22, 1912, Mr. Schmulbach married Eva Pauline Bertschy, daughter of Michael and Barbara (Schenk) Bertschy, natives, respectively, of Alsace and Bavaria.

It was on August 12, 1915, that Mr. Schmulbach passed away at his home in Wheeling. Although his death was not unexpected, for he had been suffering from a general breakdown for about a year, the news of his passing was a source of much grief on the part of the many friends he had gathered in his community and throughout the adjoining States. His life, as summed up by one who had been associated with him for over a quarter of a century, is epitomized in the following words:

He was a man of ambition, with the ability to look ahead and the willingness to take a chance. Those three qualities spelled his success.

BECKLEY, Hon. John,

Politician, Merchant.

Born in the early days of the nineteenth century, the late Hon. John Beckley, of Beckley, Raleigh County, West Virginia, saw all the wonderful development of this country, from the days when Raleigh County was a howling wilderness, through the exciting events of the Civil War, and so up to the present generation of advancement and progress, with busy cities on the lands where in those pioneer days bears, wolves and panthers roamed the woods, and "neighbors" were from four to six miles apart.

Mr. Beckley was born in what was then known as the United States Allegheny Arsenal, on March 26, 1833, the son of the late General Alfred and Amelia Neville (Craig) Beckley. This arsenal was located some three miles outside the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was used as a storage place for arms, munitions and supplies, for the use of troop and scouts fighting in the then-unexplored regions of the West. General Alfred Beckley was born in Washington, District of Columbia, May 26, 1802, and died on the anniversary of his birth date, May 26, 1888. He was married to Amelia Neville Craig, daughter of Neville B. Craig, of Pittsburgh, and she died in Fayetteville, West Virginia, March 9, 1845. General Beckley was the son of John and Maria (Prince) Beckley, the former a native of London, England, where he was born about 1750. He came to America when nine years of age, later married Maria Prince, who died in Lexington, Kentucky, July 18, 1833. After some years of adventure he located in Richmond, Virginia, in which city he was elected alderman and was the acting first mayor of that municipality. He later removed to Philadelphia, and at the organization of the First Congress was elected first clerk. He served through both of Washington's administrations in this capacity, and although supplanted for the next four years, owing to the change in government, was again elected and served through the first term of President Jefferson. He became a personal friend of President Jefferson, and at the beginning of the latter's second term was again elected first clerk of Congress, which office he held until his death in 1807. He

was buried in Old Georgetown, District of Columbia, leaving a widow and one son, Alfred, father of the John Beckley, of whom this is a record. It was about 1818 that Alfred Beckley received an appointment as cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, through the personal influence of an old-time family friend, General William H. Harrison, of North Bend, Ohio, who was later to become President of the United States. Alfred Beckley had been a resident of the Harrison homestead for some time, while attending school at the North Bend Academy, and General Harrison furnished him with a horse and paid all his expenses from that town to West Point. At the close of his four years of study, Alfred Beckley graduated with high honors, and was appointed a lieutenant in the service of the United States. His first important post was that of commandant in charge of the arsenal at Allegheny, and it was while there that he met and married Amelia Neville Craig, descendant of an old family of Revolutionary days. She died on March 9, 1845, and was the first to be interred in the cemetery at "Wildwood," the homestead which General Alfred Beckley later located in what was then Fayette County and is now Raleigh County. General and Mrs. Amelia N. (Craig) Beckley were the parents of seven children, as follows: 1. John, of whom this is a record. 2. Neville Craig, born December 27, 1834, at Hamilton, Long Island, New York. 3. Henry Martin, born at the United States Arsenal, November 23, 1836. 4. William Gregory, born at "Wildwood," July 29, 1839. 5. Isaac Craig, born at "Wildwood," March 2, 1841. 6. Alfred, born at "Wildwood," March 5, 1843. 7. Emma Jane, the only girl, born January 12, 1845, and died August 20, 1848.

In the year 1841, General Beckley built a log schoolhouse on what was afterwards known as the "Doan Lot," now within the corporate limits of Beckley. It was the second house to be erected in Beckley, and within it was established a school which operated by subscription. It was there that Hon. John Beckley obtained his early education, after which he attended a private school in Pittsburgh, operated by a Miss Jane Finney. Following the death of his mother, Mr. Beckley returned to "Wildwood," where he remained for about four years, after which he entered Caton Academy, in Pittsburgh, from which he graduated at the head of his class on June 30, 1851. He returned to his home in the following month, and during the fall and winter of that year taught in one of the local schools. For the next three years he worked on his father's estate, and in 1855 married the daughter of a prominent farmer of Savannah, Greenbriar County, West Virginia. In the early part of 1856 he built a frame cottage at Piney Bluff, and lived there until September, 1859, in which year he moved to what was known for many years as the "Old Beckley Mill," now called the Worley or Compton Mill. He remained there until the spring of 1866, throughout the turmoil and strife of the Civil War. This was debatable ground, and was occupied in turn by the Union and Confederate troops. One of the many officers met by Mr. Beckley, who became in later years one of his firm friends, was Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Hayes, who was later to be President of the United States. In the spring of 1866, Mr. Beckley purchased the property which later

came to be known as the town of Beckley. At that time there were but a few houses there, an old courthouse, and a dilapidated church, which had been used by the Federal Army as a commissary department. Mr. Beckley was the third oldest continuous resident of the town of Beckley. After settling there, he operated a free school, and there he taught many of the men and women who became famous in the annals of West Virginia history. He continued teaching in this and other schools until 1869, and in 1870 was elected clerk of the Circuit Court and County Recorder, entering upon the duties of his office on January 1, 1871. By a change in the State Constitution it was necessary for Mr. Beckley to again seek election, and he was reëlected to the offices in 1872. He was again elected in 1878, and in 1884 was elected County Clerk, the offices of County Clerk and Recorder having been separated. He closed his official connection with the office on January 1, 1891, after having served as clerk of the Circuit Court for fourteen years, and as recorder and clerk of the County Court for twenty years. In addition, Mr. Beckley served as mayor of his town for a number of years, and as member and president of the Board of Education of Beckley. In 1872, he was appointed as a commissioner by the board of supervisors to make annual settlements with the sheriff of the county. This office he held for some thirty-three years. In 1891, his son and C. C. Snuffer organized a drygoods business, and a year later Mr. Beckley took over the interest which had been held by Mr. Snuffer. Following the death of his son, Mr. Beckley carried on the business, under the old firm name of J. Price Beckley & Company.

In November, 1853, Mr. Beckley joined the Methodist Church. In 1875, he was initiated into New River Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which society he filled several important offices. In 1891 and 1892 he was Grand Master of the State, and in 1893 and 1894 was Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. Since its inception, he was one of the building committee of the Odd Fellows' Widows and Orphans' Home, at Elkins, West Virginia. He was also a charter member of Colfax Rebekah Lodge, No. 80, and for a score of years was a member of New River Encampment, No. 31, Hinton, West Virginia. He was a charter member of Beckley Encampment, No. 133, which was instituted in that town in October, 1909. He was made a Master Mason in Hinton Lodge, No. 62, Free and Accepted Masons, and in 1891 organized Beckley Lodge, No. 95, Under Dispensation from the District Deputy Grand Master. For a number of years Mr. Beckley officiated as secretary of the Beckley Lodge. He was also Past Chancellor Commander of White Pine Lodge, No. 37, Knights of Pythias, of Beckley.

On November 21, 1855, Mr. Beckley married Margaret Jane Price, the youngest daughter of John Price, an agriculturist of Greenbriar County, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Beckley were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Mary Emily, born June 15, 1857, in Greenbriar County, West Virginia; died at Beckley, April 28, 1872. 2. Betty Dixon (Beckley) Campbell, born October 5, 1868. 3. John Price, born April 26, 1874, and died as a result of a stroke of lightning on August 20, 1900, leaving a widow and one daughter, Margaret Julia. The other two children died in infancy.

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J. A. Berry

Hon. John Beckley died June 8, 1910. His death was sincerely mourned by the host of friends he had acquired during his many years of useful effort. With him there passed a link of the days of the pioneers with those of today, and the mourning at the loss of one of those who had done so much to make this country what it is today was very general. As a citizen, a statesman and a business man Mr. Beckley had ever shown himself as a man of stability, honesty and loyalty, and he was one who could ill be spared by his community.

BERRY, James Ashby,

Real Estate.

A comparatively young man when he passed away in 1926 at Williamson, West Virginia, the late James Ashby Berry will long be remembered by the citizens of Huntington, Gilbert and Kenova, West Virginia, as a man of rare qualities, keen foresight, and unquestioned integrity, in all of his dealings, which were many and varied. A leader in every sense of the term, Mr. Berry, in a few short years in each of these communities left an indelible impression as an organizer and business man. He was an optimist and possessed sound business judgment, farsightedness, and ability to carry forth successfully many ventures in business. He gave of his every energy to the task at hand, a fine type of business man, a good neighbor and friend, a loving father and a patriotic citizen. Mr. Berry gave most of his time and contributed largely to the benefit of his country during the late World War; to the church and the city of Huntington and the township of Gilbert where he spent several years.

Born in Amherst County, Virginia, January 8, 1872, James Ashby Berry was the son of Henry C. and Isabelle (Thornton) Berry. The father born and reared in Amherst County, Virginia, was a well-known physician, his father, the grandfather of the subject of this review, was a noted physician of Amherst Courthouse, and a brother to the late Judge Berry, noted at the bench and bar of Virginia.

Henry C. Berry was a Confederate soldier serving during the entire Civil War and after the conflict returned to Amherst Courthouse and married, practiced his profession, and reared his children.

James Ashby Berry was educated in the schools at Amherst Courthouse, and then at the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he graduated in the class of 1897.

Soon after leaving school, Mr. Berry went to Roanoke, Virginia, where he entered the employ of a mercantile house, and afterwards went to Randolph County, West Virginia, near Elkins, and opened a general store. He stayed in Randolph County for seven years and then moved to Kenova, West Virginia, in 1910, when he became a stockholder, director, and one of the officers in the Tri-State Wholesale Grocery Company. In 1912, Mr. Berry sold his interest in the Tri-State Company and came to Huntington, where he organized the Loar, Berry Wholesale Grocery Company, in association with several prominent business men. This is one of the biggest businesses in Huntington. Mr. Berry later sold his interest in the wholesale grocery business and entered the real estate field, where he did an extensive and successful business in buying and selling improved

real estate and dealing in allotments and in coal and farm lands.

When he first went into the real estate business, Mr. Berry moved to Gilbert, West Virginia. This was in 1912, and he remained there until 1918, during which time he organized the Bank of Gilbert and became its cashier; and also an officer in the Gilbert Motor Company, the Gilbert Development Company, and the Gilbert Grocery and Feed Company, a wholesale business. He was very successful in all of his undertakings at Gilbert, and left there only on account of ill health, returning to Huntington where he engaged in the real estate business in which he was enjoying great success, and planning to retire and to dispose of all his business when he was stricken with his last illness.

While in the real estate business in Huntington, Mr. Berry was active as the organizer of the Dixie Bond Company in 1924, and through Mr. Berry's capable management, this had been built up into an enterprise which continued to thrive and was of great importance in its field, but which has recently gone out of existence, the result of his death. He spent much time in the coal fields of West Virginia, and at one time had enormous interests. In all of his varied activities, Mr. Berry showed wonderful skill in organization, he seemed to possess a faculty for knowing just the right time to launch a new enterprise and the kind of enterprise to undertake. He was a man of sterling qualities of character and honest in every undertaking, making all with whom he came into contact feel that confidence which one feels in dealing with a true friend.

During the World War, Mr. Berry was living in Gilbert where he was active in all drives, contributing liberally himself, and making four-minute speeches to induce others to show their patriotism.

In politics Mr. Berry was a Democrat, and a leader of his party in Mingo County. At one time he could have been a candidate for Congress, but declined the honor although practically assured of the election. He was a great lover of home and took his recreation in enjoying his garden where he loved to work among his flowers.

In Lexington, Virginia, on May 16, 1901, James Ashby Berry married Clara Helen Rhodes, a native of Luray, Virginia, and a daughter of S. L. and Margaret (Firth) Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes was a leather merchant and a member of the Lutheran Church where he was superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. and Mrs. Berry had two children: 1. Ruth Helen, who is a graduate of Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, and is now a resident of Atlanta, Georgia. 2. James Ashby, Jr., who after graduating from the Huntington High School, went into business with his father. Mr. Berry died at Williamson, West Virginia, on November 16, 1926. He was a member of the Baptist Church and one who has been greatly missed from his many valuable activities in this community. He was a citizen of exemplary worth and noble aspirations. Few men have left a better record.

STOWERS, S. Frazier,

Ex-Mayor, Civic Leader.

There are few public officials who so thoroughly realize the responsibility of their offices as did S. Frazier Stowers, who served as mayor of Bluefield, West Virginia, for two terms, giving himself

whole-heartedly to his position, with the result that the affairs of this city flourished and prospered as never before, the advance of municipal progress was steady and consistent and the people's interests were furthered with splendid results. Mr. Stowers served as mayor from 1909 to 1913, inclusive, and after leaving the mayoralty chair, continued his deep interest in civic matters until his death. He was also prominent in the commercial life of the city, and aided greatly in building up this community's prestige as a business center; an exemplary citizen, he possessed a deep civic pride and gave many evidences of his great public spirit. Of him it can be said that his life was the embodiment of the principles of a true Christian, for he was kind and charitable toward the unfortunate, tolerant in all his views, ever seeking to help others, but at the same time, vigorous in his championship of the right. He was one of the most popular members of this community, and was ever known as a man among men, an energetic leader who was never afraid to follow his own convictions.

Mr. Stowers was born in Bland County, Virginia, November 5, 1872, son of Isaac F. Stowers, who died in 1918, and Virginia (Robinett) Stowers, who died in March, 1916. Isaac F. Stowers was engaged for many years in the agricultural industry in Virginia. He was the father of nine children, four sons and five daughters, of whom S. Frazier was the sixth child, and the first of the family to be called away by death.

S. Frazier Stowers was educated in the public schools of Bland County, Virginia, and in Sharon College, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1894. He then entered the Southern Business University at Lynchburg, Virginia, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1895. For several years thereafter, he devoted his time to agriculture and achieved success in this industry. In July, 1902, Mr. Stowers came to Bluefield to engage in business, establishing a store for the sale of general merchandise, which he conducted for nearly ten years. His agreeable personality and constant application to his duties brought him success, and he gradually became an important factor in the city's business life, being one of the organizers and a member of the board of directors of the Amicon Fruit Company here. Always maintaining a deep interest in the public good, Mr. Stowers was elected to membership on the board of supervisors of this city, and in 1909 was elected to the office of mayor of Bluefield, having the distinct honor of being the first Democratic candidate in many years to be elected, almost unanimously, to this responsible post. The citizens of Bluefield never had cause to regret their choice, for Mr. Stowers' administration was a golden one for this city. He was admirably equipped to direct the municipal affairs, having keen foresight into all matters, while his far-reaching vision gave him a perspective on affairs which made all improvements and betterments accomplished under his régime of lasting benefit to the public. He loved his city, and every occasion that was presented to him to promote its interests was eagerly seized upon to add to the already notable achievements. After completing his first term in 1911, Mayor Stowers was persuaded to become a candidate for a second term, with the result that he was reëlected with an overwhelming majority, to the great delight

of all who were assured of another term of certain advantage to the city. About the time he left the mayoralty chair, in 1913, Mr. Stowers' mercantile establishment was destroyed by fire, and he gave up this line of endeavor and entered the livery business, which he conducted for but a short time.

Returning to the field of public service, Mr. Stowers served for two years as United States Deputy Revenue Collector, and his activities took him over five counties of this State. He then was appointed police judge, in which office he served for a year, after which he was made justice of the peace, and for two years he filled the responsibilities of this post. Desiring to give up this exacting work, he established an automobile service station, which he operated for a short time until ill health forced him to give it up, and he took a position as night police sergeant at the City Hall. He was an ardent member of the Democratic party, and in 1916 was candidate for the office of sheriff, but was defeated by a very small number of votes.

Mr. Stowers was primarily a farmer and loved the outdoors, and was one of the most successful agriculturists in this section, having a thorough knowledge of this work combined with the ability to adapt every modern, scientific discovery or improvement. Ever enthusiastic in forwarding civic progress, he was a prominent member of the Bluefield Chamber of Commerce. His fraternal affiliations were with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he took a most active part, Order of the Golden Seal, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He was essentially a home-loving man and found great enjoyment in the family circle. His hobbies were hunting and fishing, in which he found the necessary relaxation from active business and political cares. In religious adherence, he was a regular member of Trinity Methodist Church.

S. Frazier Stowers married, August 25, 1897, at Clear Fork, Bland County, Virginia, Julia N. Bailey, daughter of D. M. and Mary E. (Bishop) Bailey, her father a prominent farmer in Bland County, Virginia, and later in Mercer County, West Virginia. To this union were born eight children: 1. Eugene, married Iva Metcalf, and they have three children, Eugene, Jr., Richard F., and Nancy. 2. Aubrey, principal of Stoco High School, Lego, West Virginia, married Gladys Lyon and they have one son, Frank. 3. Pauline. 4. Mason, married Ella Ogle, a resident of Louisville, Kentucky. 5. Elizabeth, married R. F. Beadles of Huntington, West Virginia. 6. Lucille, married G. S. Fox, of Burkes Garden, Virginia, and they have a daughter, Elizabeth Ann. 7. Helen. 8. Louise.

S. Frazier Stowers died December 23, 1925, at Bluefield, sincerely mourned by the entire populace, who knew and loved him, not only for the splendid accomplishments in behalf of municipal advancement but as much for the wonderful personal qualities which infused his whole life. He was by nature a philanthropist, always seeking to help his fellow-man, while his unselfish nature was shown in countless ways during his public career as well as in the intimacy of his private life. He was one of the finest mayors that Bluefield has ever known, and his administration will be long remembered for all that was attained in the way of municipal development. In his honor, the city has named one of its principal thoroughfares, Stowers Street, so that his

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Augustus Pollack

name will be perpetuated in connection with the city for which he did so much.

POLLACK, Augustus,

Man of Affairs.

One of the most notable events in the history of the industrial progress in the United States was the unveiling of a monument at Wheeling, West Virginia, on Decoration Day, 1916, to the honor and memory of the late Augustus Pollack, tobacco manufacturer and loyal patriot. Mr. Pollack is one of the greatest men whose history is written in the annals of West Virginia. While Mr. Pollack was not a native-born American, yet his loyalty to the United States exceeded, in many ways, that of native sons. He was one of the great men of Wheeling, who built the city to enduring prosperity, and whose example will be held up as that of a model citizen as long as the city stands.

Augustus Pollack was born July 5, 1830, on a country estate near the outskirts of Bunde, in the beautiful valley of Westphalia, Germany. He was the son of Joseph and Bertha Pollack. His father was a farmer and a dealer and importer in horses and Holstein cattle. At the age of fourteen years, Augustus entered the Bunde gymnasium or High School. After three years of study in this institution, he was apprenticed in the commercial house of Edward Gerson of Soest. This was done in accordance with the methodical and thorough system which prevailed in Germany to prepare youth for all trades and professions.

In 1848, a revolutionary condition in Germany unsettled young Pollack's plans, and when he had an opportunity to get a position with Hamilton & Sons, wholesale notion house of Baltimore, Maryland, he took advantage of it, and on April 5, 1849, set sail from Bremerhaven in the London bark, "Margaret," arriving in Baltimore, May 18, 1849.

In 1852, Mr. Pollack began business for himself, in the sale of notions and fancy goods at Baltimore. But later, through the solicitation of friends, he moved his business to Wheeling. This was in 1854. In 1859, when the Northwestern Virginia Railroad was completed, Mr. Pollack purchased property at Grafton and there erected a dwelling and storehouse and conducted a general store, at the same time holding a position as agent for the Adams Express Company. In Wheeling he owned and operated the first iron-front building, and where in 1860, he established a wholesale notion business. He continued in this line until 1871, in which year, Mr. Pollack founded his cigar and tobacco factory on Water Street. Many hundreds of hands were regularly employed in making the famous "Crown Stogie" cigars which have been popular with smokers for two generations, and one of the most widely distributed and widely used brands of stogies.

It was not long after he established his wholesale notion business in Wheeling, that the conflict between the North and the South tore the country asunder by the Civil War, and no American of native birth could have been more loyal to country than was Mr. Pollack. Immediately on the outbreak of war, Mr. Pollack tendered his buildings at Grafton to the Federal Government. This act was acknowledged by the Secretary of War in the following letter:

War Department,
Washington, June 7, 1861.

Augustus Pollack, Esq.,
Wheeling, West Virginia.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ult., addressed to the President and by him referred to this department, tendering the use of your property to the service of the government; and in reply beg leave to return to you the thanks of the department for the patriotic and liberal offer, and would refer you to the officer in command at or near Grafton.

Very respectfully,
Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.

Imbued with a spirit of loyalty to his adopted government, Mr. Pollack encouraged the organization of the first German company of Wheeling volunteers in the Union Army. He himself enlisted in the Home Guards and contributed liberally of his means to establish a German newspaper. This paper was known as "The Patriot," and Mr. Pollack was made president of the company that published it. He did much to encourage loyalty to the Federal Government in those dark days of civil strife.

Augustus Pollack was the highest type of public-spirited citizen, but never sought office from popular suffrage. The only public office he ever held was that of a member of the Board of Education from the Third Ward of Wheeling. However, he never refrained from taking active part as a leader in every movement that had for its object the development of the business interests of his city. He was also active in promoting financial, industrial, and educational organizations. He was president of the German Bank; director of the Aetna Iron & Nail Company; and a director of the German Insurance Company. He was trustee of the Wheeling Female College, trustee of the Linsly Institute, and president of the West Virginia Tobacco Company.

In his broad humanitarian concept of the sufferings of the widows and orphans of the German soldiers who were slain during the Franco-Prussian War, he officiated as chairman of the aid committee for their relief. A large contribution forwarded by him November 5, 1870, was acknowledged by Minister George Bancroft at Berlin, who said: "All honor is given here to the generous efforts of the people of Wheeling." Mr. Pollack was elected president of the German Peace Celebration held in Wheeling in 1871.

In 1875, Mr. Pollack fostered the movement to aid the establishment of the German Seminary at Milwaukee, and was elected president of the Wheeling organization. He presided at the Garfield ratification meeting at the Wheeling Opera House, July 30, 1880. He was president of the movement that resulted in the mass meeting at the opera house November 30, 1880, when the Hon. A. W. Campbell was presented with a massive oil painting commemorative of the independent position he took in the Chicago Convention of that year. In such acts as this one can clearly see that Mr. Pollack not only refrained from seeking personal honors, but was a leader in bestowing honors on his fellow-citizens whom he knew should be recognized. But others did choose to bring to him the laurels which he so richly deserved. He was the president of the first Saengerfest celebrated in Wheeling in July, 1885, from the twentieth to the twenty-fifth of that month. He was president of the German Memorial services in Wheeling which commemorated the death of

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MONUMENT ERECTED IN MEMORY OF
AUGUSTUS POLLACK
WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

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MONUMENT ERECTED IN MEMORY OF
AUGUSTUS POLLACK
WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

Emperor William, March 22, 1888. An engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted on that occasion was sent to the Court of Berlin.

Mr. Pollack established and managed two great stogie factories which bore his name. It is said that during the more than thirty-five years in which he was engaged in business, he never experienced a strike or difficulty with his thousands of workmen. A few years prior to his death, he felt the time had come when he should retire from active business. He offered his business for sale and received a most profitable offer which he refused on the grounds that the parties making the offer would not consent to maintain the same working conditions and personal relations with his workmen which existed under his management. His business career, distinguished for its long period of uninterrupted harmonious relations with his workmen brought him into prominence throughout the manufacturing world, and he was frequently called upon to serve as arbitrator in other industries where differences between employers and employees needed to be adjusted. One notable instance of such service was in the strike of the Pittsburgh and Wheeling glass workers. Mr. Pollack showed at this time his genius in understanding both sides of the controversy, and brought about a settlement satisfactory to all.

Mr. Pollack was a sincere believer in the dignity of progressive toilers and no effort to help this progress was too irksome for him to make. Those who came in personal contact with Augustus Pollack enjoyed the influence of one whose object and life's work was a desire to witness the day when capital and labor would clasp hands in recognition of true equality and brotherhood. There is not space enough in this present work available to recount the many deeds of kindness and acts of human sympathy done by this man whose greatness shall be known to generations yet unborn. His chief characteristics were fidelity to principle, and industry. He made many large contributions to organized labor irrespective of craft. His ideals for accord in industry were not personal nor were they local, but broad and far reaching to all places where the employer and employee come together to complete organization.

His last tribute to the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly was when by his will he left a trust fund of many thousands of dollars to be invested in city or county bonds, the interest from which is to be applied to educating a workingman's son each year, and to defray the expenses of treatment of worthy cases in hospitals; also a part of this interest to be applied to educating the masses, by lectures and literature, to understand the principles and purposes of trade unionism.

Mr. Pollack aided materially in the construction of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railways to Wheeling. He accepted, though with reluctance, the unanimous nomination for the position of elector-at-large on the Harrison and Morton Presidential ticket of West Virginia, and contributed materially to the success of the campaign of 1888.

No man in all West Virginia ever commanded a more general respect from all classes, business associates and working men than did Augustus Pollack.

On March 31, 1855, at Baltimore, Maryland, Augustus Pollack married

Rosalie Weinberg, who was a native of Germany. Children: 1. Bertha, married Benjamin Baer. 2. Adelia P., married Dr. John McColl, of Wheeling. 3. Augusta, secretary and treasurer of the company. 4. Blanche, married Henry G. Polson, of New York City. 5. Flora, married J. Kent Boyd, and they reside in Chattanooga, Tennessee. They have one son, Augustus Pollack Boyd; married Gertrude Llewellyn of Chattanooga, and they have two children: Barbara Ann, and Augustus Pollack Boyd, Jr. Mrs. Boyd died at Atlantic City, November 21, 1921. 6. Joseph, married Clara Leggett of Wheeling, and they have two children: i. Josephine, married Joseph S. Jefferson, and has a son, Joseph Pollack Jefferson. ii. Augustus Pollack, who married Esther Carlson of Seattle, Washington, now residents of San Francisco, California. Joseph Pollack died September 21, 1906. 7. Grace Taylor, married John F. Rogers of New York City; she died March 18, 1925; no issue.

Augustus Pollack died April 23, 1906. Ten years later there was erected to his honor a monument in the city he helped so decidedly to build, Wheeling, West Virginia. This monument is said to be the only one ever erected by union labor in memory of an employer and is unique in many respects. That it bears testimony of sincere admiration is evidenced by the fact that it was erected ten years after the death of Augustus Pollack, and was the untiring and unrelenting work of a committee appointed by a resolution of the National Stogie Makers' League, instructing the delegates to the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly to present to that body a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to devise ways and means for the purpose of having a public monument erected in honor of Augustus Pollack. That such a resolution should come before a body of this kind, there must have been good cause, the cause was Augustus Pollack himself.

In order that this man should not be forgotten, the committee organized to devise ways and means to erect a monument to his memory to which there would be accepted no contribution except from organized labor, worked through ten long years, at times so discouraged that it seemed hope would be turned to despair. At last, the final amount needed was attained, and a monument to fittingly express the appreciation of organized labor for this friend and benefactor could be erected. This committee was composed of six men, some of whom had passed over the big divide before the purpose was accomplished. They were all well known in Wheeling, and their sincerity to the cause of organized labor made them fitted to serve in this true labor of love. They were: H. B. Wessel, M. Mahoney, H. P. Corcoran, W. F. Welch, L. W. Selvey (deceased), and J. G. Minkemeyer.

Nothing that can be said or written about this great man can equal this practical and enduring testimony of love and admiration that has been erected by his friends. The monument is a work of art and craftsmanship bearing testimony to those who conceived it and to those who fashioned it. It is a massive Corinthian column thirty-seven feet in height, mounted by an American eagle, while carved on the pedestal at its base are the sculptured figures with hands that represent labor united to pay honor and tribute to Augustus Pollack.

THE ORIGINAL CROWN STOGIE FACTORY

THE SECOND FACTORY MANUFACTURING CROWN STOGIES
LOCATED AT EOFF AND 18TH STS. WHEELING, W.VA.

The inscription on the base is as follows:

Erected by Trades Union members of United States in Memory of Augustus Pollack, whose business life and actions were always in sympathy with organized labor.

The architect for this monument was the late Fred F. Faris, noted West Virginia designer; the sculptor was S. Abejornsen; and the contractor was Edward C. Kreutzer. The concept of the design was that of the committee and the designer only carried out their beautiful and fitting ideas. The monument was unveiled Sunday, May 28, 1916, and for the occasion, the mayor of the city of Wheeling made a proclamation making that day a day in which all citizens should pay tribute to Augustus Pollack.

WILSON, Colonel Benjamin,

Lawyer, Statesman.

Colonel Benjamin (2) Wilson was of Scotch-Irish descent and traced his ancestry to Colonial days in Virginia, William Wilson coming to the American colonies in 1747. He settled in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and there his eldest son, Colonel Benjamin (1) Wilson, was born, November 30, 1747. He was an officer of distinction, acting as military aide to Lord Dunmore in Indian wars, and present at the signing of the treaty between Lord Dunmore and Logan, the Indian Chief, known in history as the Dunmore-Logan Treaty. He also rendered Revolutionary service and was representative of military and civil administration in West Augusta. He was a member of the Virginia Assembly, delegate to the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1778, and the moving spirit in the civil, industrial, religious, and educational development of his district. The first court for Harrison County was held July 20, 1784, and at that court, Colonel Benjamin Wilson was appointed county clerk, an office he held for thirty years, then was succeeded by his son, John Wilson, who held the office for fourteen years more. In August, 1784, the second term of the court was held at Clarksburg. Benjamin Wilson became a large land owner, operated a grist and sawmill, and established a cloth mill on Simpson Creek. He and his associates secured a charter for Randolph Academy at Clarksburg, in 1787, although the academy did not open its doors until 1797, Colonel Wilson making the principal address at the opening. He drew no pay for his Revolutionary service, but after the Colonial debt for the army had been assumed by Congress at the session of 1793-94, he bought of the Ohio land office, 4000 acres of public land, having his Revolutionary claims credited on the purchase price, and paying the balance in hard money, which he carried in his saddle bags, one hundred and sixty miles. That tract is situated in Newark Township, Licking County, Ohio, and on it settled six of his children. Colonel William Stansbury, an eminent jurist of Ohio, said of Colonel Wilson: "He was of the purest type of Old School Virginia gentleman, handsome in appearance, of cultivated speech and manner, resembling Washington in bearing." Colonel Wilson was instrumental in having a history of Harrison County written, bringing Mr. Withers, a graduate of William and Mary College, to Clarksburg, keeping him in his own home for two years and granting him access to all the Colonel's papers and manuscripts.

Colonel Josiah Wilson, another builder

of the Commonwealth, son of Colonel Benjamin Wilson, was born October 12, 1796, and died in 1828. He became a large landowner, was long supervisor of the North Western Turnpike, and a citizen of prominence.

Benjamin (2) Wilson, son of Colonel Josiah Wilson, was born at the Wilson estate at Simpson Creek, Harrison County, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 30, 1825, died at Clarksburg, West Virginia, April 26, 1901. He was educated at Northwestern Virginia Academy, Clarksburg, Law School at Staunton, Virginia, and was admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1848. He at once began practice in Clarksburg, and four years later was chosen Commonwealth Attorney for Harrison County, holding for eight years.

In 1860 he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature; in 1861 a member of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention; presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1868; member of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1871; delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Baltimore in 1872; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses of the United States (succeeding John J. Davis), serving from March, 1875, until March 3, 1883, then was succeeded by Judge Goff. From 1885 until 1893 he was United States Assistant Attorney-General in the Department of Justice, being first appointed by President Cleveland and retained by President Harrison. He was made chairman of the French Spoliation Claims Commission, appointed to adjudicate those claims held by American citizens against their own government, the French government having settled with the United States for damages done to American ships and commerce. These claims had been before the House for nearly a century, and to Benjamin Wilson it was left to unravel and untangle, a task which he performed with such skill and ability that he brought the litigation to a close. "In his defense of the claims for the Government he has won the highest distinction that could be accorded a legal mind." The United States Court of Claims, in its opinion delivered May 17, 1886, referring to Mr. Wilson's argument, said:

> The learned Assistant Attorney-General for the United States presented the defense with a zeal and force of argument which we do not find in the history of the long discussions it had heretofore received. As grave questions of international law, the construction of that and four treaties and numerous historical points are involved, it showed great confidence on the part of the Government in Colonel Wilson's training and ability to entrust him with the cases.

Considering that these claims had been discussed in and out of Congress for more than eighty years and that they had been considered and vetoed by two presidents, the opinion of the Court may be regarded as a well-merited compliment to Mr. Wilson, as is the fact that he was immediately re-appointed as a special Assistant Attorney-General to continue the defense of the claims, when he resigned at the outgoing of the first Cleveland administration, March 4, 1889. Attorney-General Miller accepted his resignation, then paid a well-merited tribute to a faithful and valuable official by at once re-appointing him.

MASON, Dr. Selma M.,

Physician.

Dr. Selma M. Mason traces his ances-

try to George Mason of Gunston Hall, Virginia, known in his day as the Solon of Virginia, after the great Athenian lawgiver, pronounced by Jefferson to be "the wisest of his generation," and, in the opinion of many students of history, the greatest statesman of his age. He was the political adviser of Washington, the counselor of Jefferson, the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, declared to be "the most complete summary of the rights of man and the principles of Free Government ever given to mankind"; the Constitution of the State of Virginia, "the First Constitution for an Independent Commonwealth on the Western Continent, and the forerunner and pattern of all constitutions subsequently made in this country"; the Fairfax Resolves; the Non-importation Resolutions, and other State papers. He was largely instrumental in framing the Federal Constitution and the first ten amendments to that remarkable instrument, which was based in a great measure on the Bill of Rights and Virginia Constitution.

Mason was a leader of the opposition to the Stamp Act. He also outlined the plan later adopted by Virginia for ceding to the Federal Government her claim to the "Blacklands," that vast territory northwest of the Ohio River, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota. Mason was chiefly responsible for those States being admitted to the Union on terms of equality with the original thirteen.

A statesman, a patriot, a political philosopher and scholar, George Mason occupies a peculiar position, one not duplicated by any other man in American history.

His Bill of Rights, one of the great State papers of all times, has been called the "Political Decalogue of America, The Magna Charta of the New World." It outlines the basic principles of free government, and was adopted June 12, 1776, by the Virginia Convention, to serve as a basis and foundation of government.

The quality of men politically, the enjoyment of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, the responsibility of magistrates, the rights of people to abolish oppressive government, suffrage to all men having a permanent interest in the community, the freedom of the press, the subjection of the military to the civil government, the free exercise of religion, and an adherence to justice, moderation, and virtue, these were to be the burning and shining lights to guide the new generation in the march to the Canaan of the future.

The Fairfax Resolves were of tremendous and far-reaching importance, being one of the first formal steps taken in the Colonies as a determined protest against the growing despotic tendencies of Great Britain. These resolutions outlined the rights of the Colonies and set forth the principles often epitomized in the expression, "No taxation without representation," advocated a Congress of the Colonies and suggested non-intercourse with the Mother Country, a policy subsequently adopted by Virginia and the Continental Congress. They also contained a strong protest against the slave trade. On the floor of the Federal Constitution Convention in Philadelphia, in 1787, Dr. Mason played a vital part, "the Augmentation of Slaves weakens the States, and such a trade is diabolical and disgraceful to mankind, yet by this Constitution it is continued for twenty years.

I have ever looked upon it as a most disgraceful thing to America and I cannot express my detestation of it. Slaves bring the judgement of Heaven on a Country. Providence punishes National sins by National calamities."

The Masons came of English Cavalier stock. Colonel George Mason, the great-grandfather of George Mason of Gunston Hall, was the original settler. He was a cavalry officer in the army of Charles II, and when the banner of that king went down to defeat at Worcester, September, 1651, the last battle of the English Civil War, he, like his royal master, escaped to America, that haven of safety where so many of the royalist party found refuge.

As the trouble with England increased, however, George Mason found himself drawn more and more into public life. He was made a member of the Virginia Committee of Safety in 1775, and attended the Virginia Convention, 1775 and 1776. In 1787 he was made a member of the Federal Constitution Convention. In character Mr. Mason was bold, determined, independent, yet affectionate and at times impetuous, but absolutely non-compromising with that he believed to be wrong. An ardent lover of liberty, with a deep-seated hatred for injustice, he sought to establish a form of government in which it would be forever impossible for a central government to be despotic or tyrannical. Once Mr. Mason became convinced of the righteousness or evil of a course, he would stand by his principles and fight to a finish whether his opponent were friend or foe. His combative and non-compromising spirit stands out in strong relief; an excellent illustration of this is shown in his stand on the Federal Constitution, where with Patrick Henry he led the fight against its adoption in the form as then proposed, against the opposition led by such men as Washington, Marshall and Madison.

Remaining in the background of that unforgettable stage, whereon moved those heroic figures who enacted the first chapter of American history as a nation of free men, Mr. Mason dominated and accomplished by his influence, rather than by direct performance, or popular appeal, the results of their deliberations. Hence there is no man in American history whose influence upon the political structure of the nation was so vast and far-reaching, and yet, who is so little known in proportion to his accomplishments, as the great Virginian.

Dr. Selma M. Mason was born in Gainesville, Prince William County, Virginia. After entering the Columbia University, Washington, District of Columbia, where he received the degree, Bachelor of Science, class of 1889, he then entered the medical department, and in 1900 received his Doctor of Medicine degree. He spent several years practicing in the Columbia Hospital, and later located in Clarksburg, West Virginia. To meet the much needed demand for greater facilities, Dr. Mason organized a company, and, in 1917, a hospital modernly equipped, bearing his name, Mason Hospital, was opened to the public. It was built to serve. At the hospital Dr. Mason launched upon a successful career, but for only a year was he permitted to personally extend its blessings to the afflicted, his death preventing his further usefulness. He died October 3, 1918. The Mason Hospital is his memorial.

John F. Jumeski

SMULSKI, John Francis,

Banker, Publisher, Public Official.

The sudden death, on March 18, 1928, of John Francis Smulski, came as a great shock to every American Polish community in the United States, as well as to all Poland, where his great services in the reëstablishment of an independent Polish nation, and in relief work had endeared him to countless thousands. But his loss was not alone mourned by those of Polish blood and extraction. Expressions of sympathy poured in to the stricken family from prominent figures in business, financial, and government circles throughout America, as well as many from Europe. After a long illness, involving three major surgical operations, and many months of weakness and suffering, Mr. Smulski departed this life on Sunday morning at his apartment in the Seneca Hotel in Chicago. It is only possible to here describe the outstanding facts regarding his eventful life and varied benefactions and public services.

Born in Posen, Poland, February 4, 1867, a son of William and Euphemia (Balcer) Smulski, he was educated in the Polish schools, and at the age of fourteen accompanied his mother to America to join his father. The father had come to Chicago in 1867, and established the first Polish newspaper in the United States. The son completed his high school education in Chicago, and spent two years at St. Jerome's College, Berlin, Canada. He then attended the Law School of the Northwestern University in Chicago, and was graduated and admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three years. He immediately took up the practice of law, entering into partnership with the firm of David, Smulski and McGaffey with whom he was associated until 1905. Following the desires of his father, Mr. Smulski continued in the newspaper business, and for many years was the publisher of "Dziennik Narodowy," a Polish daily printed in Chicago.

In 1898, Mr. Smulski was elected alderman of the old Sixteenth Ward in Chicago, and served three terms in this capacity. Shortly after his death the City Council held a special meeting at which public expression was given to his many accomplishments while a member of that body. In 1903, he was elected city attorney, where he distinguished himself by breaking up a combine of unscrupulous lawyers who had been defrauding the city out of millions of dollars through crooked damage suits and settlements. In 1905, he was elected State Treasurer of the State of Illinois, where during the two-year term of office he established sweeping financial reforms in the handling of State funds. Chief among these was the practice which he instituted of turning back into the State Treasury all interest received on State funds deposited in various banks. Early in 1908, he was appointed a member of the West Chicago Park Commission, and served as its president until 1909, continuing as a member of the board until 1913. In 1917 he was again appointed president of the West Chicago Park Commission, and held this office until 1921. From 1911 to 1914, Mr. Smulski served as vice-president and treasurer of the Chicago Association of Commerce. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Plan Commission from its establishment in 1909 until 1927, in which capacity he was active in many projects for the beautifying and improve-

ment of the city's streets and parks.

In 1906, Mr. Smulski founded the North Western Trust & Savings Bank, in Chicago. This institution grew from a modest local bank to the largest bank in the city outside the central business district. Through its Foreign Department and Securities Department activities, its influence and enviable reputation have been extended to all parts of the United States and Central Europe. In later years Mr. Smulski was active in the establishment of the Second North Western State Bank, the Marshall Square State Bank, the Inland Trust & Savings Bank and the Fullerton State Bank, and served as chairman or director of all of them. In addition to his banking and publishing connections, Mr. Smulski was at various times identified with other lines of business, and served as director in a number of corporations.

On June 7, 1889, he married Miss Harriet Mikitynski, a gracious and accomplished singer whose social, charitable and musical attainments were worthy of her distinguished husband. They have two children, John Joseph and Harriet Marion, who are now fifteen years of age (1927).

Soon after the World War broke out, Mr. Smulski realized the possibilities for the reëstablishment of a united Poland, and devoted his indefatigable energies in this direction until the desired end was accomplished. His greatest contribution in this field was through the inspiration and organization of the Polish National Department in America. This was a central organization, composed of representatives of Polish communities and organizations in each part of the United States. Millions of dollars were raised in this work and Mr. Smulski gave unstintingly of his time and money for its ends. One of the outstanding accomplishments of the Polish National Department was the recruiting of 22,000 Poles residing in America, who were not yet admitted to citizenship and therefore exempt for draft into the United States regular army. The Department paid all of the expenses of recruiting and shipping these soldiers to training camps established at Niagara Falls, from which point the trained army was sent to France, where it distinguished itself at the front, and came to be known as the Haller Army.

When the Peace Conference was in session, the Polish National Department was active in furthering the interests of the New Poland. When the Republic of Poland was finally established, Mr. Smulski's organization turned its attention to relief work for the countless thousands of Polish families rendered destitute by the ravages of the war and the Bolshevik Invasion. Millions of dollars were raised and expended in furnishing food, clothing and other relief in this cause. During these times Mr. Smulski also rendered invaluable service in furthering the diplomatic relations between the new Polish Government and the Government of the United States, until such time as the Polish Legation and Consulates in America were organized and functioning. The difficult financial problems of the new Polish Government, especially in their relation to the floating of Polish Government Bonds in America, were also part of his many labors in behalf of his Fatherland. For his service in the World War and thereafter, the French Government conferred upon him the Cross of Chevalier in the Legion of Honor, and the Government of

Poland conferred upon him the decoration of "Polonia Restetuta." Of late years Mr. Smulski took great interest in the establishment of sound economical and commercial relations between the United States and Poland, and he was for many years a director and vice-president of the American-Polish Chamber of Commerce in New York.

He was a member of the Press Club of Chicago, Union League Club and the Chicago Athletic Association, as well as of many other civic organizations. His death brought expressions of sympathy and respect from many quarters in America and abroad.

Mr. Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States, said of him, "Mr. Smulski has been one of the finest contributions of the Polish people to our citizenship."

Mr. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of the State of Illinois, said of him, "He was closely associated with my administration as Governor of Illinois, and I then learned to have the highest regard for both his ability and character. His death will be a great loss to Chicago because he was one of its most loyal citizens."

Mr. George M. Reynolds, Chairman of the Board of the Continental National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago, said, "I have known John F. Smulski for more than twenty years, and have been impressed with his alertness as a business man and the care and conservativeness exercised by him in the management of the Bank over which he presided. He will be missed as an outstanding exponent of the proprieties in public office."

His Excellency Jan Ciechanowski, Minister of Poland to the United States, said, "He will be mourned by all Poles; he is one of the foremost champions of Poland in her hours of need and a true patriot."

Mr. F. De St. Phalle, President of the America-Polish Chamber of Commerce, said, "In the death of John F. Smulski, this country has lost an outstanding citizen, especially dear to Americans of Polish descent, whom he served and led so faithfully and well through many years. Poland, by his passing, has been deprived of one of her loyal sons, who proudly contributed toward her restoration."

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, well-known capitalist and philanthropist, said, "Both his native as well as his adopted country had cause to be proud of John F. Smulski. Chicago had no finer, more loyal, more useful citizen."

Dr. Graham Taylor notes of him in the Chicago "Daily News," "Though silenced so strangely, the voice of John F. Smulski still rings his own clarion call for a citizenship worthy of the home life he exemplified, for a party loyalty attested by its supreme devotion to patriotism, for a civil service tested by merit, not by pull upon spoils patronage, for honor to the foreign-born equal to that of the native-born citizen, and for an American which served itself the best by serving the world the most."

Mr. I. J. Paderewski said, "While serving his adopted country with the utmost loyalty and patriotism, he never forgot the sufferings and needs of his native land. My personal feelings for him, my high appreciation of his noble character, my profound affection and sincere gratitude cannot be translated into words, nor can I attempt to express the whole extent of my sorrow and pain. I mourn the loss of one of my dearest friends, a friend who, for several momentous years,

assisted me with unfailing devotion by his sagacity and fortitude, unmoved by opposition, unshaken by adversities, always strong, generous and fearless, always a hero of honor and duty."

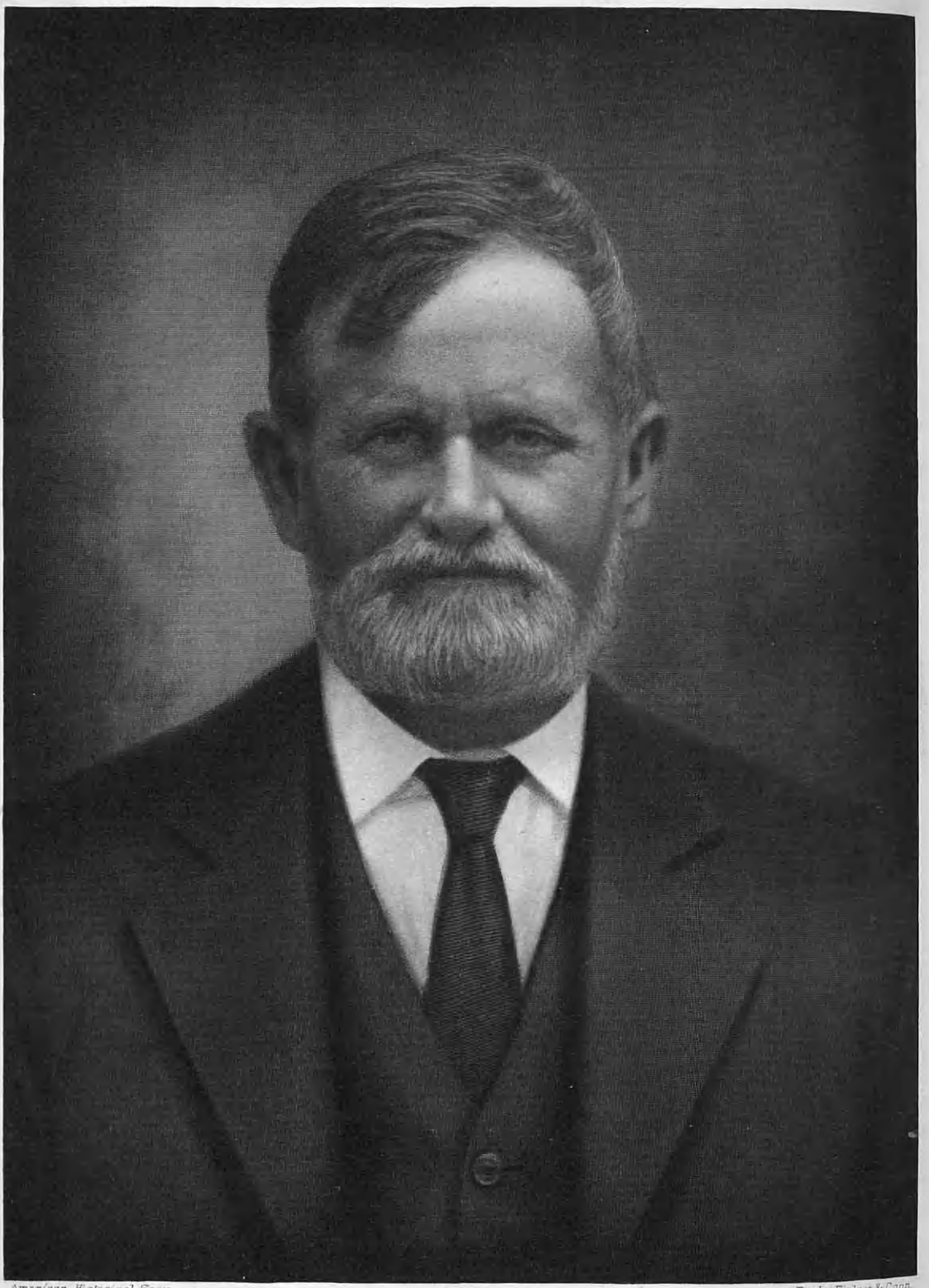
STOUT, Lee,

Coal and Timber Operator.

To far-sighted and astute individuals who develop the rich natural resources of this country, much of the striking prosperity enjoyed by the present age is due. In this group belonged the late Lee Stout, of Clarksburg, West Virginia. A large landowner, he not only farmed his properties and utilized his timberlands and coal deposits, but he also devoted much time and his keen abilities to developing other lands in his section and elsewhere. He was, moreover, a man of strong and pleasing personality, and a potent factor in all lines of progress.

Lee Stout was born on a West Virginia farm, near Quiet-dell, a village not far from Clarksburg, August 23, 1867, son of Benjamin Bassel and Mary (Burrows) Stout. The father, also a native West Virginian, was a farmer, stockman, and landowner of prominence. He resided at the homestead on "Hoophole Run," where his son was born, until 1888, when he moved to Nutter Fork, and there died. His wife, now eighty-eight, resides in Clarksburg. The country schools at Quiet-dell and Centre Branch gave to Mr. Stout his education, and his schooling was interspersed with farm duties. In the mornings he would busy himself with the innumerable chores which a farm provides for a boy, and in the afternoons he would go to school, where he showed himself very precocious and particularly apt at mathematics. Until he was about twenty-one, the son remained at home with the father, hauling lumber for him, helping at the harvesting, etc.

As a mature man, Mr. Stout entered the lumber industry. He bought up small timber patches and operated a small mill, and, as he prospered, enlarged his operations to include the purchase of a large mill in East Tennessee. From 1905 to 1910, in association with a group of Clarksburg business men who formed a company, Mr. Stout worked in Tennessee at lumbering for five years. In 1912 he opened up a coal mine on land he owned at Mt. Clair, near Clarksburg, part of one hundred and eighty-six acres inherited from his father. He built the tipple and opened his own coal veins, selling for a royalty to the Hutchinson Coal Company. He then bought a 3500-acre tract of land in Webster County, which he was cutting at the time of his death. As a member of another company, he bought several thousand acres of land in the Ozark Mountains, where the timber was cut. In spite of these varied activities and his predominant interest in lumber, Mr. Stout always farmed the fertile acres his father had left him, and he owned property in Clarksburg. He was patriotic during the World War and a liberal contributor to drives and Liberty loans. His political views were those of the Democratic party, which for a term elected him a councilman. He belonged to the Clarksburg Country Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His fraternal affiliations were sources of much pleasure to him, and included membership in Camden Lodge, No. 107, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he held the thirty-second degree, and the An-



American Historical Soc'y.

Engby Finlay & Conn.

J. P. Ealon

cient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Memphis, Tennessee.

At Clarksburg, West Virginia, September 15, 1897, Lee Stout married Lillie Holden, daughter of Lee D. and Julia A. (Cost) Holden. Her father, of a pioneer family, located near Grasselli, is a farmer. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stout: 1. Malden D. Stout, born July 18, 1898, at Broad Oaks, West Virginia, graduate of West Virginia University in 1921, now a teacher in high school; married Rachel Malcolm, and they have a son, Malden D. Stout, Jr. 2. Lillian Irene, born in Broad Oaks, May 19, 1905, graduate of the Pennsylvania College for Women, at Pittsburgh, in 1927. 3. Lee Stout, Jr., attending high school.

On September 20, 1923, at the age of fifty-six, Lee Stout died, a man still in his prime and with many years of usefulness and success ahead of him. His was a rich nature, warm with affection, keen with intelligence, busy with constructive plans and achievements. He never shirked a responsibility nor failed to keep a promise or contract. He had the confidence and esteem of all his business associates and fellow-citizens. Lumber was his particular hobby, and his work brought him his greatest pleasure aside from his home and family. Although jovial, companionable, and sought by men who enjoyed him as a friend, Mr. Stout preferred his home and domestic pleasures. His successful career and his contribution to the progress of many communities are his best monuments.

EATON, John Pinkerthman,

Horticulturist, Dairyman.

There are some men who by their diligence and perseverance have left a monument to themselves which is proof of unusual character in establishing some great work which others can follow with profit. In this way their service to mankind and the world as a whole goes on and on to benefit others. In such work John Pinkerthman Eaton, Jr., of Proctorville, Ohio, was a splendid example. Mr. Eaton was pioneer fruit-grower in Southern Ohio, and by his experimental work and his diligence in bringing about success, he has left as a legacy to those who come after him a rich experience in methods of horticulture particularly adapted to the part of the country where his beautiful and fruitful orchards are noted. He was the son of John Pinkerthman Eaton, Sr., who was the son of Thomas Eaton, of Simms's Creek, Lawrence County, Ohio. John Pinkerthman Eaton, Sr., was born at Union Township, Lawrence County, Ohio, on March 23, 1824. He owned and operated a farm, where he did general farming, raising mostly wheat and cattle, with a comparatively small orchard. His wife was Margaret Morrison.

John Pinkerthman Eaton, Jr., was born at Rome Township, Lawrence County, Ohio, on October 5, 1866. He was the youngest of five children: Richard M., Robert, Mary Belle, and Lorenzo Dow; only one, Lorenzo Dow, survived him. He attended the common schools at Rome and at Lebanon, Ohio, but on account of ill health he had to give up school at an early age. However, he had shown marked ability in mathematics, which he seems to have been unusually bright in grasping. His mother had died when he was only ten months old, and when he was nineteen years old he was left fatherless. Being without the older heads to advise him, he necessarily be-

came self-reliant, and this self-reliance brought out in him the characteristics which enabled him to make the success that he did.

Mr. Eaton's early home on his father's farm was the usual dwelling of the pioneer in those days, a log-house of two rooms and a loft, added to which was what is known as a lean-to, which served as kitchen and porch. Here was born in him the ambition to go forward and bring out a better yield from the ground and to advance the purpose of agriculture in its many branches. He was born too near the soil to have any wild dreams of idle fancy. He knew the stress of need and that an honest man's toil when one is not burdened with self-pity but ennobled by the high traits of industry and honest toil can and does win a reward. So he set about systematically and methodically to build up his own progress from a meagre beginning. After the death of his father, he and his brother, Lorenzo Dow, who were living at home, cared for the farm and made a home for the stepmother, who was Miss Julia Blake, of Swan Creek, Ohio; a half-brother, now Dr. W. O. Eaton, of Ashland, Kentucky; two half-sisters, now Mrs. B. F. Forgey, of Ashland, and Mrs. A. C. Robison, who lived at the old home, until the youngest was eighteen years of age, when the land was divided. John Pinkerthman Eaton's portion was fifty acres. He married when he was twenty-two years of age, and his father-in-law gave him one acre for a home. On this he built what was later known as the Eaton home. He worked the fifty acres and a small farm near Paddy Creek. Being progressive and a good business man in his enterprising ideas of farming, he soon was able to enlarge his holdings, and bought eighteen acres additional from his father-in-law, and in 1916, he bought the remaining acres of this farm, known as the Roswell Gardner farm.

As Mr. Eaton enlarged his acres, he set out fruit trees until he had an extensive orchard, which was one of the finest in Southern Ohio. He specialized in fruit growing, although he did some dairying, but it was his splendid orchard that brought him into prominence, for it was one of the biggest in this section of the country. His Roman Beauty apples were noted, and all the small summer fruits, such as cherries, pears, and other small fruits, he grew in abundance. He was one of the most up-to-date horticulturists of the times. But he also gave the same intelligent attention to his herd of thirty-two cows; at first he had Jerseys, but later put in Holsteins. He had, in addition to his fruit and dairy, a truck garden, which was also a successful part of his work. In fact, he was an all-around, successful farmer, dairyman, and fruit and vegetable grower. His farm lands, beginning with the fifty acres from his father's estate, had now increased to four hundred acres, all under intensive cultivation, with the latest improved methods. But Mr. Eaton was by no means a man whose whole thought was set only on the material gain. He valued the home, the school, and the church, and gave liberally of his time and support to each.

Mr. Eaton was a devoted and sincere member of the Rome (Ohio) Methodist Episcopal Church, which was built in 1854. He was trustee of this church, and a large contributor, both of his time and money, to promote the welfare of the organization. He was equally zealous in his efforts to promote good schools, and was

president of the Rome Township Rural Specialty School District. In this work of endeavor to give the opportunity for education to the youth of the community, and to keep established in their midst a religious organization, he did more to help mankind to better living than many a philanthropist has done by giving buildings of costly structure and extensive plan. He helped to keep in operation the equipment by which men could build character on the better qualities of learning and religion, and set an example of industry, that if emulated by all young men would bring into being a race that would be a credit to any country or section of the country.

Mr. Eaton was a member of the fruitgrowers' corporation of the community, in this he literally coöperated with his neighbors, giving them the benefit of his own experience and aiding all to pull together for the benefit of the whole community. He was also a member of the Horticultural Society, and here, too, he gave and received much information of value to the profession of horticulture. He was a member of the Proctorville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and had been through all the chairs of that Order. He was a staunch Republican in his political views, and during the World War contributed to all Liberty Loan drives and war activities.

On December 26, 1889, John Pinkerthman Eaton married Eustacia Maria Gardner, daughter of Roswell and Nancy Ophelia (DeLay) Gardner. Mr. Gardner was a pioneer farmer who was eminently successful. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton had six children: Annabelle; Clara Gertrude; John Roswell, who married Thelma Corella Hall; Alice Margaret; Richard Merritt, who married Margaret McCown; and James. The sons manage the farm. Mr. Eaton died at Huntington, West Virginia, on August 9, 1926, survived by his widow and his six children. Mrs. Eaton is prominent in her activity in the Ladies' Aid Society and the Home Missionary Society, and also is active in the Woman's Club at Proctorville. She is a woman of magnificent traits of womanly character, and is not only prominent, but much beloved in the whole community. She is truly one of whom it can be said "She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness."

Mr. Eaton's death caused a great loss to the entire community as well as to the different organizations of which he was a member. The Rev. P. W. Drumm, who was the minister that performed the marriage ceremony for Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, said of him:

> Left motherless at the age of ten months and fatherless at the age of nineteen years, he learned self-reliance to a marked degree. He was educated in the local public schools and early became a wizard in grasping the problems of mathematics, a characteristic he has generously shared with all. Of the three essential institutions of life, the school, the home, the church, he was a generous supporter and an ardent defender.
>
> Was he a Christian? Never can mere words give proper answer. But ask him that has worked by his side, that has been comforted by his sympathy, that has been inspired by his generosity—and that has been thrilled by his friendship. To a marked degree he fulfilled the measure of true greatness—He that would be the greatest among you, let him be the servant of all.
>
> John Eaton is not dead, but shall forever live enshrined in the heart and memory of all who knew him. If the thought uppermost in the mind of all here assembled could be moulded into one sentence it would be: "A man has gone

from among us. A man in that truest, largest sense which God alone can measure."

And so it is that his noble works testify to his greatness and make his memory one that will stand forever.

GILLIE, William M.,

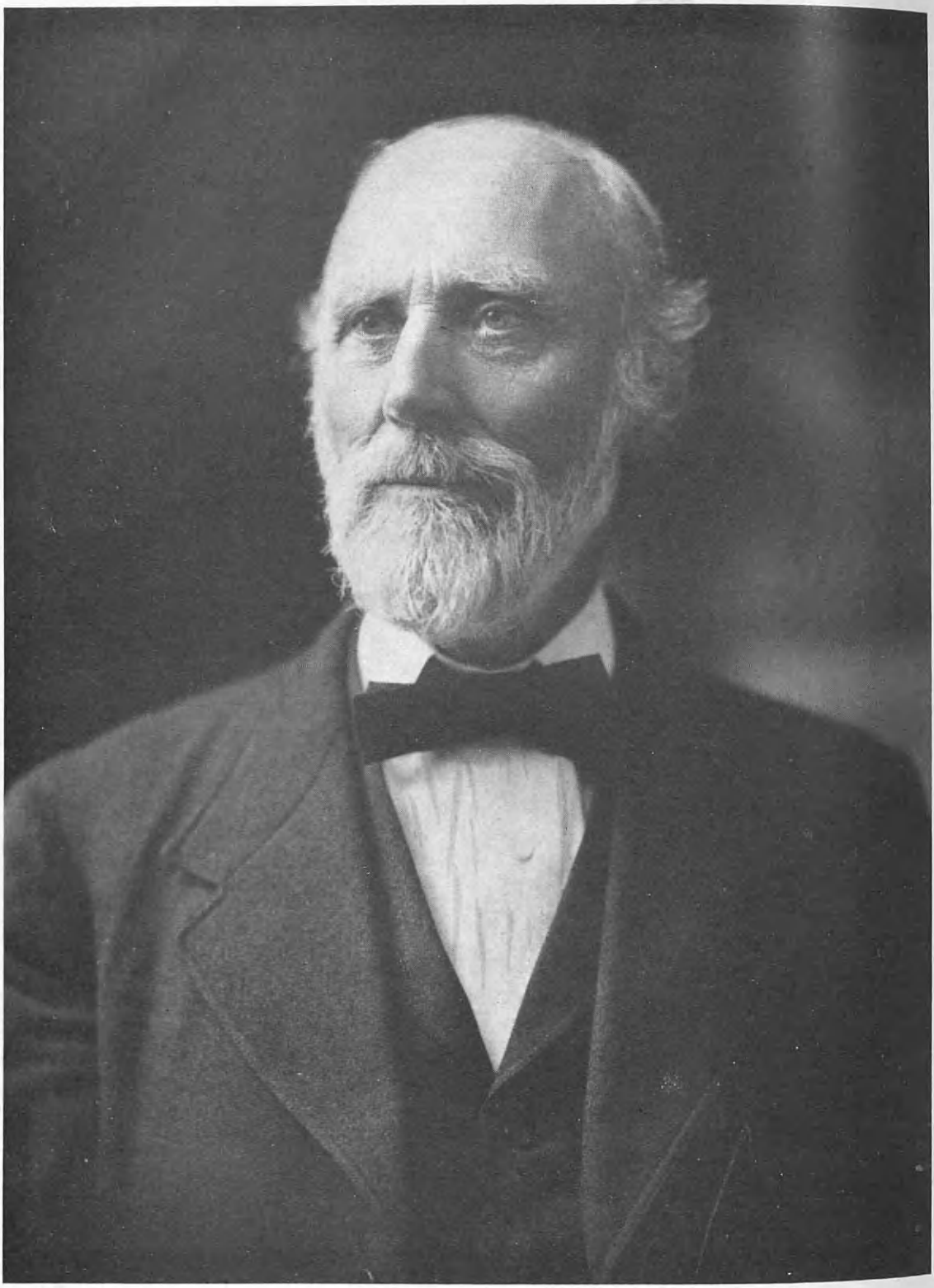
Financier.

The late president of the Atlas Mortgage and Finance Company of Charleston, West Virginia, was a native of Scotland, the son of William and Susan (Brown) Gillie. His father was a mine worker by trade, and when William M., his third eldest child, was in his eighteenth year, the family came to America and settled at Courtney, Washington County, Pennsylvania, where Mr. and Mrs. Gillie brought up their eight children. They always made their residence in Courtney, where they were active members of the Presbyterian church and highly respected as citizens of that community.

William M. Gillie was born in Scotland, December 18, 1861, and received most of his education in England, where the family lived for a number of years. When he was two years of age, the family moved to Blythe, Northumberland County, England, where he attended the grade schools; later he received some training in the schools of mining in Glasgow and in London. He stopped school when he had reached the age of twelve years, and went to work with his father in the local mines at Blythe, where he was a boy trapper, and by hard work and diligence he rose to be a mine foreman. After this, he attended school again, and it was at this time that he took the mining courses.

Mr. Gillie was eighteen years of age when he came to this country, and held a position as mine foreman at a mine near Courtney, Pennsylvania, for a while, when he went back to England where he remained for two years. On his return to Courtney, he again filled the post of mine foreman, and later was promoted to the position of superintendent of a mine at Grindstone, Pennsylvania, which place he held for two years when there was an intermission in his mining work for about two years. He then resumed work at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where he was superintendent in the Snowden Mine for five years. In 1904, he came to Boomer, West Virginia. This town is situated on the Kanawha River, and here he held a position with the Boomer Coal and Coke Company for six years, until 1910. In 1910, he made a connection with the New River Collieries Company at Sun, West Virginia, and opened two large mines for this organization. In 1913, Mr. Gillie came to Charleston, West Virginia, where, in association with C. A. Cabell and J. R. Thomas, he bought the Briar Creek Mine at Alcott, West Virginia. Mr. Gillie was superintendent and general manager of this mine, which was sold during the World War. Later, Mr. Gillie, associated with William Wright and S. A. Smith, bought the Gilbro Mine at Blue Creek, West Virginia, which they operated until 1925, when it was sold.

Mr. Gillie also had other business interests. He was for many years a director of the Montgomery National Bank at Montgomery, West Virginia; and he was, at the time of his death, the receiver for the Pinnacle Coal and Coke Company. In 1923, Mr. Gillie with others founded the Atlas Mortgage and Finance Company, of which he was presi-



Edmund Sehon

dent. He also did some trading in real estate, but not very extensively. He was a Republican in his political views and somewhat active in politics, though he could not have been called a politician. He was a member and at one time president of the Kiwanis Club; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Free and Accepted Masons; a Knight Templar, and a member of the Ancient Accepted Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Kanawha Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Charleston, West Virginia, to which he contributed very liberally and where he taught in the Sunday school. He was very fond of walking as a pastime, and enjoyed watching football and baseball games.

At Grindstone, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1891, William M. Gillie married Serepta Brown, a native of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, the daughter of David Brown, a farmer, who was born at Perryopolis, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Elizabeth (Brooks) Brown, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Both were of English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Gillie had three children: 1. David William, who married Ludona Van Camp of Longacre, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. 2. Susan Elizabeth, now the wife of Ronald F. Moist of Clarksburg. 3. Percy Henry.

Mr. Gillie died at Charleston, West Virginia, April 2, 1927. He was a man who had risen in the business world by his own efforts and hard work, and having the happy faculty of making friends and earning his promotions by his own merit, he was one of the most highly thought of, and most respected men in this community. His enterprise and ability added much to the general business prosperity, and he brought to this city the qualities of the highest traits of loyal citizenship which will never be forgotten.

SEHON, Edmund,

Lawyer.

One of the most prominent figures in Huntington, West Virginia, passed away with the death of Edmund Sehon, on February 6, 1925. He was not only an able lawyer with recognized prominence in the legal profession, but he was also a political leader, a great factor in the mercantile life of the city and a dominant force in all community affairs. He was a member of the House of Delegates, representing Cabell County; was mayor of Huntington from 1915 to 1919, and was the founder of the house of Sehon, Stevenson and Company, wholesale grocers.

Mr. Sehon was a descendant of a distinguished line of Virginia ancestry of Scotch-Irish stock, the two well-known families of Lewis and Stuart, whose names are prominent in the annals of the history of Virginia.

One of the outstanding characteristics of Mr. Sehon's personality was his physical constitution. Apparently frail in body, he enjoyed health to a degree known to few, and at the preliminary sessions of the Legislature was one of the most active as well as one of the most interesting figures. He was born in Riverview, West Virginia, September 14, 1843, the son of John Leicester and Agnes (Lewis) Sehon; his father was of French Huguenot extraction. His mother was a great-granddaughter of

John and Margaret (Lynn) Lewis, early settlers of Augusta County, Virginia, and a granddaughter of Colonel Charles Lewis, who met his death on the field of battle at Point Pleasant in 1774.

Mr. Sehon obtained his early education in the public schools of Pomeroy, Ohio, across the river from Mason City, and later went to the Westchester Military School at Westchester, Pennsylvania. He studied law when a young man, and located at Lewisburg, Greenbriar County, West Virginia, where he was made prosecuting attorney, and later he became prosecuting attorney for both Mercer and Monroe counties. In 1891, Mr. Sehon moved to Huntington, West Virginia, where he formed the firm of Sehon, Stevenson and Company, wholesale grocers, of which he was president for many years. Shortly before his death, he was elected to the West Virginia Legislature, just fifty years from the time he had previously served in that body. The Legislature adjourned on January 28, 1925, and on that same evening, after he had reached home, Mr. Sehon was stricken wth an illness from which he never recovered. At the time of his death, he was senior warden of Trinity Episcopal Church.

On June 30, 1870, Edmund Sehon married Elizabeth Jane Stuart. The marriage occurred at the ancestral estate of the Stuart family, "Glen Home," Richlands, Greenbriar County, West Virginia. Mrs. Sehon was the daughter of William Robertson and Lucy Ann (Bradford) Stuart. Mr. Stuart was a prominent landowner, a devout member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and a dominant figure in the community. Mrs. Sehon is also a member of the Stuart and Lewis families of Virginia. This happy marriage was enjoyed for more than half a century, even extended three years past the time when the golden wedding was celebrated. To this union, five children were born: 1. Robertson Stuart, who died at the age of eight years. 2. Lucy, wife of John M. McCoach, of Huntington. They have two children: i. Elizabeth, wife of James A. Taylor, now a resident of Oxford, North Carolina. ii. Lucy Sehon, wife of Robert W. Hazlett, of Wheeling, West Virginia. 3. John Leicester, who married Lillian Gragard, of New Orleans; they have one child, John Leicester V., and reside in Huntington. 4. Bess, wife of Morgan Nelson Cecil, of Wheeling, West Virginia. 5. Edmund Douglass, of Huntington, West Virginia.

Mr. Sehon was gifted as a writer, and his articles were eagerly accepted. His outstanding work as a writer was done as associate editor of a history of West Virginia, published several years before his death, and now recognized as one of the most valuable books of reference on the subject. In politics he was a Democrat, a man of recognized party fealty and of authority in his party's councils. He had one distinction, which was perhaps unique in American history, that of having served twice in the House of Delegates in terms exactly fifty years apart. He was first elected from Mason County in 1874, and served in 1875, the year the capitol was moved from Charleston to Wheeling. In that session he introduced and obtained the passage of a bill appropriating certain funds for the monument to the heroes of the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, where his own illustrious ancestor fell. This monument, which now stands at Point Pleasant, is not only a tribute to the heroes of

1774, but also to the man who recognized the worth of those brave men in the establishment of the country, the loyal citizen, Edmund Sehon. He was elected the second time in 1925, after his nomination in the Democratic primaries, and won his victory at the general election, where after fifty years history literally repeated itself in the choice of a member of the House of Delegates. In the House, during the preliminary session, he introduced the bill creating the Board of Park Commissioners, and the bill including Westmoreland in the school district of Huntington, both of which passed as emergency measures.

In 1915, Mr. Sehon was chosen mayor of Huntington, and filled that office until 1919. His administration was characterized by an earnest effort to beautify the city, as well as by painstaking and careful management of the financial and business affairs. He then retired from active business, devoting himself to his home and personal affairs, until called to serve the State in 1925 as a member of the House of Delegates, and here he was active at the time of his death.

Mr. Sehon will always be remembered as one whose bearing was gracious, unfailingly courteous and gentle in speech. There was never the slightest trace of pomposity about him, but he reflected in his life his distinguished lineage. It is in the lives of men such as he that the finer things of life are carried on from generation to generation.

FRY, Joseph L.,

Ex-Mayor, Business Man.

A long and useful career in the service of his community and his fellow-men was that granted to Joseph L. Fry, late of Charleston, West Virginia, whose death occurred March 14, 1927. Mr. Fry was one of this city's best-known sons, having been born here ten years before the Civil War and lived here continuously until his death, having watched with great interest, during his long life, the progressive development of his city from its position as a small village to its present dignified place among the most important cities of the country. However, in the bustling activity which caused Charleston to advance with such rapid strides, he was never content to be an onlooker, but took an actual and constructive part in every important movement, and at one period served as the city's chief executive, when he occupied the mayoralty chair for two successive terms. For many years he was prominent in the business life of the city, and a potent factor in the political affairs of both city and county until ill health compelled him to retire from public life. Mr. Fry was known to hundreds of Charleston and Kanawha County citizens as "Uncle Joe," long before his advancing years placed him in the class of elderly men, but the name was one of endearment, for he was universally loved and respected by everyone in every walk of life, men, women and children everywhere.

Mr. Fry was born in Charleston, October 7, 1851, son of James Henry and Jane (Donnally) Fry, descendants of a long line of ancestors who were leaders in their respective communities for generations and pioneers in the settlement and upbuilding of this country. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Andrew Donnally. The Fry family is of English origin, and their arms are described as follows:

Arms—Gules, two horses courant, argent.

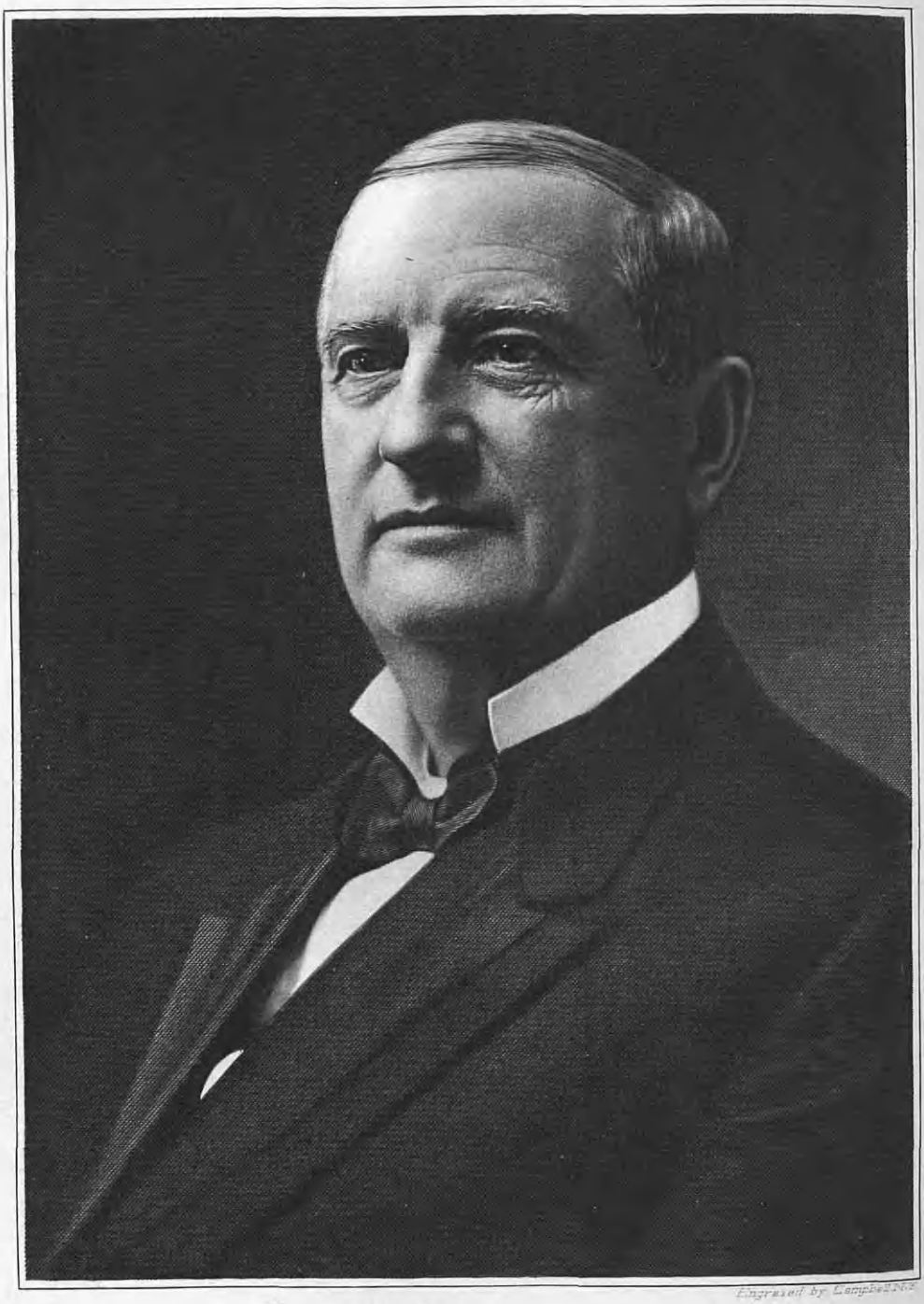
Crest—An arm embowed, in armor, the hand holding a sword or dagger.

The first American progenitor of this branch of the family was Joshua Fry (or Frye), who was born in England and educated at Oxford University, later coming to Virginia. A man of brilliant accomplishments, he was professor of mathematics in William and Mary College, and was present at the organization of Albemarle County, of which he became one of the magistrates. He was county lieutenant, surveyor of the county, and held great tracts of land. In 1733, Joshua Frye, in connection with Colonel Peter Jefferson, executed a map of Virginia which is still known as the Jefferson and Frye Map of Virginia. By virtue of a commission conferred by Lieutenant-Governor Robert Dinwiddie, dated February 25, 1754, he was appointed colonel of the Virginia Regiment, raised for the purpose of building a fort at a fork of the Monongahela River, and this commission is framed and preserved as a relic in the family. Joshua Frye died on his way to head his regiment, and was succeeded in its command by George Washington, the future hero of the Revolution, and "Father of Our Country," who was at that time lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. The Frye home in Albemarle was called "Viewmont," and Colonel Frye's widow lived there until 1773.

Henry, son of Colonel and Mrs. Joshua Frye, married Susan Walker and they had nine children.

James Henry Fry, direct descendant of Henry and Susan (Walker) Fry, was born in 1798, and came to Kanawha in 1818, and read law in the office of his brother, Joseph L. Fry. James Henry Fry was a saltmaker, and served as deputy sheriff and sheriff for four terms, was elected to the House of Delegates for four terms and was twice a member of the State Senate. He built the old homestead that stood on the bank of the Kanawha River, a few feet above Morris Street in Charleston.

Joseph L. Fry was educated in the public schools and Charleston Institute, and upon the completion of his formal education turned his attention to business. A man of notable intellectual accomplishments, he knew and appreciated the best in literature, and many years ago conducted the first book shop in the city of Charleston, and successfully operated this enterprise for a number of years, in partnership with Winfield Scott. Mr. Fry was elected mayor of Charleston, and so ably did he direct the affairs of municipal management that he was unanimously reëlected for a second term, and during the years that he acted as head of the city's government, the citizens of this community experienced an administration characterized by efficiency, public improvements, and expert attention to every problem involving civic welfare and progress. He served three terms as city recorder, and at all times, whether occupying public office or as a private citizen, he maintained the greatest interest in the good of his fellow-men, and worked tirelessly for every worthy cause. Being endowed with an exceedingly affable disposition, a kindliness of heart and a gentleness of manner, he never knew the enmity or rancor of mankind, and no one was ever known to have anything but the most estimable expressions for him. He was prominently active in fraternal affairs until failing health prevented him from continuing in



Engraved by Campbell N.Y.

J. H. Caldwell

these connections, and he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was reared in the First Presbyterian Church, and later became a member of the Bream Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Joseph L. Frye married Lila Follansbee, daughter of Dr. J. U. Follansbee, of Washington, District of Columbia, who with the following children survives him: 1. Joseph L., Jr., of Cincinnati, Ohio. 2. C. S., of Bluefield, West Virginia. 3. James, of Cleveland, Ohio. 4. Lambert. 5. Virginia. Lambert and Virginia are both of Charleston. 6. Jane, of Baltimore, Maryland.

One of the finest tributes indicative of the esteem in which Mr. Fry was held by his fellow-townsmen is expressed in the following editorial from the Charleston "Gazette":

Born ten years before the Civil War began when Millard Filmore was president, Joseph L. Fry, who was buried yesterday, had been a witness to the wonderful changes which developed and peopled the West, abolished slavery and reconstructed the South, gave independence to Cuba and reconstructed Europe as a result of the World War. He had seen Charleston grow from a small county seat into an active modern city, the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, the K. & M., now the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Virginian railways; and the building of the locks and dams on the Kanawha River. When he was a boy, it was a day's hard ride to St. Albans and return, and Clay was a long difficult trip. It was then a matter of four days to take a trip to Logan. The nearest thing to luxury in transportation was a steamer to Gallipolis and Cincinnati. During his mature life, the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph, the sleeping car, the radio, the automobile, the germ theory and most of modern surgery and anaesthetics have been developed. . . . He was always a reader and student and few were better posted in history, ancient and modern. He was a polished gentleman of the old school, a link between the old civilization of Virginia and modern, industrial West Virginia. All who knew him loved him for his sound sense, his sympathy, his kindly approach, his good fellowship, and his worth as an upright citizen and a manly man.

CALDWELL, James Lewis,

Capitalist and Banker.

With the death of James Lewis Caldwell, Huntington, West Virginia, lost one of its most prominent citizens. Mr. Caldwell was a pioneer builder of the community, the original promoter of its street railway and electric lighting systems, a great power in financial circles, and a soldier who had given of his best to his country in the time of war and stress. The story of the life of Mr. Caldwell is one of achievement, and reveals him as a man who possessed remarkable vision and foresight. He was truly a builder in every sense of the word, not only of material things, but also of character and patriotism.

Mr. Caldwell was born at Elizabeth, Wood County, in what is now Wirt County, West Virginia, May 20, 1846. He was the son of John Turner and Regina M. (Burns) Caldwell, the former a native of Steubenville, Ohio, and the latter of Letart, Meigs County, Ohio. It was in the schools of Meigs County that Mr. Caldwell received the equivalent of a high school education. Late in 1862, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company F, of the Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, in which he served throughout the rest of the campaign. He was in the army of General Grant, and took part in the battle of the Wilderness, in the struggle at Cold Harbor, and was present at the mine explosion in front of Peters-

burgh, Virginia. Afterwards, Mr. Caldwell served with General Grant's right wing through the engagements at Weldon railroad and in a number of minor battles until Appomattox.

At the conclusion of hostilities Mr. Caldwell received his honorable discharge, whereupon he went into the insurance business, representing the Peabody Insurance Company at Wheeling, West Virginia, from which point he traveled throughout the adjoining States, establishing agencies and paying claims. He was engaged in this work for some eighteen months, at the end of which time he took up his residence in Guyandotte, now a part of the city of Huntington. In Guyandotte, with his father-in-law, the late Nicholas Smith, he entered the general mercantile business and engaged extensively in the timber business, dealing in the logs which were brought down the Guyandotte River by raftsmen. In these undertakings Mr. Caldwell prospered, and when the new town of Huntington began to assume important business proportions he took a leading part in its activities. It was in 1884 that he, with others, established the First National Bank of Huntington, of which he was made president when it was organized. He was continued as president by annual election until his death, forty years in all, and during his occupancy of that post the bank became one of West Virginia's strongest financial institutions.

Mr. Caldwell was one of the first to realize the possibilities of the coal fields of Southern West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, and in 1889 he had a survey made of a route for a railway line to Pineville, at the head of the Guyandotte Valley, which he offered to the management of the Norfolk and Western Railway. It is said that he came within a few votes of getting this route adopted, and he made frequent visits to New York City, in order to urge the matter personally. He finally secured an agreement from land owners who were largely interested to pay the sum of five cents a ton on coal mined and shipped over the proposed route, but he was never able to meet all the conditions required for the building of the road. Undiscouraged, however, he still held to his plan and, after many years of disappointing effort, organized the Guyan Valley Railway Company. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, regarded the Guyandotte Valley as his corporation's territory, and in order to preserve it as such he made terms with Mr. Caldwell. He agreed to refund a part of the expenses incurred by Mr. Caldwell, and to appoint the latter president of the road for a period of five years. The road was built to Midkiff in 1904, and later Mr. Caldwell exercised his influence to have the line extended to Logan, West Virginia, where he and his associates built seven mines on Rum Creek and another seven on Dingess-Run. He also gave his assistance to Crane and Company in getting a ten-mile branch to Buffalo. His connection with the railroad ceased some years before his death, but there are many citizens of Huntington who remember the great fight he made and who realize the fact that the building of what is now the Logan Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was due to the efforts of Mr. Caldwell.

It was in the establishment of the electric railway lines in Huntington that Mr. Caldwell showed much of his wonderful genius for organization. In 1892 he was one of the organizers of the Consolidated

Light and Power Railway Company, which was the first operated electric railroad in the United States and perhaps in the world. About this time he sold out his timber interests, and devoted himself to the problem of light and transportation for Huntington. He secured from the Huntington-Kenova Land and Development Company the location of the town of Central City, now a part of Huntington. He laid out Central City and induced two glass factories, a brewery, and a frame factory, to locate there. He also moved there an axe handle factory in which he had control in Guyandotte. He was the leading spirit in inducing the Huntington and Big Sandy Railway to build a line from Huntington to Kenova, over which a shuttle train was operated. Later, he got Senator Johnson N. Camden, of Parkersburg, to take over the Huntington and Big Sandy Railway and extend the Ohio River train service to Kenova. He then sold the street railway company, in which he held the majority stock, to Senator Camden, who organized the Camden Interstate Railway Company and built the interurban lines to Ashland and Ironton.

The great failure of the banking institution of London, England, known as Baring Brothers, affected finances in this country to a certain extent, but Mr. Caldwell carefully nursed his enterprises and successfully weathered the storm. With some associates he purchased twenty-eight thousand acres on Dingess-Run and Rum Creeks, in Logan County, every acre of which is today under lease and development. One of the earliest business and office buildings in Huntington was erected by Mr. Caldwell. It is still known as the "Caldwell Building," and for many years was occupied by the post-office. He also held many other valuable real estate properties in the business and real estate sections of the city, and was one of the principal owners of fifteen thousand acres of coal land on Tug River in Mingo and Wayne counties. He was one of the principals in the Gilbert Creek Land Company, which held six thousand acres of land. This company sold out to the Guyan Collieries Company, but Mr. Caldwell retained his interests. He was also interested in the great oil development on Elk River, and when the Huntington Land Company was organized he became a heavy stockholder. He largely financed the erection of the Hotel Frederick, advancing much of the money needed for the construction of that building. He engaged in an oil venture in Texas, which was very productive, and before the advent of natural gas was principal stockholder and officer in the company which manufactured coal gas at Johnson's Lane and the Ohio River.

In political faith Mr. Caldwell was a staunch Republican, and took an active part in all party affairs. He was once a candidate for the United States Senate, but withdrew before the fight began, owing to the pressure of other affairs. He was a member of Western Star Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, of Guyandotte; and was Commander of Bailey Post, No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic, which office he had held continuously since shortly after the establishment of the post.

In 1871, Mr. Caldwell married Mary O'Bannon Smith (see a following biography), the daughter of Nicholas Smith, who was engaged with Mr. Caldwell in the latter's first mercantile venture in Guyandotte. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell were the parents of eight children, as

follows: 1. Ida, married to W. P. H. McFadden, of Beaumont, Texas. 2. Ouida Louise, married to Charles Wellington Watts, of Park Hills, Huntington. 3. Lewis Nicholas, deceased. 4. Force Dabney. 5. George Jackson, of Huntington. 6. James Lewis, Jr., of Morgantown. 7. Nicholas Smith, of Huntington, West Virginia. 8. Beulah, deceased. Mr. Caldwell was survived by his widow, his six children, and nine grandchildren.

It was on October 18, 1923, that Mr. Caldwell died at his home at Third Avenue and Twelfth Street, Huntington, after an illness of several weeks. His death was a great shock to his many friends in all sections of the State and country, and his funeral was attended by representatives of the leading firms in financial, business, and industrial circles in Huntington, by his comrades of the Grand Army Post of which he was Commander, and by his Masonic brethren. He was interred in the Caldwell mausoleum at Spring Hill Cemetery, following services at his late residence, and most of the business houses closed during the hours of the ceremony, as a mark of the respect they accorded to the man who had done so much for the advancement, progress, and prosperity of the city.

As a lasting tribute to Mr. Caldwell, a beautiful memorial was erected in Ritter Park, December 20, 1926, by his wife and children. Impressive ceremonies accompanied the gift of the memorial to the city, and it was unveiled by Irene Force Caldwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Jackson Caldwell, and James Lewis Caldwell (3), son of James Lewis Caldwell, Jr. The ceremony was attended by many of the leading citizens, by members of the City Park Commission and by the veterans of the Grand Army Post, of which Mr. Caldwell had been for so many years Commander. Members of the local post of the American Legion were also present, the bugler of that organization opening the ceremonies with the "Assembly" and closing them with "Taps." The memorial is a beautiful edifice, being a circular building of white marble with a fountain in the center. It was presented to the city by Mrs. Ouida L. (Caldwell) Watts, and was accepted on behalf of the community by Mayor Will E. Neal for the city, and Colonel George S. Wallace for the Park Commission. In her presentation speech, Mrs. Watts told of her father's unwavering faith in Huntington, and of his determination to make it the first city in West Virginia. Mrs. Watts concluded with the words:

In behalf of my mother, my sister, my brothers, and myself, I present to the city of Huntington, and the Board of Park Commissioners, this memorial, builded of heartaches and tears—for such sacred edifices arise only from the ashes of deep sorrow—and I commit it to your sacred keeping and charge you with its hallowness.

The following is an editorial written by Boyd Jarrell, vice-president and editor of the Huntington "Herald-Dispatch:"

Once again Huntington is given pause in the solemn announcement that one of its founders and builders has passed beyond the veil of eternity. This time the Death Angel has named the name of James Lewis Caldwell, and this name his neighbors and friends and his late comrades in arms will whisper today in tones of regret, mingled with the respect which intelligence pays to achievement.

For the story of James Lewis Caldwell is a story of achievement, and when the story is fully told the man stands revealed as one who possessed remarkable vision and insight. Few, who have not had intimate knowledge of his business connections, have had any accurate idea of the far-reaching consequences of Mr.

This Beautiful Monument in Ritter Park, Erected to the Memory of the Honorable James Lewis Caldwell, Stands as a Tribute of Love From His Widow and Children. The Inscription on the Fourth Step Reads as Follows: "A Tribute of Deep Affection by His Wife and Children."

Caldwell's contribution to the industrial life of Southern West Virginia. A recitation of his many constructive achievements properly belongs to the news columns. But the bigness of some of the things he did or was responsible for demands that they be dignified by special mention.

For example, this man of genius discovered the potentialities of the immense natural resources of the Guyan valley. Stimulated with a desire to open this field of wealth to the commerce of the world, Mr. Caldwell conceived the idea of a railway into Logan County. He pressed the matter indefatigably and finally succeeded in convincing the right parties that a railroad into the Guyan Valley coal fields would become a richly profitable investment. Time has fully vindicated his faith.

But this capital achievement of his did not end with the mere building of a railroad. It opened one of the richest coal fields in the world. It created the splendid young city of Logan. It brought to the thousands of men lucrative employment, and to his own city of Huntington a field of trade which has proven highly valuable and whose importance is growing with each succeeding year.

Probably if Mr. Caldwell had been asked which of his many notable achievements gave him greatest personal satisfaction he would have replied the founding of Huntington's street railway and lighting systems. The Huntington system was one of the very first to be established in the world, and here again the faith and vision of the man led him into the ranks of the pioneers who brought about the rise of electricity as an invaluable human convenience.

Mr. Caldwell was a builder in many ways. Central City, now one of the populous and thriving wards of the city of Huntington, was the child of his intellect, and the factories founded there under his guidance afforded the incentive which has since led younger men to make Huntington the home of prosperous and widely diversified manufactories.

Mr. Caldwell's most important business connection, and the one to which in later life he devoted most attention, was the First National Bank, of which he was president for so many years. In this place of advantage he and his partner, the lamented George F. Miller, nurtured many youthful enterprises and guided them to solvency and financial solidarity.

On his personal side Mr. Caldwell was a most interesting man. He was ushered into life at a time when the mutterings which preceded the storm of civil strife were breaking over the country. When the conflict was well under way, and when he had attained but the boyish age of seventeen, he enlisted under the banner of the Union. He was given to know the grim grandeur of battle. He was given to follow a great leader in a great cause. He followed nobly as the cause itself, and through the long after years the heritage of memories was one of his most valued possessions and the source of a well justified pride. He was intensely loyal to his associates in the war, and a faithful spirit in keeping alive the Grand Army of the Republic, at the hands of whose members he received many honors. No men will more deeply deplore his passing, because no men knew better the depths of his kindly nature.

In his outward demeanor Mr. Caldwell bore himself with a quiet dignity in which there was no seeming of arrogance or egotism. He was easily approachable and sympathetic. The man who did the many things and the much that he did must necessarily have been a busy man. But he always had time to hear the man or woman with a worthy cause, and his hearing was gentle and considerate. Mr. Caldwell believed in the home as the center of civilization and seat of human satisfaction. He was devoted to his own home, and found there sacred rest and refreshing after the cares of business life.

In the death of James Lewis Caldwell a towering figure in the community has fallen. A builder in the truest sense of the word has been taken away. The thinning ranks of the veterans who wore the blue have been reduced by another unit, and the community as a whole has lost a man of integrity, a worthy and most useful citizen, whose works will live after him and the fruits of whose vision will continue to bless mankind for generations to come.

CALDWELL, Mrs. Mary O'Bannon Smith,

Philanthropist.

It was a little less than four years

after the death of her noted husband, General James Lewis Caldwell, of Huntington, West Virginia, that his widow, Mrs. Mary O'Bannon (Smith) Caldwell, passed to her final rest. Mrs. Caldwell was a representative of Southern womanhood in its fullest and highest development, devoted to her home and family, and interested in all the activities of her church. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington, in the affairs of which she maintained at all times an active interest. Moreover, she interested herself in a number of local charities, of which she was a constant supporter.

Mrs. Caldwell was born in Newcastle, Kentucky, January 22, 1852, the daughter of Nicholas and Eliza Peter (Foree) Smith, the former a native of Newcastle, Kentucky, where he was born in 1821. Mrs. Caldwell's mother was the daughter of Dr. Peter Foree of Henry County, Kentucky, a leading physician of his day, who married Mary O'Bannon, daughter of Captain Isham and Mary (Winn) O'Bannon. Mrs. Caldwell's father, Nicholas Smith, was the son of William Smith who, in 1820, married Harriet Herndon, the daughter of Lieutenant Thomas and Sarah (Woodson) Herndon, the former a captain of the Revolutionary War, and descendant of Dr. John Woodson and his wife, Sarah.

Dr. Woodson was born in Devonshire, England, and with his wife came on the good ship "George," along with Governor Yeardley, acting in the capacity of surgeon to a company of soldiers sent over to protect the colonists. He located in Virginia at Fleur de Hundred, about thirty miles from Jamestown, and he and his wife were registered there as having six negro slaves in February, 1623. Another distinguished ancestor of Mrs. Caldwell was Governor Edward Digges, who helped in the settlement of the young colony of Virginia. He was the son of Sir Dudley Digges, of Chilham Castle, Kent, England. He was of great financial and material assistance to Henry Hudson when the latter sailed in search of the Northwest Passage, and "Cape Digges" and "Digges Island" were named for him. He was one of the several who purchased the Bermuda Islands from the Virginia Company, and "Digges' Two Hundred" was planted in Virginia about 1613. Returning to England, he was Member of Parliament for Tewkesbury, from 1621 to 1625, and is said to have constantly advanced the welfare of Virginia by "letters and religion"; was Ambassador to Russia in 1618, and 1626 was one of the commission to conduct the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham. In 1617 he was one of a committee "Concerning the College in Virginia, being a weighty business and so great that an account of their proceedings therein must be given to the State." There were seven members of this committee for the establishment of a college in Virginia, which at that time was the only colony on this continent, but Edward Digges was the only one who came to Virginia. His old home is still to be seen near Williamsburg, Virginia, and his tomb is in a remarkable state of preservation. He was a lineal descendant of Alfred the Great and Charlemagne.

Among other noted ancestors of Mrs. Caldwell were Colonel John Waller, of Kent, England, and Spotsylvania County, Virginia, a descendant of Edward Waller, the famous poet, and of Richard Waller, who distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt by taking prisoner the Duke

M. O'B. Caldwell

of York. An ancestress, Mary Brock, wife of Edward Herndon, Jr., was a daughter of Joseph Brock, whose lands adjoined and were on the "Brock Road" where, over a hundred years later, the battle of the Wilderness was fought.

It was at St. Albans, West Virginia, that Mary O'Bannon Smith became the bride of General James Lewis Caldwell, on May 8, 1871. A detailed history of the wonderful career of General Caldwell will be found in the preceding biography. For the first several months of their married life she and her husband lived at Wheeling, and in September they moved to Guyandotte, where he embarked in the lumber business. As the new town of Huntington grew and prospered—largely through the efforts of General Caldwell—he acquired interests there, and when he completed a residence at Third Avenue and Twelfth Street, he moved into it with his family. It was Mrs. Caldwell's home for forty years, and in it she watched and encouraged her husband in the career which brought him to the pinnacle of financial success.

For fifty-two years General and Mrs. Caldwell lived together a life of happiness and true companionship. He died October 18, 1923, and from that time his widow's health began to decline, until she passed away on the evening of Sunday, October 2, 1927. Her death was deeply mourned by her host of friends and her loss was keenly felt by the many who had found her ever available for kindly advice and wise counsel.

Mrs. Caldwell was survived by six children, nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Her two daughters are: Mrs. W. P. H. McFadden, of Beaumont, Texas, and Mrs. Charles Wellington Watts, of Park Hills, Huntington. Her sons are: Foree Dabney, George Jackson, Nicholas Smith, and James Lewis Caldwell, Jr., the last of Morgantown. The grandchildren are as follows: Mrs. Carroll Ward, W. P. H. McFadden, Jr., and James Lewis Caldwell McFadden, of Beaumont, Texas; F. D. Caldwell, Jr., and T. J. S. Caldwell, sons of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Caldwell; Miss Irene Foree Caldwell and Miss Mary Rebecca Caldwell, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Caldwell; James Lewis Caldwell (3), and Robert Crissman Caldwell, sons of Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis Caldwell, Jr. The one great-grandchild is Rosine McFadden, daughter of J. L. C. McFadden.

Boyd Jarrell wrote as follows of Mrs. Caldwell in the Huntington "Herald-Dispatch":

It sometimes happens that when the obituary story of a good and useful life has been told there remains little room for emphasis or elaboration. The death of Mrs. Mary Smith Caldwell, widow of the late General J. L. Caldwell, seems to present just such a situation. Mrs. Caldwell's life-story is a vital part of the history of Huntington. She was undeviatingly consecrated to home and family, the greatest ideals of civilization. She was charitable in a practical as well as in a Christian way. She valued religion as a thing worth while for its own sake. She was constantly attentive to her duties as a member of the church. She possessed a matronly dignity which did not obscure the finer quality of gentleness. She was good to her own. But she knew just as well how to be good to others, and her benefactions were countless. The death of Mrs. Caldwell severs another of the few remaining ties between the Huntington of the beginning and the Huntington of the present. Her loss will be keenly felt, for a womanly type has passed away which it will be extremely difficult to replace.

BROWN, William Frost,

Executive.

A native of Pennsylvania, the late Wil-

liam Frost Brown was but an infant of six months when his parents located in West Virginia, where his father became one of the leading operators in the coal fields of that section. After a few years of partnership in a brokerage firm dealing in grain and produce, Mr. Brown purchased a small mill, which he quickly developed into one of the largest concerns in the State of West Virginia. When Mr. Brown passed away at the comparatively early age of forty-two years, there was much sincere sorrow among his many friends, and his sorrowing widow and family received a great number of messages of sympathy and grief.

Mr. Brown was born at Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1881, the son of William Nathan and Emily (Garrett) Brown, the former of Scotch descent and the latter a descendant of Frederick Hesser, who was a drum major in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Brown acquired his early education in the public schools of Charleston, West Virginia, and at the age of seventeen years he went to work for the K. & M. Railroad, now part of the New York Central system. He was with the railroad for a few years, at the end of which time he became a partner in the brokerage firm of Steele & Brown, dealing in grain and produce. Later, he bought out the J. A. Carr Milling Company, which concern he operated until his death, under the firm name of the Brown Milling and Produce Company. He also purchased the Asland Milling Company and became president of that corporation in 1918, which company he later disposed of. During the World War, Mr. Brown was president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and it is mainly due to his efforts that the nitro government plant was located in his city. In local politics Mr. Brown was a Republican, but he never sought for or held office. He was a member of the Kanawha Country Club, but he was a most reserved and unostentatious character, finding his greatest pleasures in reading and in his home life.

On October 19, 1904, William Frost Brown married, at Charleston, Lula L. Botkin, the daughter of Oscar L. and Mildred (Hammond) Botkin, the former the son of Charles Chapman Botkin, for many years city clerk and sheriff of Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of children, Mildred Frost and Barbara Louise Brown.

Mr. Brown died in Charleston, November 13, 1923, after a short illness. The news of his unexpected death was a great shock to the many friends he had made in the business and social circles of his community. His funeral was largely attended by many of the leaders in the business, social and political life of Charleston, who testified by their presence the loss the whole community had sustained in the passing of one of the city's most upright, steadfast and loyal citizens.

GATES, John Langdon,

Retired Manufacturer.

Formerly a prominent factor in the industrial activities of Cincinnati, Ohio, John Langdon Gates has been constructively concerned chiefly with the manufacturing of radio apparatus, formerly having been interested in an official capacity in the wholesale boot and shoe business and in the production of gasoline

John L. Gates

engines. He is actively identified with all matters pertaining to the progress of his city and State. During the World War he was indefatigable as a member and an officer of organizations that led the way in financing the great "drives" of that time in Cincinnati.

John Gates, grandfather of John Langdon Gates, came to America from Scales, near Penrith, Cumberland County, England, and in 1840 established the firm of John Gates & Company, wholesale boot and shoe merchants of Cincinnati. He married Elizabeth Collingwood, also a native of England, and they became the parents of James Henry, of whom further. John Gates died September 17, 1878, and was interred in Cincinnati.

James Henry Gates was born January 30, 1851, and died May 5, 1910. He became the senior member of John Gates & Company. He married Lillie Langdon and they had three children, as follows: 1. Clarence, who died at the age of four months. 2. John Langdon, of whom further. 3. Clara, married to Henry Schell Irving.

John Langdon Gates was born in Cincinnati, May 19, 1883, and obtained his early education at the Franklin School in Cincinnati, later attending the Asheville School, at Asheville, North Carolina. Entering upon his business career in 1905, he was for some time associated with the wholesale boot and shoe business of John Gates & Company. In 1910 he became interested in the Dean Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of gasoline engines, holding with this firm the offices of assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. In July, 1919, Mr. Gates organized the Precision Equipment Company for the manufacturing of radio apparatus. He was president of this concern, which was one of the first to be licensed to manufacture under the Armstrong patents, and which built and operated one of the first broadcasting stations, then known as 8XB, and later as WMH.

From 1917 to 1919, Mr. Gates held the office of secretary of the Liberty Loan Committee for Hamilton County, Ohio, together with that of secretary of the War Savings Committee of the same section. He is a member of the Queen City Club, Cincinnati Country Club, the Business Men's Club, and the Old Colony Club. He is affiliated with the Sons of the Revolution, and was for two years secretary of the Sons of Colonial Wars. His favorite recreations are golf, tennis, and boating.

On June 1, 1909, Mr. Gates was married, in Cincinnati, to Susan Natalie Pogue, daughter of Henry and Mary L. (Crawford) Pogue. Mr. and Mrs. Gates were the parents of two children: 1. Muriel Isabella. 2. Natalie Pogue.

John Langdon Gates was descended, on the maternal side, from a lengthy and historic line of pioneer New Englanders. The Rev. Thomas Hooker, who was born in 1586 and who died in 1647, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Cambridge University, England, in 1608. He was prosecuted on religious grounds, and he fled to Holland in 1630 and from that country sailed in the "Griffin" to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1633. In the following year he was made a freeman of the city of Boston, and was elected to the pastorate of the Eighth Church, at Newton, Massachusetts. Two years later, in 1636, he removed with his family to what is now Hartford, Connecticut, which city he is credited with founding. His wife was Susanna ————.

Sarah Hooker was the daughter of the

Rev. Thomas and Susanna Hooker. She was married, in 1648, to the Rev. John Wilson, who was born in 1621 and who died in 1691. Sarah (Hooker) Wilson died in 1715.

Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John and Sarah (Hooker) Wilson, married Josiah Torrey, who was born about the year 1645 and who died in 1732.

John, the son of Josiah and Sarah (Wilson) Torrey, was born in 1692 and died in 1740 or 1741. His wife was Sarah ————.

Eunice, the daughter of John and Sarah Torrey, was born in 1731; she was married, in 1757, to John Langdon, who was born in 1728, the son of Paul Langdon, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, from England in 1718.

Oliver, the son of John and Eunice (Torrey) Langdon, was born in 1769. He married Nancy, the daughter of William Brown, standard bearer of the "forlorn hope" at Stony Point, New York, in the American Revolution.

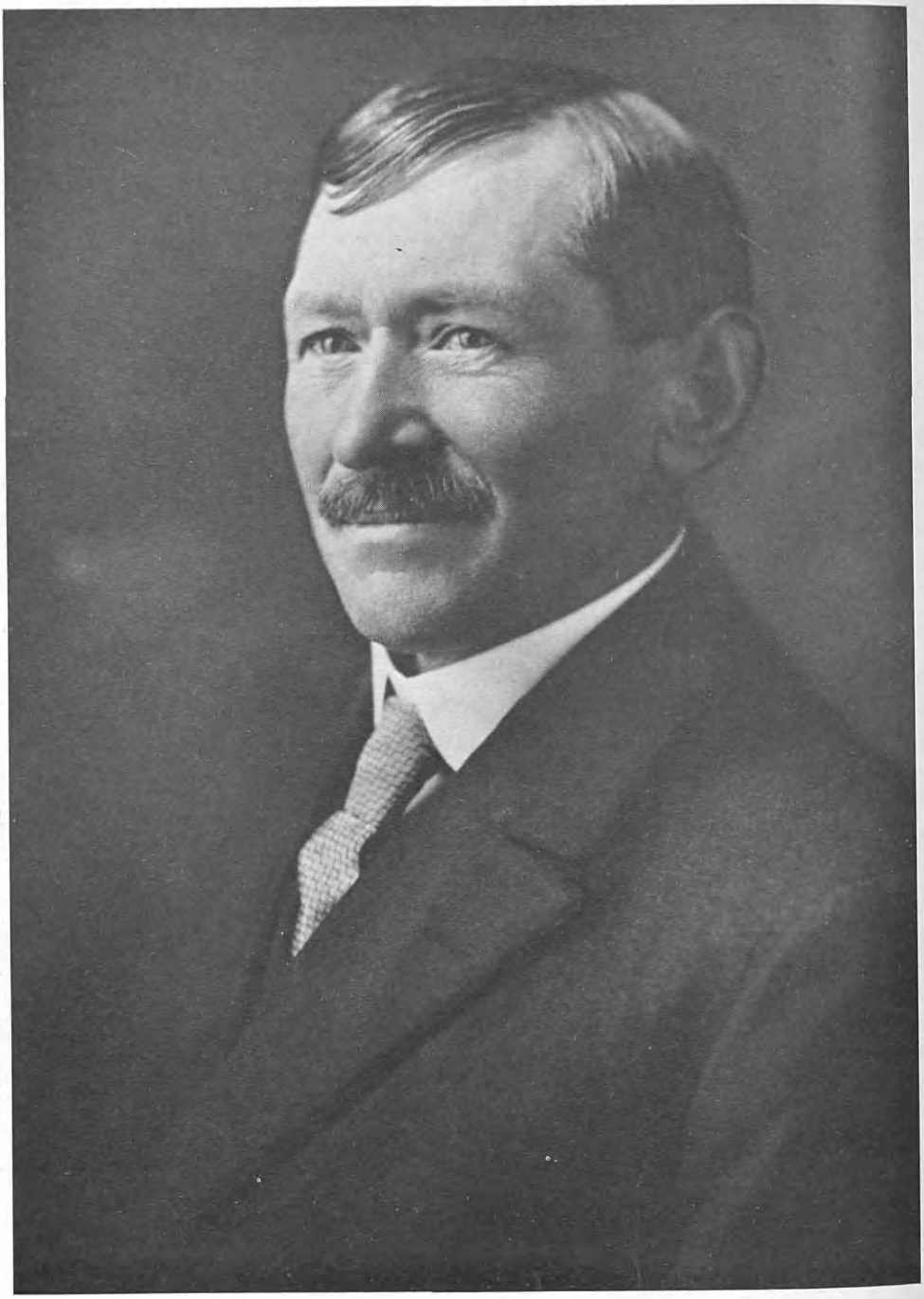
Solomon, the son of Oliver and Nancy (Brown) Langdon, was born in 1812 and died in 1877. He married, in 1837, Martha Perin, who was born in 1817, and who died in 1891. Their daughter, Lillie, was married to James Henry Gates, and they were the parents of John Langdon Gates.

STONE, Elmer Lilly,

Lawyer.

After making a great success as a lay preacher, although but a young man, Elmer Lilly Stone decided to enter the legal profession, and during a practice of over forty years in the cities of Ripley and Charleston, West Virginia, he acquired a commanding position at the bar, and gained the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He actively engaged in his professional work up to the day of his death, which occurred in his sixty-second year, holding the post of counsel to many of the important public utility corporations of his State and community. Despite his extensive practice, Mr. Stone devoted much time to the work of his church, in which he held many important offices, as well as to its auxiliaries, including the Christian Endeavor Society, and the Bible Class, which was named in his honor.

Mr. Stone was born near Rockcastle, West Virginia, on January 28, 1866, the son of John and Lucretia (Pratt) Stone, the former a prosperous farmer, born in West Virginia and very prominent in all church and community affairs, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stone was converted and joined the United Brethren Church at Rockcastle, near his father's home, when he was but twelve years of age. After his preliminary education in the local schools he went to Buckhannon, the capital of Upshur County, West Virginia, where he attended the grade school. He then returned to his father's farm at Ripley, where he studied law under some of the prominent attorneys of that day, at the same time serving as a lay preacher. He spoke in churches all over Jackson, Mason and Putnam counties, and elsewhere in West Virginia, meeting with unusual success. He often expressed the desire to become an evangelist, and had he taken that course there is no doubt that he would have been as great a success as he was in the legal profession. After attending the Law School of the West Virginia University at Morgantown, he was licensed to practice, and admitted to the bar of West Virginia on October



Henry Kraft

21, 1887. For the next twenty-six years he practiced his chosen profession in Ripley, and in March, 1913, he removed to Charleston, West Virginia, where he remained until his death. He specialized on the law of trespass and damage, and was for a time counsel for the Charleston Interurban Railroad, as well as for a number of bus lines and important corporations. He also acted as attorney for the State Road Commission. In politics he was a Republican, being twice defeated in a contest for a judgeship. He was at one time a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but had found his greatest enjoyment in his family circle and in his church work. He was a member of the Kanawha County Bar Association, as well as of the Bar Association of the City of Charleston.

In 1887, Mr. Stone married (first) Dora Miller, and of this union three children were born, as follows: 1. Ella L., who married Frank Jones; they are the parents of two children: William and Harold. 2. Orville Elmer, married Pearl Twiggs; they have one son, Elmer A., Jr. 3. Verta D., married to John Blair; they have one son, Carl Frederick. On April 4, 1905, Mr. Stone married (second) Jessie D. Kerwood, daughter of William Perry and Martha (Lewis) Kerwood, the former one of Ripley's leading attorneys. Of this union there were three children, as follows: 4. Robert M., deceased. 5. Charles William, a student. 6. Lillian Gertrude, a student. Mr. Stone was survived by his widow, and the living of the above-named children. He was also survived by the following brothers and sisters: Frederick M., Andrew L., John T., James E., Reuben R., Elias P., Mrs. Myrta Bell Morrison, and Mrs. Sarah M. Bonnett. The latter passed away the week following her brother's death.

It was on the evening of January 7, 1928, that Mr. Stone passed away suddenly at his home on Swann Hill, Charleston. He had been at his office all day, and shortly before his death had been studying a Sunday school lesson. The news of his unexpected death was a tremendous shock to his professional associates and to the members of Weekley Memorial United Brethren Church, to which he had given so much of his time and ability. Special meetings were called of the Bar Associations of Charleston and of Kanawha County, and memorials of sympathy and regret were quickly drafted and presented to the sorrowing family and the courts. Eulogies were delivered at both meetings by the leading attorneys, all of whom united in expressions of admiration for Mr. Stone's great abilities and the loss that the profession had sustained in his death. The Stone Bible Class of his church held a memorial service, which was addressed by the pastor, Rev. L. Walter Nine, and other personal friends of Mr. Stone. One resolution which was unanimously adopted was to the effect that in the death of Mr. Stone the community lost one of its brightest and most conscientious members, and the Kanawha bar one of its best trial lawyers, and that with him passed a tried and true friend, a splendid citizen, a loving husband, and a kind and indulgent father.

KRAFT, Henry,

Merchant, Banker.

The late Henry Kraft will be remembered a long time in the annals of North Minneapolis, Minnesota, as a man of rare business qualities and breadth of

human nature, for it is doubtful if any leader ever did more for the upbuild and prosperity of this section. Mr. Kraft was a man of tremendous energy and native ability, who was able to apply direction to situations around him in such a way as to produce marvelous results. He was engaged in one principal activity for forty-eight years, and made it eminently successful, to such an extent that other men turned to him for advice and suggestions, which he freely gave in such manner as to lend impetus to many a flagging enterprise. In his later years his services were drafted for the promotion of numerous business and civic activities, in practically all of which he was chosen by acclamation as the executive head; a list of these activities is given in the body of the sketch. Above everything, however, Mr. Kraft was a man of compassion and charity, deeply sensible of the frailty of human nature and anxious to make its path smoother as he proceeded on his way through life. An accumulation of good deeds, therefore, made him a welcome guest in any company, and constituted the example he left behind him for others to emulate.

Mr. Kraft was born November 17, 1861, at Schlotzan, Hesse-Nassau, Germany, in the vicinity of Frankfort and Wiesbaden. His father, a wholesale meat dealer, was born in Germany and became mayor of Schlotzan; his name was John Henry Kraft. He received his education in the public schools, learned the meat business under the tutelage of his father, and coming to the United States at an early age, settled in North Minneapolis, then in the country, but which has since been built up as an integral part of the great Middle Western city. He opened a small meat shop for the sale of meats at retail; being a conservative man, he stuck to one line and did not branch out to any extent for a long time. He stayed at one location many years, and gradually developed those contacts which in the end are the component parts of any success in business life. Following a bent of his early training, he became zealously affiliated with the St. John's German Evangelical Church, in which he held noteworthy offices. He became prominent in secret orders as well as in business associations, and in them held high and responsible positions. During the World War he rendered valuable service to the government in the direction of the conservation of food supply and in many other ways, and kept an open purse for the various drives supporting the conflict in a financial way. Finally his position was such that he founded in 1919 the North Commercial State Bank, of which institution he was made president and director, and he was in this honored position when he died in 1926. This bank, located in the section he loved so well and had done so much to promote, today stands as a monument to his abilities.

Mr. Kraft was president of the Broadway Business Men's Association for two years, and was secretary and treasurer of it at his death. He was president of the Publicity Club of the North Side, and in this position was enabled to properly exploit this part of the growing city to the world. He was a member of the Civic and Commerce Association. His importance in his own line may be judged from the fact that he took a leading part in the Minneapolis Retail Meat Dealers' Association, the Master Butchers' Association of America and the Meat Dealers' Council Royal League. In

Mrs. Henry Kraft

fraternal organizations he was prominent as a member of Columbia Chapter, Plymouth Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Darius Commandery, Knights Templar; Zurah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Minneapolis Council of the Royal Arcanum. As a devoted member of the St. John's German Evangelical Church, he served as president of the Church Council and the Men's Brotherhood, and superintendent of the Sunday school; prior to becoming president of the Church Council he was secretary and treasurer.

Henry Kraft married, December 12, 1888, Mary Elizabeth Korn, of Rockford, Wright County, Minnesota, who was born at that place December 24, 1862, the ceremony having been solemnized at St. John's German Evangelical Church in Minneapolis. Mrs. Kraft's father, Adam Korn, was born June 25, 1830, in Germany, and her mother, Christine Louise (Baker) Korn, was born April 16, 1840, at Cassel, Hesse-Nassau, one of the prettiest smaller cities of Germany, with large libraries as beacons for the guidance of ignorance, a public museum with rare specimens, and statuary that is held to be among the most beautiful in Europe. The five children of Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Korn) Kraft, all born in Minneapolis, are here listed with the dates of their respective births: 1. Louise Christine Lusine, born October 14, 1890. 2. Dorothy Elizabeth (Kraft) Orr, born November 19, 1892. 3. Henry Phillip, born October 30, 1894. 4. Byrdie Mary, born April 7, 1896. 5. Marie Barbara, born September 26, 1899.

When Mr. Kraft's career was ended in 1926 on a visitation of the Angel of Death, he was sixty-five years of age, a life span represented by enlightened effort and great native abilities. He was as assiduous in the prosecution of his home duties as in the pursuit of business ideals, and his success must be judged by those who knew him best, and who testify to his divinely human qualities.

McMAHON, Joseph Rolls,
Merchant.

The late Joseph Rolls McMahon of Huntington, West Virginia, was one of those rare characters who was diligent in business and generous enough with himself and his time, to be of use to the entire community in encouraging attention to the higher things of life, where men rise above the sordid and find a recompense in the joy that comes to others. He was president of the McMahon-Diehl Company, which operates one of the largest and most successful department stores in this section, and also the general manager of the Croft-Stanard Company, a wholesale drygoods establishment, where his talent as a capable business man has been shown in the successful outcome of both concerns.

Mr. McMahon was the son of Thomas B. and Elizabeth (Crites) McMahon. His father was a direct descendant of the famous Major William McMahon, who was born of Scotch-Irish descent, January 9, 1747, and proved himself a gallant soldier in the days of the Revolutionary War and as an Indian fighter. Major William McMahon was with General Anthony Wayne at the battle of Stony Point on the Hudson, and before this time he had been in charge of militia near Grave Creek, Virginia. His military exploits carried him into numerous places in the Ohio Valley, and incidents of his life are recorded in many histories where records of his bravery and daring appear. He

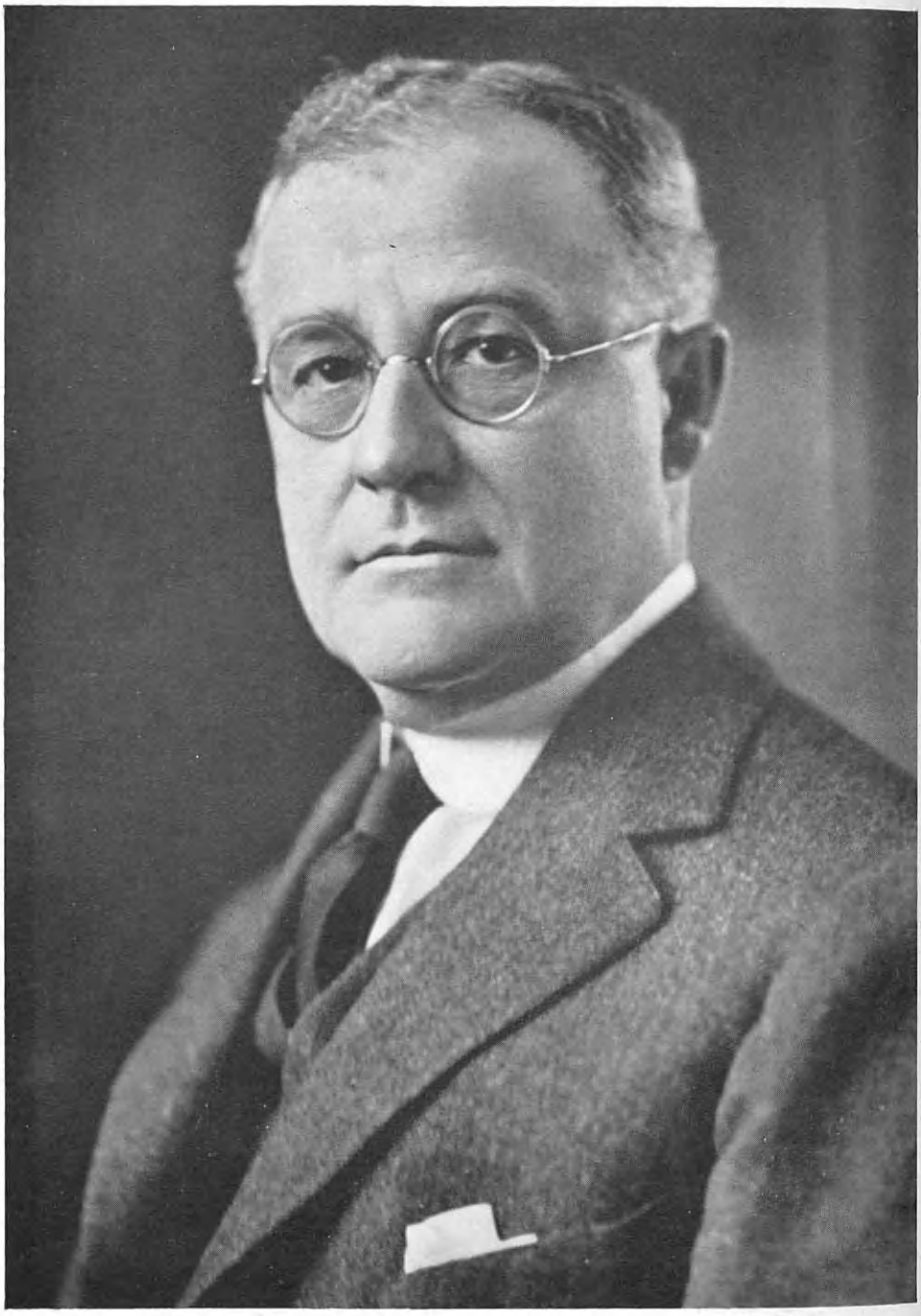
was killed in action, June 30, 1794, at Fort Recovery, while repulsing an attack of Indians. On March 21, 1774, he married Ann Cox, daughter of Isaac Cox, a Pennsylvania Friend who owned the land where Wellsburg now stands. Major McMahon took up a tract of land of four hundred acres on a hill back of Wellsburg, and after his death, his widow married a Mr. Worrell, and there is still standing what is known as the Cox-McMahon-Worrell home.

Joseph Rolls McMahon was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, March 7, 1876. He attended the grade schools and the high school at Wheeling, from which he graduated. He was always greatly interested in athletics, and kept up his interest in such matters by helping to promote the interests of the Boy Scouts and other organizations for the general welfare of youth. After he finished his high school work, he went to Charleston, where he was a page in the House of Delegates, and from there, at the age of nineteen, he came to St. Mary's, West Virginia, and took charge of Henderson's General Store. At the dissolution of a partnership in 1902, he bought the business, and in 1913, when opportunity offered, he sold it out and moved to Huntington. In 1914, he founded the McMahon-Diehl Company, and from a small beginning, this is now one of the largest department stores in the State. At the same time, he became vice-president, general manager and a director in the Croft-Stanard Company, which is the largest wholesale drygoods business in the State of West Virginia. The growth and expansion of these two business enterprises is due to Mr. McMahon's understanding of the needs and buying power of his customers. He was everywhere recognized as a man of unusual business acumen with vigorous and progressive methods. Though the business enterprises in which he was interested were exacting of his time and energy, he had an ample reserve of each to devote to movements of a civic welfare nature, and was always found active in the affairs of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and other enterprises that had to do with the moral and material advancement of the city.

A very beautiful tribute has been paid to Mr. McMahon by the Boy Scout Executive, Mr. R. L. Cole, who said:

> He left a place that cannot be filled. A fine organization has been built up of real red-blooded men, but there is always room for many more and we cannot lose one without a sense of real loss. The man element in our organization is absolutely essential. There is nothing that can come into the life of a boy quite as big as the impress of the character of a real man's man—of the type of Mr. McMahon. The personal man to boy touch is the real thing and so boyhood in Huntington is indeed poorer because of his going. His life was an inspiration and a challenge to every boy and young man in Huntington. Scouting here is bigger and better because he was a part of it.

Mr. McMahon was a member of the Rotary Club; the Huntington Chamber of Commerce; the Free and Accepted Masons of which he was thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; a Knight Templar, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was an earnest and active member and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the men's Bible class. During the World War, he was most liberal with his time in the different drives for Liberty Loans, the War Chest and the Red Cross. He was an enthusiastic member of the Guyon Coun-



F W Zoller

try Club, and took great delight in fishing trips into Canada, enjoying the out-of-doors whenever he could spare the time from other interests to partake of this pleasure. But his chief delight was in his home and his family.

On June 27, 1901, Joseph Rolls McMahon married May Hudson, daughter of George and Mary (Jones) Hudson, the former a prominent business man of Morgan City, Ohio, and later at St. Mary's, West Virginia. He died in 1908 at Marietta, Ohio, leaving two children of whom Mrs. McMahon is the younger. Mr. and Mrs. McMahon had five children: 1. Helen, who is a teacher of French in the Junior High School. 2. Lois, who has charge of the library at the Senior High School. 3. Katherine, who is a student at Marshall College. 4. G. Robert. 5. Joseph Rolls, Jr. Both of the sons are students in high school.

Mr. McMahon's sudden death occurred at Brooklyn, New York, where he had gone on a business trip, and was the result of pneumonia following influenza. He was in his forty-seventh year and the prime of a noble manhood. His passing on has left a loss in every place where he was active, and the city of Huntington, although claiming him as a citizen for a brief ten years, recognized his worth in according to him an enviable position in the confidence and esteem of business men and the general public.

ZOLLER, Frederick White,

Financier.

The financial structure of the city of Rochester and the zone of influence of that community of New York State owe much of their strength and prestige to the activities of an outstanding banking expert, Frederick White Zoller, president of the Union Trust Company, and a long-time prominent figure in the industrial and civic endeavors of the city. The quality of his leadership has been amply attested through his successful executive management of the institution of which he is the head, its growth and importance having increased with remarkable strides since he took the helm.

Frederick White Zoller was born in Redwood, Jefferson County, New York, August 11, 1863, a son of Darius D. and Mary F. Zoller. Having attended the public schools of Rochester, he completed his education at the Rochester Academy, and by that time had mapped in his own mind his future career—that of a banker. He made his start in a humble but useful position as messenger for Erickson Jennings & Company, of Rochester, in 1881. This firm of private bankers gave the young Mr. Zoller his first opportunity to become acquainted with the details of financiering, and when that house, in 1885, was succeeded by the Union Bank, he went with the new institution, and continued to make the grade, as his knowledge of banking and his efficiency showed to his employers that he was an indispensable member of the staff. In December, 1897, the Union Bank was reorganized as the Union Trust Company, and Mr. Zoller was elected secretary. His responsibilities were made much heavier than the title of the office signifies, and under his able management the business of the bank increased to so large a volume that the issue of securing more commodious quarters became a compelling one. In the early part of 1911, the Union Trust Company's new building on State Street was opened to the public, and at that time its new

home was esteemed one of the finest business structures in Rochester. In March, 1922, the bank removed to its present location at No. 19 Main Street, West, where it has continued to enjoy increase in favor with the Rochester public, and in revenue and surplus.

The consummation of Mr. Zoller's advance in the financial world, so far as point of official importance and strengthening of the bank's resources and influence up to that time were concerned, was reached in January, 1914, when he was elected president of the Union Trust Company. During the thirteen years of his incumbency (1914-1927) the assets of the bank have increased to fifty-two millions of dollars; the Citizens' Bank at East Avenue and Main Street was merged with the Union Trust Company in May, 1920, and is known as the East Avenue Branch; the Lake Avenue Branch at Charlotte was established in November, 1920; and the Joseph Avenue Branch was opened for business in September, 1923. Thus the main banking office and its three branches provide unusually complete and advantageously situated banking facilities to people in all sections of the city. The Union Trust Company, as must already have been inferred, has taken a prominent place among Rochester's leading banking houses, this enviable status having been reached largely through President Zoller's executive capacity, personal efforts and training, of which the stockholders, directors and depositors have reaped the benefits.

It would be an unusual thing if a man of Mr. Zoller's position and financial standing were not called into official connection with interests other than that with which he is most intimately concerned. He is vice-president of the Rochester Folding Box Company, director of the Rochester, Lockport & Buffalo Railroad Corporation, a director of the General Railway Signal Company, director and treasurer of the Seneca Hotel Corporation, and serves as a commissioner of the Mount Hope Cemetery Association.

In fraternal circles Mr. Zoller is also a recognized leader, and is affiliated with Yonnondio Lodge, No. 163, Free and Accepted Masons; the York Rite Consistory; Hamilton Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Rochester Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Genesee Valley and the Rochester Country. His political faith is that of the Republican party, and his religious fellowship with the Presbyterian denomination, being a member of the Brick Church of Rochester.

Mr. Zoller married, September 26, 1886, Jessie Gifford, daughter of Jesse and Martha (Billinghurst) Gifford. They are the parents of a son, Gifford Zoller, born April 25, 1892.

Mr. Zoller's connection with the banking business of Rochester approximates a half-century, during which period he has raised the value of financial operations and the code of ethics of banking to a very high degree in the estimation of the people. His personal status among the city's financial leaders, and his wide acquaintance among captains of finance throughout the country, are assets that redound to the praise of his own bank and of his community.

SWANN, Patrick Henry, M. D.,
Physician.

Among the physicians who have been

successful in their work at Huntington, West Virginia, none has had more friends and loyal patients than the late Dr. Patrick Henry Swann. During the forty years that Dr. Swann practiced medicine, he enjoyed a constantly increasing practice, and when he retired he had the joy of turning that practice over to his son who has so ably succeeded him.

Patrick Henry Swann was born July 30, 1858, at Salt Rock, Cabell County, West Virginia. He was the son of Ballard and Nancy (Keenan) Swann; his father was a prominent, successful, and progressive farmer, and both of his parents were noted for their devotion to the Methodist church. They had three sons and one daughter. Patrick Henry, of whom further, was the eldest of this family.

Patrick Henry Swann was educated in the country schools at Salt Rock, West Virginia, and then later he taught school. While teaching, he continued to carry on his own education by application to study, and when he was ready for further progress, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and entered the Louisville Medical School, from which he graduated in 1888, having completed a four-year term. He was licensed to practice medicine in West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio. He then returned to West Virginia and settled in Barboursville, where he formed a partnership with Dr. William H. Holstein in 1889. This association was continued until the time of Dr. Holstein's death in 1904. Dr. Swann then carried on the practice alone until 1906, when he came to Huntington and continued in the private practice of general medicine alone until 1919, when his son, having graduated from the Louisville Medical School, joined him in the general practice of medicine.

Dr. Patrick Henry Swann through his success in the work became very expert in the science of obstetrics, and even after he retired from active general practice was frequently called in on obstetrical cases.

Dr. Swann was purely a professional man. During the World War, he did some work for the draft board, but, although he was a loyal Democrat, he never was active in politics, nor did he ever hold a public office. He was a member of the State Medical Society; the Huntington Medical Society, and the Cabell County Medical Society, the latter of which, just two years before his death, voted him to be an honorary member for life, which excused him from further dues and was the highest honor that might be conferred by the society. He was held in the highest esteem and respect by all members of the medical fraternity. He was a member of Lodge No. 53, Free and Accepted Masons; a Knight Templar, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was particularly fond of hunting and fishing.

At Barboursville, West Virginia, November 30, 1892, Dr. Patrick Henry Swann, married Lucie E. Douthat, who was a native of Floyd County, Virginia, the daughter of Robert and Mary Jane (Wells) Douthat. Her father was professor of languages at the University of West Virginia. Dr. and Mrs. Swann had one child, Dr. Walter C. Swann, who married Anne Elizabeth Yates. They reside in Huntington, where Dr. Walter C. Swann has succeeded to his father's practice. He and his wife have one child, Marjorie Anne.

Dr. Patrick Henry Swann died March 7, 1928, at Orlando, Florida. For several seasons, he and Mrs. Swann had spent their winters in Florida, where they had built a very pretty home. Dr. Swann was a member of the Johnson Memorial Church, to which he had been a notable contributor.

There are few men who have left a more distinguished record as family physician to many families, where he still lives in the hearts of his friends. He was the type of physician that is not frequently seen today. His strict adherence to the ethics of his profession, his human sympathy and his ready response to every call for help, whether it came from high or low, rich or poor, made him greatly beloved. His business life was characterized by never buying on credit. He either bought for cash or not at all. Investments in oil and gas wells through his brother, W. E. Swann, who was interested also in this work, were his chief mode of speculation. He is survived by his widow, his son and his little granddaughter.

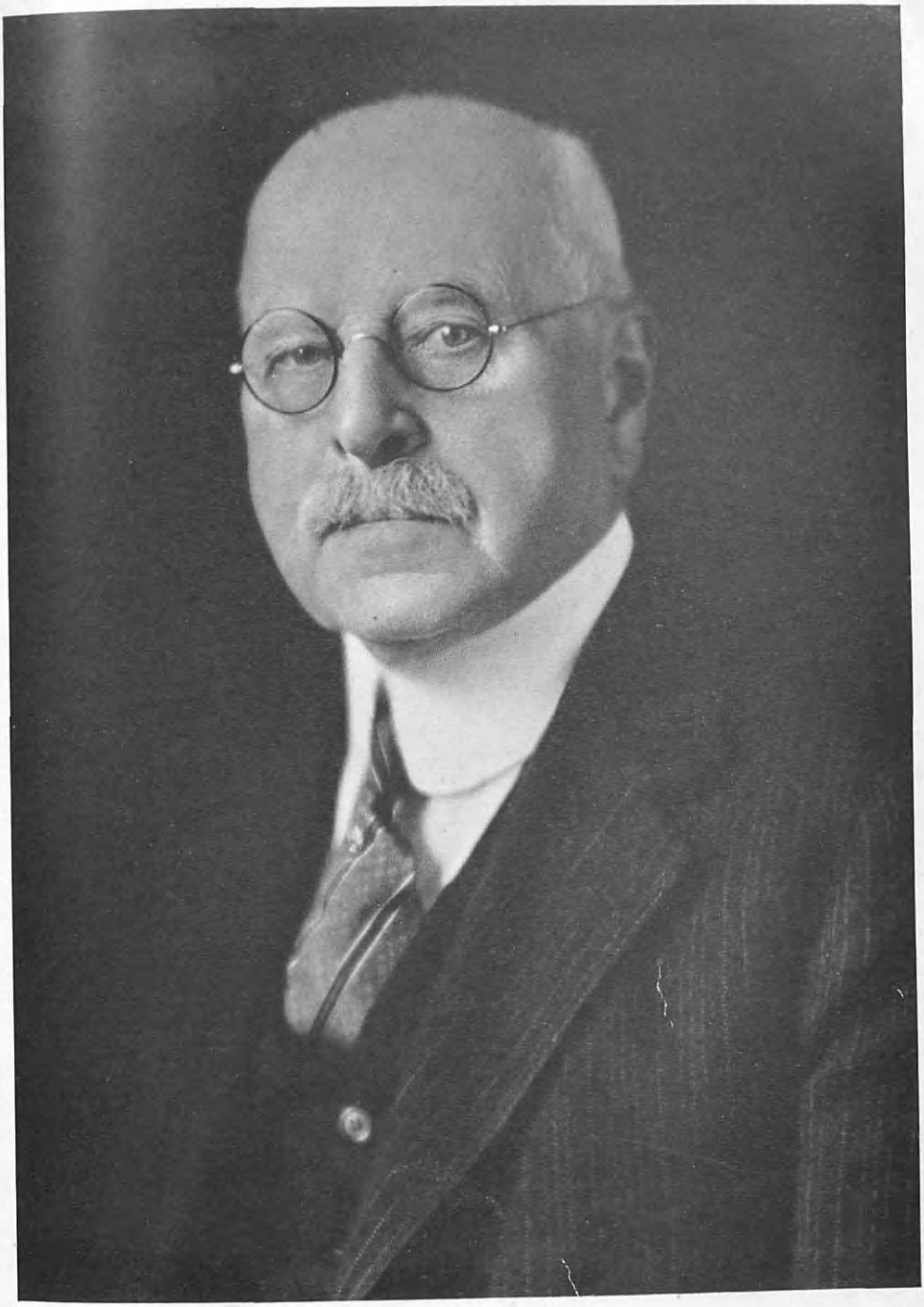
BECKLEY, John Newton,

Lawyer and Industrial Executive.

In terms of transportation and industrial interests—organization and management—of widely ramifying usefulness and influence in Western New York and South Central Canada, the name of John Newton Beckley is one to conjure with, so markedly successful have been those concerns which have been fortunate enough to command his keen intellect and vigorous personality. As a citizen and a former city attorney of Rochester, New York, as well as for his high station in the business world, he is esteemed for his genuine worth and the constructive part that he has played in the great growth of the communities traversed by his railroads and where the industries of his personal concern are situated. For more than half a century he has been an honored member of the New York State bar, and for over two decades was in active practice, or until his business interests had attained such magnitude as to demand all his attention.

Mr. Beckley comes of good old American stock, his family having lived in New England and New York State since early colonial times. The name of Beckley is of ancient English origin, its derivation being traceable to some of the earliest roots in the English language. It means "living at Beckley or Beckelegh," the place name being derived either from "Becca's lea" or from "the brook-lea." The name is found in the Hundred Rolls of Oxfordshire in 1273. As early as 1668 Sergeant Richard Beckley bought land of the Indians in Connecticut, and other members of the family were among the pioneers of Connecticut and Massachusetts. John Newton Beckley's branch came to New York State from Western Massachusetts. His grandfather, William Beckley, was born in Canaan, Connecticut. About 1800 he removed to Onondaga County, of which region he was a pioneer; he later went to Genesee County, and finally settled in Clarendon, Orleans County, where he died. He was a farmer and a respected citizen. His son, William N. Beckley, died in 1854 at the age of thirty-one, according to the record on his tombstone in Clarendon. He married Phoebe Main, and their son, John Newton Beckley, is the subject of this biography.

John Newton Beckley was born in



Jn Beckley

Clarendon, Orleans County, New York, December 30, 1848. Having received his preparatory training at the Brockport, New York, Collegiate Institute and the Genesee, New York, Wesleyan Seminary, he entered Genesee College (now Syracuse University), where he completed the freshman and sophomore years. Leaving college at the close of his second year, he became principal of the schools of Lanesboro, Minnesota, holding that position for one year, at the end of which time he assumed a similar position in the schools of Rushford, Minnesota, where he remained for the succeeding year.

In his twenty-fifth year Mr. Beckley determined to pursue the law as his profession, and with that as his objective he returned to New York. In 1872 he made preparation at Batavia for admission to the bar, studying under the able preceptorship of Wakeman and Watson, a firm of leading attorneys in that city. By June, 1875, he had successfully passed the required examinations, and at that time he was formally admitted to the bar in Buffalo, New York. He first entered practice at Batavia, where he remained for two years; but soon he perceived that in Rochester a larger field was presented, and in 1877 he removed to that city, where he has ever since lived as one of its foremost citizens.

The rapid strides made by Mr. Beckley in legal affairs were indicated by his appointment, in 1882, to the office of city attorney of Rochester. He was made his own successor in 1884, and again in 1886. With such conspicuous ability did he discharge the duties of his position, that to this day it is recalled that he was one of the most capable of the long list of able lawyers who have held that post. He was noted for his well-developed gift of tact, which, coupled with his strong influence, enabled him to maintain at a minimum needless litigation on the part of the municipality, while he was of extremely great service in the defense of such suits as could not be settled out of court, in keeping the claims of the plaintiffs at the lowest point of compensation possible.

A month after the last reappointment as city attorney of Rochester, Mr. Beckley resigned to enter as a partner the law firm of Bacon, Briggs, and Beckley, which attained a place of recognized leadership in the legal profession. About 1890 the firm was expanded by receiving Charles J. Bissell as a partner, and the name was changed to Bacon, Briggs, Beckley and Bissell. This arrangement continued in force until the death of Mr. Bacon and the retirement soon afterward of Mr. Briggs, when the firm name was changed to Beckley and Bissell, and as such it remained until the withdrawal of Mr. Beckley from active legal practice in 1896. During his association with his firm he had been a powerful factor in assisting them to build up a very large and most desirable clientage, and in that period of more than a score of years at the bar, he was concerned with much of the important litigation in that section of New York.

For some six years prior to his retirement from the law, Mr. Beckley had virtually abandoned actual practice, because of the pressing demands of his various corporate interests. His personal attention and energies thereafter were directed in the channels of his railroad and other business enterprises. In the Rochester area he was a major factor in the extension of urban transportation, in which he displayed unusual organizing and man-

agerial capacity. His interest was given to the promotion of the projects known as the Cross Town and South Park Railroads in the Rochester zone, and to his ability and tact was due the credit for obtaining the franchises for these lines, which were backed by well-known eastern capitalists. Eventually, through negotiations successfully concluded through the good offices of Mr. Beckley, the stock and all the properties of these various companies, including the Rochester City and Brighton Railway Company, were taken over by the Rochester Railway Company, into which were merged all the rail interests in the city; and of this great consolidation Mr. Beckley was president until about 1900.

One of the greatest achievements of Mr. Beckley's remarkably full career was the large part he played in the organization of the syndicate that built the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, which was completed in 1895, and he has been president of that company since 1893. He was an important factor also in the organization of the Massachusetts Electric Companies, into which were merged the interurban trolley lines connecting Boston with towns and cities in Massachusetts as far south as Fall River and New Bedford, and as far north and northeast as Newburyport, Haverhill, and Lawrence. He early became interested in the manufacture of railway signals, and was one of the chief organizers of the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester, which gives employment to two thousand five hundred men. In this corporation he is chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors, which position he has held for more than twenty years. He organized the syndicate that built the Seneca Hotel in Rochester, and is vice-president of the Seneca Hotel Corporation, and president of the General Filtrations Company. In all of these enterprises his legal and business acumen and spirit of co-operation have been large contributing elements to their high standing and continued success.

Philanthropies and charities have ever held a deep interest for Mr. Beckley. He is president of the Hillside Home for Children, formerly known as the Rochester Orphan Asylum, and a member of the board of governors of the Genesee Hospital. Religious endeavor, too, has in him a warm and generous friend, and he is a communicant of Christ Church, Rochester. In organized professional interests he is affiliated with the State Bar Association and the Rochester Bar Association. For many years he has been a prominent figure in club life, the social organizations of which he is a member being the Genesee Valley Club, of which he was one of the founders, the Rochester Country Club, the Bankers' Club, and the Transportation Club of New York City.

John Newton Beckley married, June 23, 1875, Belle G. Corwin, daughter of Stephen M. Corwin of Brighton, New York. Children: 1. Herbert C., deceased. 2. Walter R., born June 12, 1883; educated at the public schools of Rochester and Rochester University, class of 1905; associated with his father in many interests; vice-president and general manager of the General Filtration Company of Rochester; married Margaret O'Hare, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas O'Hare of Rochester; children: i. John N., born December 30, 1913; ii. Mary.

Not to many men does there come a fuller career of service in so numerous

and important avenues of endeavor and enterprise, affecting large communities of people, than that already achieved by Mr. Beckley. With consummate skill and fine integrity he has measured up to every responsibility placed upon him, and the many interests he has organized, safeguarded and brought to a state of fruitage are in his lasting debt.

BOYCE, Samuel Ott,

Lawyer.

A brilliant mind and an eloquent voice were lost to the world when the late Samuel Ott Boyce, one of West Virginia's outstanding criminal lawyers, succumbed to a brief siege of pneumonia at his home, No. 119 Fourteenth Street, Wheeling.

Mr. Boyce was born in Benwood, West Virginia, May 25, 1861, the son of John and Katherine (Cassidy) Boyce. The father of Mr. Boyce was a native of Donegal, County Derry, Ireland, and his mother was also from that section of the Emerald Isle. His father came to this country when a young man, and was employed as a nailer in a mill. He reared a family of eight children in and around Wheeling, of which offspring the late Samuel O. Boyce was the third. The early education of Mr. Boyce was obtained in the public schools of Benwood and Wheeling, during which time he also worked as office boy in the law offices of Caldwell & Caldwell, prominent attorneys of Wheeling. At the same time, Professor Birch, of Linsley Institute, was devoting much of his spare time to preparing the future lawyer for college. His hopes and his belief in the qualities of Mr. Boyce's mind were more than justified by the brilliant record made by the latter during his college course. He graduated from the Washington and Lee University, where he finished with the highest honors. Upon his return to Wheeling he made his office with Colonel Arnett and tried many famous cases with that notable criminal lawyer. It was in this branch of his profession that Mr. Boyce specialized, and he became famous for the cases he tried, as well as for his wonderful gift of pleading. In point of practice Mr. Boyce was one of the oldest members of the Ohio County bar, having been admitted in 1885. He helped defend Mrs. Laura F. Schenk in the famous poison case; he defended Mrs. Perry Conkle, charged with murder of another woman; was leading counsel in the Patsy Garvin murder case; was much to the fore in the defense during the Johnson and Divinny murder trials and, in fact, handled practically all the prominent homicide cases of his day in the courts where he practiced.

During the World War, Mr. Boyce was one of the prominent figures on the local Draft Board, and he often expressed his regret that his age barred him from active service in the field. He was ever interested in all community projects, and spent much of his time and money in alleviating distress. He was an active member of the Republican party, and his allegiance to his political belief could never be weakened. He was a member of the Republican Committee of his district and a sincere supporter of his party's principles. For thirteen years he served as city solicitor of Wheeling, and his tenure of office was marked with fairness, justice and equality. In fraternal circles he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, The Knights of Pythias, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

On December 24, 1888, Mr. Boyce married Lida Brownlee, of Steubenville, the daughter of James Maxwell and Rebecca (Foggin) Brownlee. Mrs. Boyce survives her talented husband, and resides in the very charming home they occupied together in his life at No. 119 Fourteenth Street, Wheeling.

Mr. Boyce died at his home on Fourteenth Street, May 18, 1927. His associates at the bar were shocked to learn of his somewhat sudden demise, and there were many expressions of sincere sorrow and regret when the sad news was made public. The Ohio County Bar Association paid tribute to Mr. Boyce at a special meeting of that body, with the declaration that the legal fraternity of this county and the community in general had lost a man they could ill spare.

WEBSTER, George Y.,

Lawyer, Business Executive.

To a little log schoolhouse in a sparsely settled district of old Virginia, the memory of George Y. Webster, a leading lawyer and business executive, of Rochester, New York, undoubtedly often reverts as he recalls the landmarks of his educational and professional careers. The instruction and inspiration he received in that humble "temple of learning" gave him, perhaps at the time all unconscious of its portent, the driving force that, as it gathered impetus, enabled him to arrive at a place of distinction at the bar of Rochester and in Monroe County, and to fill positions of usefulness and trust in Western New York's industrial field.

Having served as county attorney of Monroe County for eighteen years, and his county also as supervisor, Mr. Webster has rendered a public service marked by professional finish and fidelity to his constituents. His connection in official capacities with well-known corporations has come about through recognition of his ability as counsel and of his capacity for executive control. He enjoys high standing in the associated interests of his profession, national, State and local, and in the fraternal life of the city of Rochester.

The earliest American ancestor of this branch of the Webster family was the distinguished Colonial Governor John Webster, of Connecticut. He came, about 1620, from Warwickshire, England, and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636.

John M. Webster, grandfather of George Y. Webster, was a native of Connecticut. About 1815 he removed from that State to Monroe County, New York, of which he was one of the pioneer white settlers. He married Rebecca Meade, daughter of John Meade, and they were the parents of a son, Charles M.

George Y. Webster was born in Vineland, New Jersey, March 30, 1878, the son of Charles M. and Ella (Young) Webster. His parents, natives of Monroe County, New York, had removed thence to New Jersey, and then took up their residence in a section of Virginia. The elder Webster was for many years engaged as a produce merchant, and, following his return to Rochester, lived the rest of his life in retirement from active business pursuit. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company A, Third New York Cavalry, and served until the fall of 1865. He held the rank of sergeant, and was on active duty every day of his enlistment period.

Having accompanied his parents in his boyhood days from their home in New Jersey to the place of their new abode in

Geo Webster.

Virginia, George Y. Webster obtained his first formal instruction in a diminutive building which was the rough product of the woodsman's ax and the virgin forest. When his parents returned to their native Monroe County, New York, he accompanied them, and became a pupil in a school at Parma, afterwards studying in the public schools of Rochester, from which he received his diploma. He acquired his preparatory training at the Rochester Free Academy, from which he entered the University of Rochester, where he completed his academic education, graduating in the class of 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The law already had beckoned him to enter that profession as his life-work, and he pursued his reading to that end with McGuire & Wood.

In 1903, Mr. Webster was admitted to practice at the bar of Rochester and Monroe County. He opened an office of his own, which became more and more important as a legal sanctum as the number of his clients increased. As one of the youngest members of the bar he soon attained standing in the fraternity and with the people for his marked attainments as a practitioner. His clients perceived that he was both a wise counselor and a finished pleader, and their confidence in his ability served to bring still others into similar relationship with the young attorney. With the passing of the years, he developed remarkably, and was charged with some of the more important legal responsibilities within the field of his practice. Today he ranks with the leaders of the bar in Western New York. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Rochester Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the International Bar Association.

It was not a surprising thing that a rising young lawyer, endowed with energy and political perspicacity, as is Mr. Webster, was called to enter the local political arena. In 1905, he was elected to represent the Tenth Ward as a member of the Monroe County Board of Supervisors. Up to that time he was the youngest man to have been thus honored. While sitting in that body he was appointed to the law committee, the committee on barges and canals, the committee on bridges, and to a number of the regular standing committees. His services as supervisor were conspicuous for their contributions to the great advance movement along many lines which then was in full swing in county and city. His legal acumen and administrative ability were placed at all times at the service of the board and the county during his tenure of office, which expired in 1909.

In 1909, Mr. Webster came more prominently before the public eye with his election to the office of County Attorney of Monroe County. It was here in the rôle of a public officer in high station that his legal attainments were accorded the recognition they merited, since they were the more clearly to be perceived by the people whom he served. The jurisdiction has had no abler nor more devoted occupant of the county attorney's office than he. On the expiration of his term, January 1, 1928, he again gave all his attention to his practice, which had been sorely invaded by his discharge of public duties over so long a period of years.

Business of importance in various fields has been given a healthful impetus by Mr. Webster's acceptance of offices in a number of concerns. He is vice-

president of the Hilton Telephone Company, vice-president of the George J. Gillies Corporation, secretary of the Wagner Motor Car Company, secretary of the National Fire Escape Corporation and an officer and director of many other corporations. He is counsel for the Monroe County Park Commission, the Monroe County Regional Planning Park Commission, and is also one of the fathers of the County Planning Park System.

The associated business interests of Rochester have in Mr. Webster a cordial and zealous adherent of the well-defined policies of the Chamber of Commerce. He is president of the County Officers Association of the State of New York, and president of the Country Lane and Bridle Trail Association. He is much interested in the purposes and work of the Rochester Historical Society, to which he belongs, and affiliates with Zetland Lodge, No. 951, Free and Accepted Masons; Rochester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Delta Upsilon fraternity of the University of Rochester, of which he is an alumnus; and the Sons of Veterans, to which he belongs by reason of his father having served as a non-commissioned officer in the Civil War. His appreciation of the social amenities is expressed through membership in many clubs. His religious association is with the Lake Avenue Baptist Church, Rochester.

Along with his other accomplishments, Mr. Webster has to his credit a considerable record for prowess in athletics. His interest in the manly arts is keen to this day, and he has won State-wide fame as one of the most enthusiastic athletes during the years of his activities in that direction. While a student at the University of Rochester he was captain of the college baseball team for three years, and for some time held the State championship in hurdle racing.

George Y. Webster married, January 1, 1905, Mabel L. Boddy, daughter of Charles and Ella (Snelgrove) Boddy. They were the first graduates of the University of Rochester to enter the matrimonial state. Their marriage has been blessed with a daughter, Virginia L., born January 28, 1907; graduated from West High School, Rochester, 1925; now (1928) a student at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

The record achieved by Mr. Webster may be summarized in few and simple but most significant words: He is an able member of his profession and a useful citizen. As such, Rochester and Monroe County are fortunate in having him among them, since they will always be in need of men of that type.

NICHOLS, William Homer,

Banker, Agriculturist.

One of the best known and most widely respected men in his section of West Virginia was the late William Homer Nichols, whose activities in the banking, agricultural and stock-raising enterprises were marked with success. His years of experience and conservative progressive methods, led him to be a reliable authority on many subjects in the different lines in which he was interested. He was the son of the late William and Mary (DeGarmo) Nichols, who were among the pioneers to settle this State, and particularly this section of the State, where they made their home and were

most highly respected by the entire community.

William Homer Nichols was born in the Peter's Run district of Ohio County, West Virginia, on January 15, 1857. He received his elementary education in the country schools of the Peter's Run district, and later went to college. He attended the Washington and Jefferson College when it was situated at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and after finishing his work there, he returned to his native habitat, where he began his activities in the agricultural line. For many years, Mr. Nichols conducted a splendid farm at the intersection of Woods and Peter's Run, to the operation of which he gave most of his attention to within eleven years prior to his death, when he retired from active participation in this work.

After his retirement from active business, Mr. Nichols moved his residence to Woodsdale, and built a beautiful home in the section which is known as Leatherwood, and there he enjoyed the fruits of an active early life. But while not active in operating his farm, Mr. Nichols by no means withdrew entirely from the business world and his connections with it. He was at all times an enthusiast on stock-raising, and took just pride in the breed of all sorts of farm animals raised on his place. He was always especially interested in sheep-raising, and was president of the Black Top Sheep Association, and actively interested in the purchasing committee of the Ohio County Farm Bureau, a meeting of which he had attended the afternoon of the day of his unexpected demise. These matters were subjects to which he gave much thought, and with his progressive ideas on a sound basis, he was of inestimable value to the agriculturalists all through this section.

While making agriculture and its kindred subjects his main interest, Mr. Nichols was also interested in financial institutions. He was one of the originators of the Fulton Bank, which is now known as the Fulton Bank and Trust Company. He was elected president of this institution about five years after its organization, and continued active in this capacity until the time of his death. He was also a large holder and operator in real estate, and in this activity took much interest. It is greatly to his credit that the Fulton Bank and Trust Company has grown to its present proportions, doing a widespread business, for Mr. Nichols' acquaintance with conditions in Ohio County enabled him to handle the affairs of the bank with unusual acumen and to attain splendid results.

In disposition, Mr. Nichols was a kindly man, much beloved by children, of whom he, in turn, was very fond. He was a member of, and an elder in, the Vance Memorial Church, and took active interest in its affairs. His sixty-three years of useful service to this community where he spent his entire life are worthy of more space in the history of Ohio County than space in this work allows, but no history of this section of the Ohio Valley would be complete without some pages given to the life of this noble man and distinguished citizen.

William Homer Nichols married Mary T. North, of Short Creek, Ohio County, West Virginia. They had three children: 1. Edna, now Mrs. Edward Maxwell, who has one son, Daniel Nichols. 2. Harry E., now conducting the farm. 3. Charles W., married Bessie McCullough; they have two children, Wilda May and Mary Jane. Mr. Nichols' death

occurred at his late residence, Leatherwood, Woodsdale, Wheeling, West Virginia, on August 22, 1920. His sudden death was a shock to the community and a great loss to the interests which he had built up and in which he was so greatly interested. He is survived by his wife, his three children and his grandchildren.

FORBES, John Franklin,

Educator.

The educational interests of the United States had an outstanding representative in the generation that has just passed off the stage of activity, in John Franklin Forbes, who for eighteen years was president of John B. Stetson University at De Land, Florida, later was acting head of the department of psychology and ethics at the University of Rochester, New York, and more recently and until his death, president and the sole proprietor of the Rochester Business Institute, one of the most modernly progressive commercial schools of the country. Dr. Forbes had attained a national reputation as an educator of university calibre, with especial reference to his remarkable ability for imparting to others knowledge, particularly of his specialties, psychology and ethics, and to his marked executive capacity. Possessed of a keen and highly cultivated intellect and a gift for organization and administration, he was one of those unusual men who readily make their way to the very front rank in whatever department of life they elect to exercise their talents.

Dr. Forbes was descended from Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, Inverness, Scotland, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court from 1737 to 1747. Philo Forbes, grandfather of Dr. Forbes, was born in Vermont, January 28, 1775, and died July 12, 1821. He married Nancy Johnson, born March 8, 1787, died March 2, 1861. He established an iron foundry at Ontario, New York. He and his wife were the parents of three daughters and five sons, of whom was Merrill, a twin, who with his brother Michael was the youngest of the family.

Merrill Forbes was born in Fort Ann, New York, June 2, 1820, died November 22, 1884. Having accepted Jesus Christ as his personal Savior at an early age, he and his twin brother Michael entered Madison University, class of 1847. He was ordained a minister of the Gospel at the Baptist Church in Sodus, New York. He served as pastor of churches in Bethel, Marion, Walworth, Middlesex, Prattsburg, Fairport, Medina, Shelby, Wyoming, South Alabama, Ira, Napoli and East Randolph, New York, maintaining his residence in Wyoming, New York, until his death. His ministerial services were always attended with marked success. He married Maria Palmer, born in Sodus, Wayne County, New York, December 17, 1828, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer, prominent residents of that town. She died in Wyoming, New York, at the age of eighty-one years. She was a very able helpmeet of her husband in his pastoral labors; an instrumentalist, vocalist, and a teacher of adult members of the Sunday school. Rev. Merrill and Maria (Palmer) Forbes were the parents of six children: 1. Merrill Pharcellus, of Warsaw, New York. 2-3. George Mather and John Franklin (twins), of the latter of whom see further. 4. Lillian, married George Allen, a member of one of the pioneer families of Wyoming, New York. 5. Rose, a graduate of Wellesley College, married Rev. H. L. Hoyt, of

John F. Forbes.

Los Angeles, California. 6. Yale, a prominent insurance man, of Brockport, New York.

John Franklin Forbes was born in Middlesex, Yates County, New York, June 13, 1853, and prepared for college at Middlebury Academy, Wyoming, New York, whence he entered the University of Rochester, in 1871. At the close of his freshman year he became principal at Castile, New York, and held that position for two years. His ability as a teacher in those early years commended him to the favor of a wealthy farmer, who advanced him and his twin brother, George Mather, the funds with which to pursue elective courses in higher training in the cultured centers of Europe. They specialized in psychology, pedagogy, logic, ethics and commercial law in the best educational institutions of Berlin, Leipzig and Paris. They also made extensive tours of Continental countries and England, spending some time in Rome and Paris. Returning to this country, they again enrolled as students at the University of Rochester, being enabled through their intensive studies abroad to pass their examinations for the sophomore year, taking the junior and senior years' courses in 1877 and 1878. They were awarded the Phi Beta Kappa key, for having the highest standings in their class. They also captured the Davis prize for the best original orations delivered at Commencement; and drew the Sherman and Townsend fellowships, for treatises on economics and political science from works published in the French and German languages, his brother securing the Townsend, and he the Sherman fellowship.

Dr. Forbes' entrance on his career as an educator was made in September, 1878, when he accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in the State Normal School at Brockport, New York. He filled that post for seven years, and in 1885 was called to De Land, Florida, to assume charge of De Land Academy, founded by H. A. De Land, of Fairport, New York. In 1886, John B. Stetson, the famous hat manufacturer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, went to De Land, and became so deeply interested in the promotion of education there that he gave the sum of one million dollars to the academy. The name of the institution was changed to John B. Stetson University, in honor of its greatest benefactor. New and handsome buildings were erected to place the institution on a university basis. Other wealthy men donated large sums for special buildings, and contributed to the endowment fund.

Under Dr. Forbes' presidency of John B. Stetson University, it became one of the most noted of the educational institutions in the South. A corps of fifty experienced educators was maintained and thousands of students enrolled, nearly every State in the Union being represented in the student body when Dr. Forbes relinquished the duties of executive. He was made a Doctor of Philosophy by his *alma mater*, the University of Rochester, when he was elevated to the presidency of Stetson. In 1894, he was given a nine months' leave of absence for study and travel abroad. He traveled in France, Switzerland, Italy, Algiers in Northern Africa, Egypt and the Nile country, the Holy Land, Greece and Turkey, and thence to Moscow to see the crowning of Czar Nicholas II of Russia; thence to St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), Finland, Stockholm to Tronyhem, to North Cape, where he enjoyed

a remarkable view of the midnight sun; thence to Christiania (now Oslo), the capital of Norway; thence to Liverpool and back to Florida. In 1895, Dr. Harper, then president of Chicago University, visited De Land, and was so favorably impressed with the work done at Stetson that he returned and arranged an affiliation with Chicago University, by which the students would receive full credit for work done, and every winter he sent fifty or more pupils who needed a mild climate or whose parents were spending the winter in the South.

After eighteen years devoted to the building up of John B. Stetson University, and seeing it well on its way as an institution of broad scope, Dr. Forbes resigned from the presidency and returned to Rochester in 1903. In 1904-05 he had charge of the department of psychology and ethics at the University of Rochester, in the absence of his brother, George Mather, in Europe. In 1905 he purchased an interest in the American Drafting Furniture Company in Rochester, with which business he was associated for six years. Then, in company with his father, daughter Vivien, his brother, George Mather, and the latter's daughter, Florence, he again made a tour of Europe, including a visit to Edinburgh, Scotland, where the party discovered in the Hall of Justice the beautiful statue and monument erected in memory of their ancestor, Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, presiding justice of the Supreme Court from 1737 to 1747. They next visited Culloden House, just out of Inverness, Scotland, the Forbes ancestral home and estate.

Upon his return to the United States, Dr. Forbes purchased a half-interest in the Rochester Business Institute, paying off all indebtedness, placing it on a strong financial basis, and thus aiding the institute to regain its former prestige. The Rochester Business Institute had a variegated career, from its establishment in 1863, through different administrations and at one location after another until 1910, when Dr. Forbes and S. C. Williams purchased the interests of their associates, and five years later erected the new building on Clinton Avenue South, in Rochester, which was the last word in a structure for the purpose for which it was designed, both as to departmental arrangement and equipment, special attention being paid to the features of lighting, safety and sanitation. Later, women were admitted to the courses, and under Dr. Forbes' association with the institute the curriculum was expanded to embrace study and practice for commercial teachers, accountants, secretaries, office executives, with the introduction of psychology, ethics, pedagogy, commercial geography, civics, economics, advanced accountancy, salesmanship, public speaking, filing and machine bookkeeping, in addition to the subjects previously taught. The institute's diplomas are recognized by the State Education Department of New York, which gives it the privilege of holding regents' examinations for its students in its own classrooms, it being one of the first group of commercial schools to be registered under the regulations prescribed by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. Graduates of the institute have become prominent in the civic and commercial life of Rochester and other large centers, and are to be found in every State of the Union, and in England, Germany, India, Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philip-

pines, Mexico and South America. During the World War period, in a single year, the institute enrolled one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven pupils, and in the sixty-odd years of its existence has had a total of more than forty-three thousand students. Dr. Forbes' lectures on psychology and ethics were the very first of the kind to be undertaken by a private commercial school. They became very popular, and drew commercial teachers of high schools from many parts of the country to the summer courses conducted at the Rochester Business Institute. Dr. Forbes' evening classes had as students leading business men and their wives, bankers and well-known citizens. On invitation he spoke on salesmanship to employees in department stores. In one term he had eighty nurses from the hospitals and some from nearby towns, solving the problems of how the friends of the injured should be dealt with "sympathetically," as well as the patient. In his conduct of these classes he made the subjects so popular that he was invited to give lectures in New York City; Cleveland, Ohio; Des Moines, Iowa; San Francisco, California; Syracuse, New York; Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada; Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and in many other cities. In 1924, Dr. Forbes purchased his partner's interest in the Rochester Business Institute, becoming the president of the institution.

Dr. Forbes was actively interested in social welfare work and other bodies having for their objective the common good. He was treasurer of the Social Welfare League, a director of the Public Health Nursing Association, a member of the educational committee of the Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the Provident Loan Society, all these organizations of the city of Rochester; and a member of the Psi Upsilon Chapter of the University of Rochester, and of the Rochester Historical Society. He was affiliated with the University and City clubs of Rochester, a charter member of the Rochester Ad Club, and a member of the Genesee Valley Golf Club. The immediate religious interests of Dr. Forbes and his family were centered in the First Baptist Church of Rochester. His political obligations were made to the Republican party, and his civic attachments were both enduring and of a very helpful character.

Dr. Forbes married, June 25, 1879, Ida Higbie, born January 31, 1859, daughter of Abijah Peck and Sarah (Ross) Higbie of Penfield, New York, a descendant of William Peck, born in England, who was one of the founders of New Haven, Connecticut, a merchant by occupation, and a trustee and treasurer of Yale College. His son, Jeremiah, was born in London, in 1623, and in 1660 was a professor at Yale, where he remained nine years. The Revolutionary ancestor, Abijah Peck, preached forty years in the Baptist Church at Clifton Park, New York, following the Revolutionary War. Her mother was of Scotch descent, a cultured, charitable woman, much given to church work and good deeds. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Forbes: 1. Helen, graduate of John B. Stetson University, De Land, Florida, class 1902, Bachelor of Arts. She married (first), August 31, 1905, Abram J. Mann, of Rochester, New York. He died March 31, 1922. Children: Virginia, died at the age of nine, in 1917; and Forbes Mann, born September 25, 1918. She married (second), October 8, 1926, at Paris, France, George Waller

Parker, formerly of New York City and a well-known artist in Paris, 2. Leighton, born December 29, 1882, graduate of University of Rochester, class 1904, Bachelor of Arts; married, July 15, 1908, Stella Bailey of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Children: John Franklin Forbes, (2), born June 26, 1918; Jean, born July 21, 1921; and Thomas Bailey Forbes, born July 1, 1922. 3. Vivien, graduate of Smith College, class 1909, Bachelor of Arts; married George J. Schmucki of Lucerne, Switzerland, now a resident of London, England, and they have two children: George J., Jr., born in Rochester, November 23, 1919; and Beatrice Forbes Schmucki, born July 20, 1922, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. John Franklin Forbes was called upon to lay aside the mantle of his well-rounded and intensely useful career in this sphere, on March 30, 1926. What he did in his lifetime will long endure to keep his memory undimmed in the hearts of thousands with whom his ministrations gave him contact. As school preceptor, college professor and president, and commercial institute executive of the most progressive type, he accomplished a task more varied and more broadly helpful than is performed by many men. His name is written high among those who have helped make the Flower City and its institutions famous.

It is eminently fitting that the conclusion of this memorial of Dr. Forbes should comprise tributes and testimonials from friends and associates highly placed in those channels of service in which he had so efficiently labored. They are an index of the esteem and affection in which he was held, and following are a few that we have chosen from among the many received:

From United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, trustee of Stetson University since 1886:

Dr. Forbes was one of the finest characters I ever knew. His principles were fundamentally sound, his ideals were exalted, his aims and purposes were high and pure. His manners were most pleasing, refined and gentle. He loved his God and his fellow-men. He lived his religion. He was kind, forgiving and unselfish. He possessed talent of the highest order. He had a thoroughly trained mind. His education was broad and thorough. He was not only a thinker, but he had the rare gift of being able to impart it and to express it. His command of languages, graceful delivery, and clear understanding of his subject qualified him to an extraordinary degree as an orator and a teacher. Next to that of the minister (which really means teacher) the work of the teacher I regard as most important in our society. His example, his instruction and his work have inspired, stimulated, helped and blessed hundreds of girls and boys, men and women, who are enabled to impress their usefulness and power on countless others. The loss of such a man is a serious misfortune to the State and the public. Only the Supreme Comforter can heal the wounds in the hearts of his family.

From Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Solomon, of Dayton, Ohio, the former a trustee of Stetson University since 1886:

The doctor was a most lovable man, a wonderful executive, a great teacher, a splendid citizen, a grand Christian gentleman, a loving, tender husband and father. In superiority and brilliancy way ahead of the most of us; yet so kind, so gentle, so modest, that he made the most ordinary man feel perfectly at home in his presence. To me this was one of his wonderful and charming characteristics.

From an editorial in the "Rochester Democrat and Chronicle," of March 31, 1926:

Rochester has reason to regret keenly the death of a man such as Dr. Forbes. By education and hard work, by travel and the exercise of his remarkable talents, he had ac-

quired a breadth of vision and an understanding of humanity and its problems such as are the possession of few men. But of far greater import to his fellow-citizens was the fact that Dr. Forbes, having attained a situation in life where he might have viewed the world through golden spectacles, chose rather to continue his usefulness as an instructor, the more valuable because of his mellow experience.

. . . Dr. Forbes proved by his life that there is nothing inherently impossible in being both an educator and a business man, for in both fields he was preëminently successful. Moreover, he won success in both South and North, demonstrating that intellect knows no geographical section or barrier.

From Charles Herbert Rust, minister of Plymouth Church, Worcester, Massachusetts:

Our dear Dr. John has gone. His brilliant mind, noble spirits, broad outlook on life, big soul, real love for humanity and great heart, meant more than words can express to me. He was a fine, discriminating interpreter of the religion of Jesus to men, and clarified the atmosphere of life's philosophy, wonderfully and best of all, lived as he taught and believed. His memory will be a daily comfort to you as it is to us, yes more so.

From George S. Van Schaick, attorney-at-law, Rochester, New York:

I knew him especially as a friend, a business man and as a citizen. No more loyal friend could ever be asked. His logical, active mind and high ideals made him a business man outstandingly successful. As to his citizenship, this was always his first thought. Social service and political reform had more than a full measure of his time and effort and ability.

I feel in his passing not only the loss of a very close friend but that Rochester owes him a debt of gratitude for the contribution which he has made to its social, political and professional life.

From Dr. Lincoln Hulley, who succeeded Dr. Forbes as president of John B. Stetson University:

Thus the workers die, but the work continues to grow.

Dr. Hulley praised the qualities and abilities of his predecessor, which, he said, made a deep imprint on the life of Stetson University.

From the "De Land (Florida) News":

He died at the age of seventy-three years, having made a noble contribution to several educational institutions, notably Stetson University, over which he presided during its early struggles and for eighteen years.

. . . He was called here by Mr. DeLand, but after the freeze it was only the beneficent work of John B. Stetson that saved the institution. Dr. Forbes was untiring in his work through all its struggles.

The charter of the DeLand Academy, which Dr. Forbes undertook to draw up, assisted by DeLand attorneys, was patterned after that of the University of Rochester, from which institution he was graduated with high honors. Other contributions of high order were made to the institution by this man who endeared himself to a large number of friends scattered throughout the State.

It was a well-known fact that Mr. Stetson greatly loved Dr. Forbes, and built the president's home for him to live in. He also paid $50,000 in cash to endow the president's chair, naming it the "Forbes Chair," in honor of this friend. Mr. Forbes reciprocated these kindnesses by devotion to Mr. Stetson, and to the work during the years he was president of the institution of learning which was growing under his administration.

Remarks made at the funeral of Dr. Forbes by Rev. Dr. Clarence Barbour, president of the Rochester Theological Seminary:

It is not my custom to say things other than read the Scripture at funerals, but I cannot forbear saying other things this afternoon, because for me, like all of you, this is no formal occasion, for someone who is very dear to us has passed on.

I would like to suggest three great charac-

teristics which come to my thought as in personal sorrow I think of our friend who has gone from us.

Beyond most men that I have ever known he was wonderfully clear in his thinking and the expression of that thinking. How sorely we need that in these days of poor controversy when there is so much muddy thinking.

Then I think of his enthusiasm. Life becomes such a drab thing, such a routine thing to so many people. They have a measure of enthusiasm in their early years, but it all soon fades out. Here was a man who kept his enthusiasm. His enthusiasm in thought, teaching, everything he did, whenever and wherever you met him, was wonderful abounding enthusiasm.

And then to equal either of those was that steady and absolute loyalty. I believe that he was loyal steadily to his conception of the truth. He was loyal to those whom he honored with his friendship, who were bound to him by bands of steel. One could never imagine Frank Forbes saying a mean or unworthy thing or faltering in his loyalty to those who were dear to him. He was fair to all men. He was passionately loyal to those whom he loved. We cannot afford to have men of that kind go —men of enthusiasm, men of loyalty. I think of him as a Christian gentleman who has gone on to the larger life, not being less but more than all the gentleman he seemed to be.

From Herbert S. Weet, superintendent of public instruction, Board of Education, Rochester, New York:

I count him among the ablest and mightiest souls that I have ever met.

From Elliott Frost, president of the Social Welfare League of Rochester:

Dr. Forbes was such a loyal friend of this society and so valued a personal friend as well, that I am led to write you this brief note of sympathy. We were certainly sorry indeed when it became necessary for him to relinquish his duties as director and treasurer of our organization. I always think of him as the friendly, optimistic member of the board, who, when I first came to Rochester to consider their secretaryship, advised me most strongly to accept the position, and then added, "We are going to have a lot of fun out of this yet." It was his big, human, kindly sympathy and cordial manner which influenced very greatly my decision to come, and I have never regretted doing so. We shall always remember him as a very helpful adviser and friend.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Social Welfare League . . . I was instructed to convey to you the profound sympathy of our board in your great loss.

We recall with deep appreciation our many years of happy association with Dr. Forbes on the board of the Social Welfare League and we want you to know that both as members of the board and as individuals you have our heartfelt sympathy.

From Raymond H. Greenman, executive secretary of the Tuberculosis and Health Association of Rochester:

At the annual meeting of the membership of our association, Dr. Elliott Frost, secretary of the association, presented a resolution. The sentiment expressed met the unanimous approval of those present, and I consider it an honor to be able to forward this resolution to you with my own personal endorsement.

Whereas, Dr. John F. Forbes was a charter member of this association, serving it loyally for eight years in both an active and honorary capacity on its executive committee, and for many years as its vice-president,

Be it hereby resolved, That in the death of Dr. John F. Forbes the Tuberculosis and Health Association of Rochester recognizes the loss of a faithful executive, an able counsellor and a constant friend.

From the Tuberculosis and Health Association of Rochester and Monroe County, Raymond H. Greenman, executive secretary:

On behalf of our president, Dr. Albert D. Kaiser, the officers and membership of this association, the staff and for myself, I want to express our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of your husband.

Dr. Forbes gave to this community a great measure of unselfish service, and in many lines of endeavor helped to make this city a better place to live in.

In our association we thought of Dr. Forbes not only as an educator and a teacher, but as a friend to those who needed help. In recently electing Dr. Forbes to honorary membership, the membership of this association felt that it was the only way in which it could convey their estimate of his many years of service to this cause.

I can only add that I shall always remember the kindly smile, the cordial presence, and quiet manner of Dr. Forbes, which won the admiration of those who knew him, and will always be thankful, as I am, for the privilege of enjoying his friendship.

McKINLEY, Johnson Camden,

Coal Operator.

A representative of one of the oldest and most honored families of West Virginia, and a pioneer of the coal industry in his section of the State, the community lost a useful citizen and his friends a loyal associate with the passing of the late Johnson Camden McKinley, of Wheeling. He was a descendant of the man who received the original grant of land upon which is now situated the city of Wheeling, which grant had been given to his great-grandfather, Captain John McKinley, in recognition of his services as a patriotic soldier of the Continental Army in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. McKinley was born in Parkersburg, Wood County, West Virginia, January 31, 1877, the son of John Stringer and Amanda (Camden) McKinley, the former a prominent and influential citizen; a land owner and grain merchant, and a man who served in various offices of public trust in his community. He was born in West Virginia in 1841, and died in 1898. The family lineage of the McKinleys is traced back to the McKinley clan of Scotland, and the name became identified with the annals of American history in the early Colonial days, when representatives of the clan founded their home in the colony of Virginia.

The early education of Mr. McKinley was obtained in the public schools of West Virginia, following which he entered Wichita University, Wichita, Kansas, from which institution he graduated in 1893. At an early age he was taken by his parents to Kansas, whither his father removed for reasons of health. The home of the family was established at Wichita and at Gueda Springs, where he became one of the prominent business men of that section, serving in various offices in the community until his death, which occurred, as stated, in 1898.

Following his graduation from Wichita University, Mr. McKinley returned to West Virginia and entered the employ of the Monongahela River Railroad and Coal Company. For this concern he acted as general agent and paymaster for a period of five years, at the end of which time he resigned and went into business for himself in Wheeling. There he had sole control of the handling of the output of the Monongah Coal Company in Wheeling and its vicinity. In the summer of the same year Mr. McKinley became one of the organizers of the Highland Coal and Coke Company, which he built up to a prosperous business, until it was absorbed by the Fairmont Coal Company. In 1899 he organized the Alexander Coal Company, and this concern was likewise absorbed by the Fairmont Coal Company in January, 1901. In October, 1900, he organized the Wheeling Steam Coal Company, operating on the Terminal Railroad of the Pennsylvania lines in Ohio County, near the corporate

limits of Wheeling. Other companies organized, owned and operated by Mr. McKinley, included the following: Mound Coal Company, organized in 1902; Richland Coal Company, organized in 1903; Raven Coal Company, organized in 1905; Highland Coal Company, organized in 1906; Dorsey Coal Company, organized in 1908; Beach Bottom Coal Company, organized in 1908; Standard Coal Company, organized in 1918, and the Cliftonville Coal Company, organized in 1918. In all these companies Mr. McKinley was president and general manager, giving them his full and undivided attention.

Politically, Mr. McKinley was a staunch Democrat. He never sought for or held office, but was a delegate at all conventions of his party. He was an active member of the Fort Henry Club, the Wheeling Country Club, and the Allegheny Sportmen's Club. His favorite recreation was hunting.

On April 4, 1914, at Washington, District of Columbia, Mr. McKinley married Agra Bennett, daughter of Hon. Louis Bennett, of Weston, West Virginia. Johnson C. and Agra (Bennett) McKinley were the parents of three children, as follows: Agra, Johnson Bennett, and Louis Bennett.

It was on July 8, 1927, that Mr. McKinley died at his home on Bethnay Pike, Wheeling. His death was a severe shock to his many friends, and many most sincere messages of sympathy and sorrow were received by his sorrowing family. With the death of Mr. McKinley, his community lost a man it could ill spare, and one who had given freely of his time and his ability to further any project which he thought would be for the advancement and betterment of his fellow-citizens.

ROGERS, William H. H.,

Industrial Commissioner.

So prominently identified with diverse interests in Rochester, New York, had been the late William H. H. Rogers, during his long and distinguished career, that that city regarded him as one of its favorite sons, though he had not resided there since he went to Albany, New York, a number of years ago, to accept the office of State Industrial Commissioner. His activities in behalf of the Rochester community were of a high order, among them having been the organization of the Rochester Industrial Association, of which he was the first president. He was interested in banks and banking, and was engaged in a great number of civic pursuits, notably the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a vice-president at one time. His immediate business interests in Rochester had been the old Rochester Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company, in which he rose to president, occupying that office for thirty years, and the Flower City Brick Company, of which he was treasurer and manager for eleven years. His service to the State was rendered with an acme of devotion and efficiency, and constituted the most brilliant portion of his public career.

Born in Wheatland, Monroe County, New York, August 24, 1848, died in Albany, March 24, 1928, William H. H. Rogers was the son of the late Daniel E. and Eunice (Fellows) Rogers. Daniel E. Rogers and his wife came from New England with his father, and were among the first settlers of Wheatland.

Having made an excellent student record in the district school of his native village, Mr. Rogers passed to Bellville

H. H. Rogers

Academy at Bellville, New York, where he finished his education, having made the most possible of the limited advantages for learning that he was privileged to enjoy. What he lacked of training in higher institutions he supplemented with the self-help for which his active mind enabled him. Thus he became an exceedingly well-informed man on many important subjects. Especially was his education of that practical sort, flavored with common-sense which gave him power and leadership along many lines of business, finance and civic endeavor.

Energy was one of the outstanding gifts with which Mr. Rogers was blessed. In early youth he exhibited the desire to be always performing some kind of worth-while work. Hardly had he passed his majority when he removed from his native Wheatland to Rochester, where he started his notable business career. In 1872 he entered the service of the old Rochester Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company, in the capacity of bookkeeper. His long association of more than forty years with that concern was marked with promotion from his first position to that of treasurer, and then to president, which latter office he held until 1913. In 1903 he became a member of the Flower City Brick Company, and was treasurer and manager of that organization until 1915. He served as president of the National Brick and Ceramic Association for two terms.

Despite the fact that the exactions of his business activities made heavy demands upon his time and strength, Mr. Rogers gave himself with his usual coöperative spirit to a host of civic movements and organizations. For this service he was remarkably well equipped. To the organization of the Rochester Industrial Exposition Association he contributed his best efforts, and was honored by election to its presidency, having been the first to hold that office. Then he became one of the incorporators of Hahnemann Hospital (now the Highland Hospital), of Rochester, and was secretary of the institution from its inception, in 1889, until he left the city, in 1915, a continuous service of more than a quarter of a century. Other interests to which he lent his prestige and influence were the old Bank of Commerce, of Rochester, on whose directorate he served; the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, whose splendid activities for a bigger and better city he had helped advance, through his offices of vice-president and trustee; and the Builders' Exchange, which was raised to a position of a strong and smoothly functioning organization by the assistance he rendered his fellow-members as their president.

Mr. Rogers was socially prominent, and the fraternal spirit was one of his strong and pleasing traits. His was a welcome presence in the membership of the Genesee Club of New York City, the Genesee Valley Club and the Oak Hill Country Club, having been a charter member of the latter. He was also helpfully identified with the Rochester Historical Society and the Saratoga Battlefield Association of the State of New York. In 1912, Mr. Rogers was presented with a gold medal by Thomas B. Dunn, chairman of the Rochester Centennial Committee, of which Mr. Rogers was a member, in recognition of his services during the celebration. He was a descendant in direct line from General John Fellows, whose service gave him membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. He was affiliated also with

Yonnondio Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Hamilton Chapter, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. When he lived in Rochester, he occupied a residence in Arnold Park, and had his business offices in the Powers Building.

The host of friends Mr. Rogers had drawn to himself, by his pleasing personality and helpful activities in many directions, were extremely pleased by the announcement of his appointment to the important post of State Industrial Commissioner. By experience, personal tastes and an intelligent grasp of the requirements and responsibilities, he was eminently qualified to administer the office. With the good wishes of his people in Rochester, he left that city in 1915, and entered on his new duties at the State Capitol in Albany. Prior to his appointment to the commission, he had held no political office, and therefore it could be truly said that he was named for the place on the ground of his personal worth. For thirteen years, until the time of his death, he resided in Albany and adorned, by his ability, the department into whose service he had been called. He greatly enjoyed his work at Albany, and gave without stint of his resources of mind and energy to the performance of it. He was popular among his colleagues, by whom he was favorably known for his enthusiasm, tact, and all-round helpfulness.

William H. H. Rogers married, February 14, 1880, in Rochester, Annie McKinley, daughter of James William and Adelia Isabelle (Ely) McKinley, of an old and highly esteemed family of Rochester. Mr. McKinley was one of the leading hardware merchants of that city, prominent in civic affairs and deacon of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in whose work he was active. On the Ely side of her ancestry, Mrs. Rogers is a descendant of Richard Ely, of Lyme, Connecticut, who came from England to Boston about 1655, and among her ancestors was William Ely, who served in the Colonial wars. Mrs. Rogers' grandfather, Hugh McKinley, and President William McKinley were first cousins. She is a member of the Rochester Colony, National Society of New England Women; and for twelve terms served as president of the board of women managers of the Hahnemann Hospital (now the Highland Hospital), and was instrumental in the graduation of twelve classes from its training school for nurses.

On the occasion of Mr. Rogers' passing, March 24, 1928, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution ordered that the following be incorporated in its records:

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution records with profound sorrow the death of William H. H. Rogers and extends to the family of our late compatriot its sincere sympathy.

The following tribute of respect was prepared by a special committee of the Rochester Exposition Association on the death of Mr. Rogers:

In the death of William H. H. Rogers, first president of the Rochester Exposition Association, the city of Rochester has lost one of its distinguished citizens, a man who always took an active interest in community projects and who gave freely of his time to public service. Although a resident of Albany since 1914, he had always maintained his interest in the city in which he had lived for so long. Mr. Rogers was a former president of the Rochester Exposition, having been the first to hold that office when the exposition was organized eighteen years ago. His conscientious and disinterested serv-

ice, during the four years that he held that office, set a high standard of service which deeply impressed his associates. His interest in the success of the exposition never waned. Even after he had taken up his residence in Albany, he made it his annual custom to visit the exposition and to express to the management his delight at its growth. As an associate, Mr. Rogers was kindly, inspiring and helpful. He was constructive in all his thinking and friendly in his relations. His death brings genuine regret and sorrow to all who worked with him and who remember his lovable qualities as a citizen and a man.

The death of Mr. Rogers evoked the following editorial appreciation by the "Rochester Democrat and Chronicle":

For the third time within a week, death laid its hand on one who had been long associated with the business development of this city. Although William H. H. Rogers . . . had not lived in Rochester for a number of years, he was fondly regarded as a Rochester son through his diverse activities in this city prior to his acceptance of public office in the service of the State. He is remembered by many who were in contact with him during his service as president of the Rochester Exposition Association, as an official of the Chamber of Commerce, and as an active influence in building and manufacturing circles.

. . . Mr. Rogers, with only ordinary educational advantages, hewed a place for himself with that industry, determination and ability to seize opportunities that explain the success of so many American business men, when coupled with integrity and a capacity for making friends.

Mr. Rogers' death will bring genuine grief to a wide circle in Rochester and the part that he played in building a finer and happier city will insure for his name a lasting place in the records of the community.

Nothing that the biographer might add would give point and pathos to this memorial of one of the Empire State's noted men of achievement, beyond that contained in the above-quoted eulogy of Mr. Rogers by a contemporary, whose power of appraisal of his worth and service was gained from intimate knowledge of the man himself. His death caused an irreparable loss to the Flower City and the great Commonwealth which he had served so capably and unselfishly. Services for Mr. Rogers were held March 28, 1928, Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, D. D., president of the Rochester Theological Seminary, officiating.

POND, Charles Frederick,

Lawyer, Banker.

Member of the bar, city official, banker, officer of charitable and educational institutions, these have constituted the major services in which Charles F. Pond has been engaged, either successively or, in part, concurrently, until he retired from most of his active pursuits to enjoy a well-earned rest at his home in Rochester, New York.

This family of Pond has held a prominent place in Monroe County life for a number of generations. Levi Pond, grandfather of Charles Frederick, was a well-known Whig in his time and served as Representative in the New York Legislature about 1840. Elias Pond and his wife, Caroline Heacock, formerly lived in Brockport, New York, and on May 1, 1836, they removed to Rochester, that Mr. Pond might enter on his duties of sheriff of Monroe County, to which office he had been elected. He followed faithfully in his father's footsteps politically, being a prominent member of the Whig party and a Representative in the New York Legislature in 1860. He had two sons, Charles Frederick, of whom further; and George M. Pond, who died in 1866.

Charles Frederick Pond, son of Elias and Caroline (Heacock) Pond, was born in Rochester, New York, December 3, 1840. When he was six years old, he removed with his parents from Clinton Street, and made his home at No. 133 Plymouth Street, South. In this house he has ever since had his residence—without interruption for more than eighty-two years. To it he brought his bride, and there they continued to abide, and there they reared their family. One of the things that happily cling to his memory is the beauty and fragrance of a lilac bush in full bloom at the southwest side of the house, the day as a boy of six summers he moved into his new home. He still sleeps in the same bedroom that he occupied as a boy. The main part of the house, except for some improvements, is the same as when Mr. Pond went there fourscore and two years ago. It is a frame house, lined with sunburned brick, and clapboarded, built in 1824.

The preliminary and preparatory training of Mr. Pond was received in private schools, and he was graduated from the University of Rochester, class of 1860, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having a strong inclination to enter the legal profession, he read law under the preceptorship of Judge Theron R. Strong, one of the leading lawyers of Western New York. Admitted to the bar at Rochester, in January, 1863, he established his office in that city, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. His legal career covered a period of twenty-five years, during which he became very favorably known to bench, bar and clients, as well as the public generally, for his professional ability.

Subsequently Mr. Pond was sought by financial institutions to be a member of their official staffs. In the early "80's" he accepted the secretaryship of the Rochester Savings Bank, which he served in that capacity for several years. He was elected cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Rochester, and held that position until he resigned. He is a trustee, and for more than twenty years has served as director of the Union Trust Company of Rochester. Through these connections he helped solidify and extend the financial structure of Rochester and Monroe County. He is a former member of the boards of directors of the Rochester Municipal Gas Company, the Rochester Street Railway Company and the Genesee Valley Railway Company.

One of the channels by which Mr. Pond came to be most prominently known to the Rochester public was the municipal government and department service. In 1872-73 he represented the Third Ward of Rochester in the Board of Aldermen. For the ensuing four years he held the office of supervisor. For ten years he served as city assessor, following which he was city comptroller for four years. In all these positions he gave full proof of the financial and administrative ability that his responsibilities required. Not one whit behind the quality and length of service to financial institutions and in municipal offices is that rendered by Mr. Pond to welfare, charitable and educational enterprises. He is a trustee of fifty years' standing in the Rochester General Hospital, and for a similar period he has served in like capacity the Rochester Orphan Asylum and Industrial School, and also the Western New York Institute for Deaf Mutes for a considerable period.

The political faith of Mr. Pond is Republican. He is a member and former president of the Rochester Historical So-

Selden S. Brown.

ciety, before whose gatherings he has read a number of articles apropos of their interests. His organized social connections are with the Genesee Valley, and the Rochester Country clubs and he is affiliated with Delta Psi College Fraternity. He is an elder and a former trustee and former treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church of Rochester.

Charles F. Pond married, October 6, 1864, at Rochester, Mary E. Porter, daughter of Samuel D. and Susan (Farley) Porter, of that city. Children: 1. Martha W., married Harold C. Kimball. 2. George M. 3. Susan F.

The record that has crowned the nearly ninety years with which Charles Frederick Pond has been blessed furnishes the reader of this review with a composite picture of one of Rochester's grand old men. In it there is revealed the sort of man of lofty purpose and proved ability who has not shunned the call of his people to be their servant.

BROWN, Hon. Selden Stanley,

Surrogate.

In reviewing the career of a man who has achieved distinct success in the calling he pursues or the profession he has elected, it is extremely gratifying to record the nicety of relations that existed between the position and its occupant, as in the case of Hon. Selden Stanley Brown, Surrogate of Monroe County, New York, for a period of twenty years. By mental endowment, legal training and a rich experience, Judge Brown brought to the Surrogate's Court profound learning both in the law and in desirable wisdom of the world and its affairs, a sympathy and humanness that won for him the respect of his colleagues, the members of the bar, and the esteem, akin to affection, of those who often in distressing circumstances were compelled to seek his decisions or counsel. He is in love with his profession and noted for his devotion to its principles and practice.

Hon. Selden Stanley Brown was born in Scottsville, Monroe County, New York, October 23, 1855, the eldest son of the late Dyer D. S. and Mary A. (Ensign) Brown, both parents representatives of old and esteemed families. On the paternal side, he is a descendant of William Brown, an Englishman, who settled in Leicester, Massachusetts, before 1720. William Brown's grandson, Parley Brown, great-grandfather of Judge Brown, was at the battle of Bunker Hill, as were his three brothers. He was killed in the battle of White Plains.

Judge Brown's initial training was received in the public schools of his native Scottsville, from which he entered the Rochester Collegiate Institute, completing his academic courses at the University of Rochester, class of 1879. In college he was elected a member of Alpha Delta Phi, and served for a number of years as president of the local Alumni Association of that fraternity. Choice of the law as his life-work was made by Judge Brown on leaving the university, fortified by his literary training and his degree. He pursued his professional studies under the preceptorship of Messrs. Hubbell and McGuire in their law offices, and his efforts were rewarded with admission to the bar of the State of New York in 1882. He entered on a career of private practice, in which he was successfully engaged for some twenty years. In 1896, he joined a law firm of which Harry Otis Poole was the other

partner, and they continued their association in active practice, having offices in the Powers Building, Rochester, until 1905.

In the last-mentioned year, Judge Brown accepted appointment to the Surrogate's Court, from Governor Frank W. Higgins, and ascended the bench in January of 1906. So capably did he administer the duties of his high office, that he was invited by the Republican organization to be his own successor. Having the indorsement of the Monroe County bar, he became the nominee of his party, and at the regular election won handsomely from his opponent. Since that signal event in his judicial record, he was reëlected three times, and his final term expired in 1925, by reason of his having reached the constitutional age limit. By common consent Judge Brown was one of the ablest and kindliest incumbents of the Monroe County Surrogate's Court, of those who have graced that office, in which delicacy of speech and act and an innate goodness of heart are among the requirements.

Singularly enough, the office of Surrogate was Judge Brown's first essay into public service, although for many years he was an active and valued member of the Republican General Committee, as a representative from the town of Wheatland, New York. To his law offices there had come a large and desirable practice, and he was well settled in the happy alliance he had made with the law and its emoluments, when he yielded to the suggestion that he be a candidate to succeed Judge Benton on the Surrogate bench. Well grounded in all departments of the law, he exhibited capacity and personal fitness for his judicial duties. He wore the robe of office gracefully, with dignity of bearing and distinction of service, and none may say that he ever dishonored the judicial ermine. Fulfillment of the spirit as well as the letter of the law characterized his administration of the duties of his court.

In 1904, Judge Brown was alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President. His interest in the cause of education is attested by the fact that he served as a member of the Scottsville School Board for many years. The public school system—teachers and pupils—have in him an enduring friend.

His professional standing, of a high order, as already has been stated, is given further emphasis through membership in the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association and the Rochester Bar Association. He is also affiliated with the Genesee Valley Club.

Judge Brown married (first), in 1883, L. Adell Franklin. She died April 23, 1912, survived by an only child, Selden King Brown, born October 13, 1886, who operates a farm in Wheatland Township, Monroe County, New York. He married Annis M. Dunn, and has three children: Janet Crosby, Selden Stanley (2), and Ruth Eleanor. Judge Brown married (second), June 17, 1914, Mary Elizabeth Stewart, of Scottsville, who died February 1, 1921. He married (third), August 4, 1923, Jessie E. Franklin, of Scottsville, where they have their residence.

Monroe County's civic and legal interests are fortunate in having so strong and able a champion as Judge Brown. He has taken genuine pleasure in the rendering of his services, and is happy in the retention of the confidence of the people of his jurisdiction.

HESS, Colonel Frank Judson,

Business Executive, Veteran Officer.

The family name of Hess is one of honor and distinction among the people of Western New York. It is worthily borne by Colonel Frank Judson Hess, who has full and rich experience in industrial and mercantile undertakings, a record for service in two wars of the United States, and holds a prominent position in the civic, fraternal and social life of Rochester.

Colonel Hess' paternal great-grandfather, A. Dennis Hess, was born January 2, 1775, in Warren, Herkimer County, New York, and in 1814 removed from Camillus, Onondaga County, New York, to Patchenville, Steuben County, New York, in company with four brothers, and he became one of the pioneer farmers of that district, much of which at that time was rough, undeveloped country. He died July 2, 1854, having served in the War of 1812 as a member of the 159th Regiment of New York Militia. His son John drove with him from Camillus to Sacketts Harbor to join the regiment. He was from Revolutionary forebears, and a son of John Hess, of Warren, Herkimer County, born December 22, 1747, who served with the Tryon (New York) County Militia at the battle of Oriskany, and was wounded August 6, 1777. His father, Augustinus Hess, was a prominent citizen and a member of the Committee of Safety from Tryon County. He was killed by Indians, July 15, 1782, while entering Fort Herkimer, and tradition has it that his body was buried under the fort. John Hess, father of Augustinus, was born in Germany in 1692, and came to America with a colony of Palatiners, landing on these shores, July 14, 1710.

Born in Camillus, New York, January 7, 1802, John Hess, son of A. Dennis Hess, went with his father into Steuben County, settling as a pioneer in the township of Cohocton, out of which the town of Wayland was carved in 1848. For five terms he was supervisor of Cohocton, and he was the first supervisor of Wayland, and was elected six times thereafter. He was the first postmaster of Wayland, having been commissioned in 1852. Very properly he could be called one of the "Fathers of Wayland."

John Hess and his brother, Dr. Henry H. Hess, were associated in the laying out of streets, tracts, locating and construction of buildings, etc., in the development of Wayland. In 1850 and 1851, he and his son, Solomon F. Hess, were sub-contractors in the building of the Buffalo, Corning & New York Railroad (now the Erie), which was opened, July 4, 1852, from Corning to Wayland. They were also the purchasing agents for railroad ties and for wood for the locomotives. In 1852 John Hess established the first general store to be conducted successfully in Wayland. He was one of the principal promoters of the building of the plank road from Wayland to Dansville, in 1852, at a cost of one thousand dollars per mile. In 1858 he and his brother, Dr. Hess, gave the land for the site of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wayland, John being the largest subscriber to the fund, and his brother, the doctor, was second. In 1858 he set apart land for the village cemetery. In Dansville he was interested in business with his son, Solomon F. Hess, and his son-in-law, Charles V. Tiffany, and he removed to that town about 1867, when he retired from active business pursuit. He married, November 7, 1830, at

Cohocton, Mary Bronson, born October 30, 1814, died July 17, 1881. Children: 1. Maria, married Benjamin Healy. 2. Solomon Francis, of whom further. 3. Alfred M. 4. Prudence V., married (first) Dana Neel, married (second) John B. Stilwell. 5. Maryette M., married Charles V. Tiffany. 6. Charles D. The father of this family died January 10, 1881.

Solomon Francis Hess, son of John and Mary (Bronson) Hess, was born on the homestead farm in the township of Cohocton, New York. From his schoolbooks he turned his attention to merchandising in association with his father in the Wayland general store, under the style of John Hess & Son, which later became Hess & Abrams, the latter, Thomas Abrams, a cousin, having been raised from the position of clerk. Solomon F. Hess disposed of his interest and removed to Rochester, where he established himself in the tobacco and cigar manufacturing business. He eventually sold all his interests in Wayland, where he had served as town clerk and postmaster. At first he operated a tobacco and cigar store alone in Rochester in connection with his factory, later forming a partnership with his cousin, Simon V. McDowell, under the name of S. F. Hess & Company, and the business was incorporated in 1887 under the same style. The company erected its own factory building, made additions to it, and carried on a growing and profitable business. He was a lover of horses, a Scottish and York Rite Mason, and a generous contributor to public and charitable enterprises. He married, December 27, 1855, at Wheeler, Steuben County, New York, Helen M. Chichester, born January 7, 1835, died July 25, 1913; buried in Mount Hope Cemetery. They had celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, December 27, 1905.

Colonel Frank Judson Hess, son of Solomon Francis and Helen M. (Chichester) Hess, was born in Wayland, Steuben County, New York, January 13, 1863, a descendant of a most desirable family background. His education was given careful attention, and it was one of the fullest to which a young man might aspire. Having joined the Rochester Cadets in 1880, he leaned toward training in a military academy; therefore, having attended private and public schools, including high school, in Rochester, he entered Cayuga Lake Military Academy, Aurora, New York, from which he was graduated in 1883, with the highest honors, and the winner of the gold medal for discipline, etc., known as the "gentlemanly conduct medal," he not having received one demerit mark. He had entered the academy as a private, and earned promotion through the grades of sergeant to sergeant-major, and at graduation he was adjutant of the academy. While at Cayuga Lake he was a member of the glee club and of the village Episcopal Church choir; belonged to the Alpha Chi Sigma fraternity and the baseball club. He next entered Cornell University, class of 1887, and was made the recipient of numerous honors in class and university activities. These included membership in Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, class poet, managing director for his class in the navy board, high priest of class ceremonials, membership in the University Glee Club, first tenor; and banjoist in the banjo quartet, a part of the glee club; pulling the bow oar in his class crew, taking part in many athletic events, initiation into Theta Nu Epsilon, and regimental sergeant-major of the

University Cadet Corps. He rounded out his education with a commercial course at the Rochester Business University.

He began his business career by learning the details of manufacture of tobacco and cigars, in the employ of S. F. Hess & Company. Upon the incorporation of the business he was elected director and treasurer, which offices he held until January 1, 1904, when he was advanced to vice-president and general manager, and thus continued until April 1, 1907, when the corporation was dissolved and he was authorized to wind up its affairs.

Colonel Hess became a member of the directorate of the Hess Company, October 1, 1884, the other principals being his father and uncle, C D. Hess. The concern does business in perfumes, toilet goods and cosmetics. In February, 1901, he was elected vice-president and secretary. On July 8, 1907, he became treasurer and general manager as the successor of his father, and on July 1, 1920, he became the sole proprietor of the business, which was given the name of the Hess Perfume Company. For forty-six years to the present time (1928) the establishment has enjoyed a steady growth, its prosperity being due almost wholly to the lofty principles and sound code of business ethics on which it is grounded.

A long and meritorious military record has been placed to Colonel Hess' credit. He served one year as second lieutenant, and more than four years as first lieutenant in the Eighth Separate Company, New York National Guard. Having organized and mustered in the First Separate Company, New York National Guard, he was elected its first captain, which position he held until May 23, 1894. He resigned his connection with the service March 30, 1897. Having received an appointment as lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general of rifle practice in the National Guard of New York, he retained that office until January 1, 1899, when the department was discontinued and Colonel Hess was placed on the Reserve Officers' list. He was retired, for having reached the age limit, January 13, 1927. He is entitled to at least two brevet commissions for service. He participated in many encampments, and did strike duty (Buffalo, New York, 1892); served with the 202d New York Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War, 1898, and during the United States' part in the World War, he was called by the National Guard of New York to assist the adjutant's office in part of its field duty. He had been unable to obtain an acceptable assignment from the United States War Department, in spite of his persistent efforts to get one. He holds many medals for marksman and sharpshooter, "Long and Faithful Service," "In Aid of the Civil Authorities," "War with Spain, 1898," "For Faithful State Service in the Field During the World War"; medals and badges of the various military orders to which he belongs, and badges won in rifle competition.

An enthusiast on music and the drama, Colonel Hess has been of incomparable aid in the organization and management of entertainments, singing in church, and at one time he was a member of the Rochester Maennerchor, the Mendelssohn Club, the Octette (all male voices) of the Eighth Separate Company, New York National Guard, and the Rochester Opera Club, as one of its board of managers, taking part in many operas in chorus and small parts, and in other dramatics.

In fraternal life Colonel Hess has at-

tained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, Rochester Consistory, of Freemasonry, of which he is a life-member; and he also affiliates with these other Masonic bodies; Yonnondio Lodge, No. 163; Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Council, No. 19, Royal and Select Masters; Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, in all of which bodies he holds life-membership; and with Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He belongs to many organizations of historic, genealogical and patriotic interest. He has caused to be placed and endowed, in the War Memorial to be erected at Cornell University, a room to be known as the "Colonel F. Judson Hess Room." He is a past captain-general of the National Society, Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims; life-member of the Society of Colonial Wars (New York State); life-member and a former registrar and historian of Rochester Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution; vice-president of the New York State Society, War of 1812; member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; United Spanish War Veterans, of which he is a past commander; Military Order of Foreign Wars; past garrison commander, Army and Navy Union; past camp commander, L. B. Smith Camp, No. 25, Department of New York, Spanish War Veterans; member of Achilles Corps, Veterans' Association; past president, 202d Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry Association of Rochester; member of the Old Guard of Rochester, and the National Defense League of Washington, District of Columbia; life-member of the Army and Navy Club of New York City; member of the Cornell Club and the Automobile Club of Rochester; life-member of the Olmstead Family Society and the Rochester Historical Society.

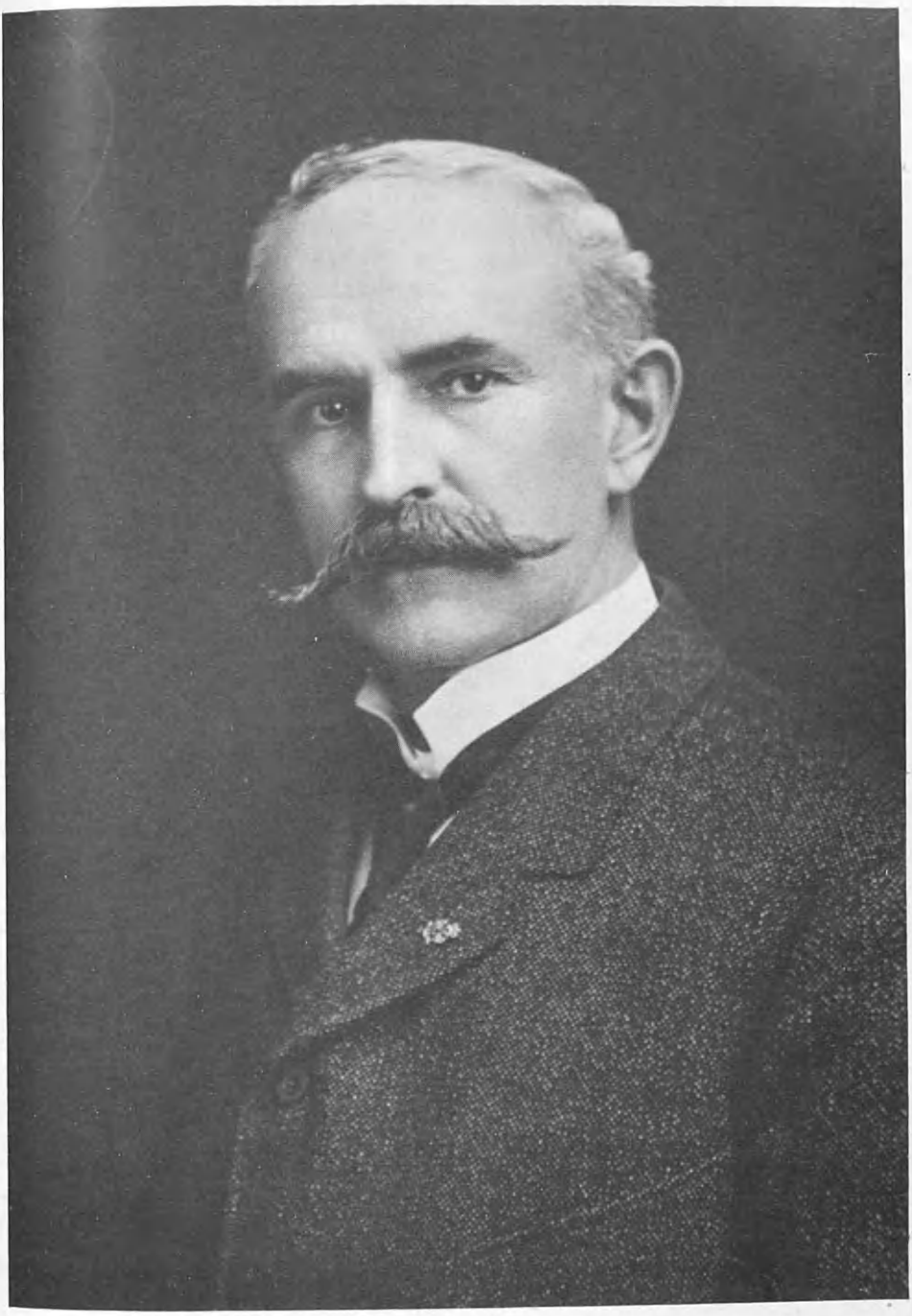
Colonel Hess married, October 30, 1895, Anna Augusta Olrick, of New York City. Her ancestors came to this country at an early period in its history, and she is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Colonel and Mrs. Hess have their residence in the old Hess homestead on Plymouth Avenue, South, in Rochester, the house having been built in 1838, and now a repository of numerous articles of historic interest and antiques of priceless worth to the family.

The life of Colonel Hess, so replete with varied and whole-hearted service has it been, may be said to link the old with the new order of things in many channels of worthwhile endeavor. His business leadership, exemplary citizenship and sustained civic interest place him in the very forefront of the sons of the Empire State whom she has delighted to honor.

SMITH, J. Hungerford,

Noted Chemist.

Throughout the world, wherever the palates of discriminating persons have been pleased with beverages flavored with the pure juice of fruits, J. Hungerford Smith, president of the great Rochester, New York, concern which bears his name, is known as the originator of the cold process true-fruit fountain syrups. He is also an internationally reputed chemist of the first class, regarded as the world's recognized authority on the subject, perfection and manufacture of fruit syrups. He is one of the highest



Hungerford Smith

placed members of the Masonic Order in the Empire State, a progressive and leading citizen of Rochester and Monroe County, and a champion of the institutions, functions and purposes of the Republican form of government in State and nation.

(I) The founder of this branch of the family of Smith was Silas Smith, born and married in England, who came to America with the "Plymouth Company," and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts.

(II) Silas (2) Smith, son of Silas (1) Smith, married Hannah Gazine, daughter of Daniel Gazine, who came with the London Company. They had children, of whom was Samuel.

(III) Samuel Smith, seventh son of Silas (2) and Hannah (Gazine) Smith, served in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War. He married Abigail Wright. He died in Henderson, New York, April 17, 1827. Of the children was Daniel.

(IV) Daniel Smith, son of Samuel and Abigail (Wright) Smith, was born in Spencertown, Columbia County, New York, February 26, 1775, served with distinction as a lieutenant in the War of 1812, and his house was practically a hospital for sick soldiers. He operated his own farms in various villages, and finally settled in Rodman, New York, where he died March 11, 1854. He married Susan Holmes, of Keene, New Hampshire, daughter of Sergeant Thomas Holmes, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who achieved a distinguished record in the Revolution. Susan (Holmes) Smith died August 5, 1864. Of the children was a son, William Priest.

(V) William Priest Smith, son of Daniel and Susan (Holmes) Smith, was born in Hounsfield, New York, February 7, 1813, died January 5, 1899. He was a former colonel of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, New York State Militia; later was a large lumber and farm operator, justice of the peace, chairman of supervisors; served three terms as associate judge of the Lawrence County Court; an original member of the Republican party, and prominent in the councils of his county and local organizations. He married, July 9, 1843, Sarah Porter Hungerford, born April 18, 1823, whose line is traced to Sir Thomas Hungerford, who in 1369 purchased from Lord Burghersh Farley Castle, County Somerset, England, which castle for more than three hundred years continued to be the principal seat of his descendants down to 1686. Sir Thomas was steward for John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, son of King Edward III, and in the thirty-first year of that King's reign was elected Speaker of the English House of Commons, being reputed to be the first person chosen to that high office. He died December 3, 1398. His son, Sir Walter, afterward Lord Hungerford, K. G., was the first to adopt the crest of a garb, or wheat-sheaf, between two sickles erect, with the motto: *Et Dieu Mon Appuy*, (God is my support). This has since been the crest of the Hungerford family. John Hungerford, a lineal descendant of Lord Hungerford, lived in Southington, Connecticut, where he died December 24, 1787. He served with distinction in the Colonial wars, holding at different times the commissions of ensign, lieutenant and captain. He had an active part in the siege of Crown Point on Lake Champlain. His son Amasa served in the Revolutionary Army, and participated in the battle of Bennington, in which he served as colonel. His son, Amasa, Jr., was the

father of Sarah Porter (Hungerford) Smith, and was enrolled as one of the "minute-men" in the War of 1812. He lived in Henderson, Jefferson County, New York, and was a prosperous and highly respected farmer. At one time he was interested in shipbuilding, at Stony Point, on Lake Ontario. He died December 18, 1859, aged seventy-nine years. To Mr. and Mrs. William Priest Smith were born eleven children, of whom Jay Hungerford, of whom further, was the sixth.

(VI) J. Hungerford Smith was born at Fine, St. Lawrence County, New York, February 20, 1855. Having received a common school training at Richville, New York, he took a course in the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, whence he entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877, with the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist.

J. Hungerford Smith entered upon his professional and business career, in the year 1880, at Ausable Forks, in New York State, engaging in the wholesale and retail drug business with marked success. He developed remarkable proficiency in the application of his knowledge of chemistry, and soon was making successful experiments in the production of natural fruit syrups, in order to carry out an original idea looking to the improvement of the beverages dispensed at soda fountains. As a result of his researches and painstaking efforts along his chosen line, he acquired the standing of being the first to make practicable and useful the cold-process true-fruit fountain syrups such as are now used the world over. The highest known degree of perfection has attended his labors, and his name has gone with increasing favor throughout this country and abroad.

In 1890, Mr. Smith removed to Rochester, where he founded the J. Hungerford Smith Company, internationally renowned manufacturers of "True Fruit" syrups. From its beginning he has served as president of this great concern in Rochester, which now is known as the J. Hungerford Smith Company, Incorporated. Its plant on North Goodman Street is one of the finest in buildings and equipment for the purpose to which the company is devoted. It occupies one hundred and fifteen thousand square feet of floor space, and the business gives employment to a large, skilled and loyal personnel. Mr. Smith also served as a director of the Hungerford Smith Company, Ltd., of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The sales of the combined establishments exceed by more than double those of any other enterprise of the character in the world.

As a pharmacist and chemist, the reputation of Mr. Smith has been sustained since his earliest connection with the profession. When he was only twenty-eight years of age, he was appointed a member of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, by Governors Cleveland and Hill successively, and served eight years. In his politics he keeps the Republican faith, but never has been an office-seeker. He is a former member and trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, through which, as well as by other agencies and his personal efforts, he seeks to promote his city's welfare and progress. His religious interest is centered denominationally in Christ Episcopal Church, Rochester. He has served as vice-president of the Cascades Lakes Club, and was a director of the Masonic Temple Asso-

ciation and former president of the Masonic Club of Rochester. An eminent member of the Masonic fraternity, he first was received into the order in Richville Lodge, No. 633, Richville, New York, in 1880; demitted to Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, No. 797, in 1892, and was Worshipful Master in 1897-98. He is also affiliated with Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Council, No. 19, Royal and Select Masters; Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar; a Past Commander-in-Chief of Rochester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; received the thirty-third degree Scottish Rite, September 15, 1896; honorary member of the Supreme Council; has served as Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; a Noble of Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; many times a member of the Grand Lodge of New York, of which he has now been made a permanent member; was Senior Grand Deacon in 1898; chairman of the committee on work and lectures in 1899, introducing two important additions to the monitorial work, which are now a part of the ritual. He was Commissioner of Appeals of the Grand Lodge, in 1905, 1906 and 1907, and was Commissioner of Appeals of the Grand Lodge of Canada from the Grand Lodge of New York for several years. He has also served the order with outstanding distinction as Custodian of the Work.

J. Hungerford Smith married, May 17, 1882, Jean Dawson, of Ausable Forks, Essex County, New York, a daughter of John A. Dawson. Children: 1. James Hungerford (deceased), married Helen Bauer, and to them was born a daughter, Helen M. 2. Anna Dawson, married Leroy Kellas, and has children, Elizabeth Gordon and John. 3. Florence, died in infancy. 4. Jay Elwood, married Ella Graham. 5. Lois, married Rochester H. Rogers, and has children, Rochester Hart, Jr., Jean Dawson and Nathaniel Rochester. 6. Helen Hungerford, married George Harold Clarke.

The name of J. Hungerford Smith is enrolled as one of the pioneers in a department of chemistry, the practical application of which has brought an infinite degree of pleasure and comfort to multitudes of people. To those in a state of perfect health, as well as to those on beds of sickness or convalescing therefrom, Mr. Smith's pure-fruit syrups in cooling and invigorating beverages have ministered most helpfully. He has helped accomplish results of great and permanent value in the industrial life of Rochester and of the Empire State as a whole. His contributions to the citizenry and to Freemasonry have been of the quality that promotes their highest standards and loftiest expressions.

MOORE, Charles Harris,

Banker.

An authority on trust subjects, in connection with banking, Charles H. Moore, trust officer and vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Rochester, New York, is well known to the profession of his choice. He has a wide and valued experience, obtained first as a member of the New York bar, then in association with banks on the Pacific coast, and latterly in Rochester, where he has risen to high official positions in one of the largest financial institutions of Western New York.

Charles Harris Moore was born in

Chittenango, Madison County, New York, October 15, 1878, the son of Frank Robertson Moore, born in Manlius, New York, June 11, 1853, died in Los Angeles, California, January 9, 1913, and Sabra (Isbell) Moore, of Hamilton, New York. Frank Robertson Moore, a Phi Beta Kappa of Madison University (now Colgate University) was a pedagogue and writer of textbooks, and was affiliated with Brooklyn schools all his life. He became principal of Commercial High School, Brooklyn, and was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn under the McKinley Administration. The son, Charles, studied in grammar and high schools of Brooklyn, New York. During vacation periods he found employment, peddling a newspaper route for the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle," and at seventeen was a typewriter salesman, canvassing the office buildings of lower Broadway, New York City. Transferred to the city of Washington, District of Columbia, he sold typewriters on Capitol Hill to Congressmen and Senators. Later, having entered New York University, he made a specialty of the law, and received his degree at graduation in the class of 1900. In the year of leaving the university he was admitted to the New York bar. For two years he served the Delta Chi (legal) Fraternity as its national secretary.

Mr. Moore went to the State of Washington, in 1907, and entered the service of the Union Trust Company of Spokane, and for seven years held the post of trust officer in that institution. Subsequently he was made assistant to the president of the Spokane and Eastern Trust Company, and through those connections he developed a gift for finance, with especial reference to the trust department, of which he made himself master. He was at one time chief of the editorial staffs of bank-publicity houses in St. Paul, Minnesota, and in New York. Articles contributed by him to financial journals have received wide and favorable reading. Particularly are his knowledge and utterances on trust topics of that quality and standard that have rendered him an authority on the subject.

The banking profession of Western New York was fortunate in Mr. Moore's decision to locate in that section. In 1922, he joined the staff of the Union Trust Company in Rochester and was appointed trust officer. In 1923, he was advanced to vice-president, and subsequently became a member of the board of directors. He is regarded as one of the strong men of the bank's personnel, and has made the trust department a very successful adjunct of the institution by reason of his intimate knowledge of its conduct and of the requirements of the service.

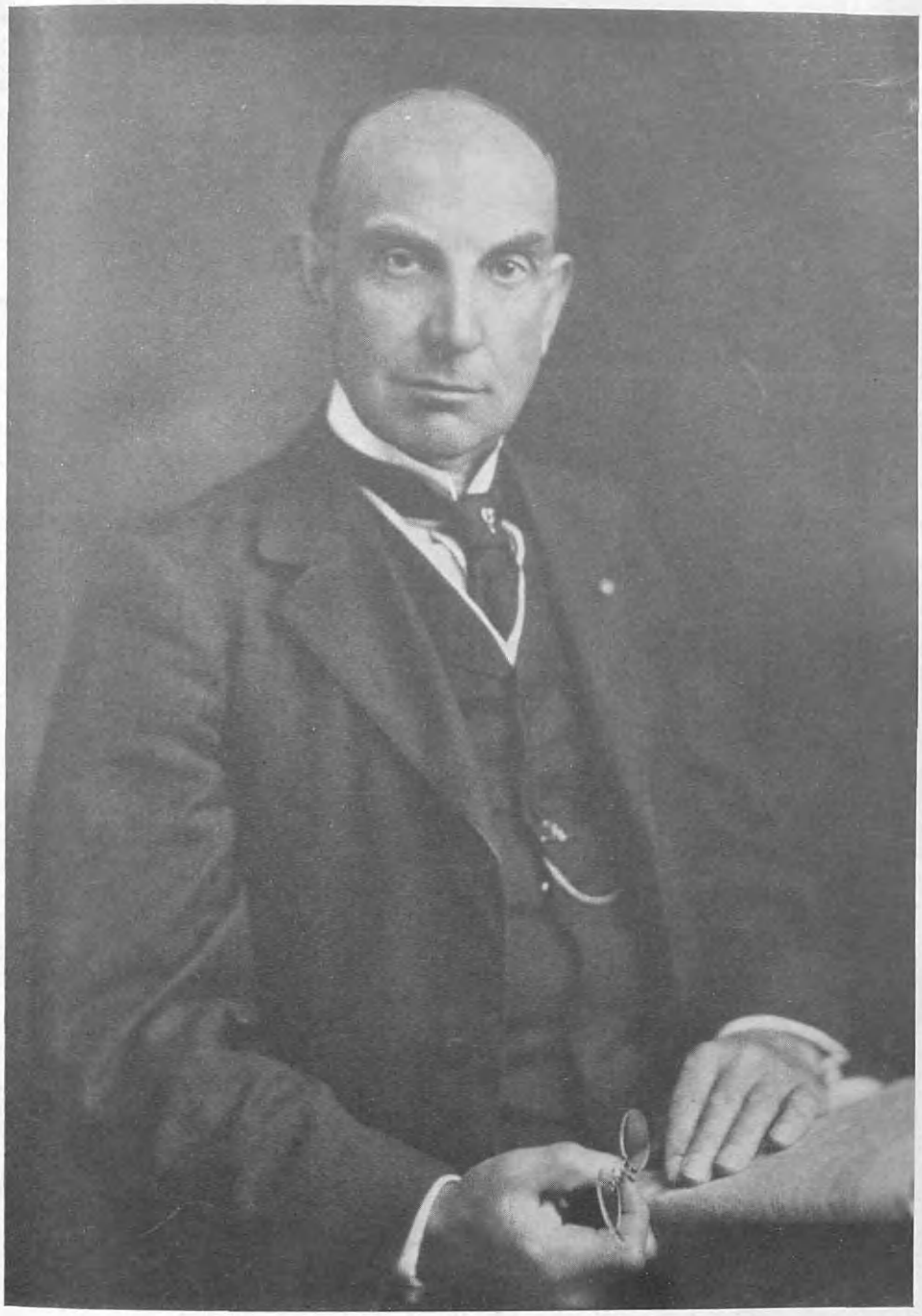
Mr. Moore is well connected fraternally and socially, affiliating with New York Military Lodge, No. 93, Free and Accepted Masons, and holding membership in the Rotary Club, the Ad Club and the Seneca Club, all of Rochester. His church connection is Unitarian. In politics, he has regularly supported the Republican ticket.

Charles H. Moore married, June 2, 1905, at Mexico City, Ora Frances Barfoot, daughter of Bernhard and Anne M. (Zimmer) Barfoot, of Grahamsville, New York.

REMINGTON, Hon. Harvey Foote,

Attorney.

Bench and bar, commercial, financial



Harvey F. Remington

and educational enterprises of the western division of the Empire State have felt the stimulus of Judge Harvey Foote Remington's professional activity and his coöperation as a strong force in directorates of a number of important concerns. As a former judge of the Municipal Court of Rochester, New York, and a member of the bar for more than forty years, he has attained marked distinction in the profession which he has made his life-work.

Remington is an old English surname, having originated to designate a native of Rimmington, a township in the parish of Gisburn, West Riding of Yorkshire. It was used early in the fourteenth century, Alan de Rymynton being listed among the freemen of York, in 1334, and Matilda de Rymyngton and Robertus de Rymyngton, recorded in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire in 1379.

(Bardsley—"Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

The following coat-of-arms is recorded for York, the home of the first of the Remingtons to come to America:

Arms—Barry of twelve argent and azure, a bend gules.

Crest—A hand erect holding a broken tilting spear, all proper.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

On both sides of his house, Judge Remington is a descendant of early Colonial families and of Revolutionary patriots, his paternal American ancestor being John Remington.

(I) John Remington came from Yorkshire in 1637, and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts. In 1645 he was made lieutenant of a military company. He married Elizabeth, who died in December, 1657, and he removed to Roxbury, where he married (second) Rhoda Gore, widow of John Gore. He died June 8, 1667. Children: 1. Thomas, of whom further. 2. Jonathan, born in 1639; married, July 13, 1664, Martha Belcher. 3. Joseph, born in 1650.

("American Ancestry," Vol. III, p. 75. Savage—"Genealogical Dictionary," Vol. III, p. 524.)

(II) Thomas Remington, son of John and Elizabeth Remington, was born in England, about 1630, and died in Suffield, Connecticut, February 23, 1721. He was a freeman in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1651, is recorded as being there in 1666. In 1672 he was in Windsor, Connecticut, but removed to Suffield, before 1677. He married at Rowley, Massachusetts, January 19, 1658, Mehitable Walker, who died in Suffield, December 17, 1718. They were the parents of the following children, the first five of whom were born at Rowley, Massachusetts: 1. Thomas, died December 16, 1683. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Mary, born July 14, 1666. 4. Sarah, born December 8, 1668; married, January 24, 1688-9, Peter Rowe. 5. Jonathan, died June 15, 1755; married (first) Sarah Hovey; (second) Mrs. Mary Rising. 6. Joseph, born September 1, 1675. 7. Benjamin, born in Suffield, December 23, 1677, died January 4, 1767.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXIII, p. 178.)

(III) John Remington, son of Thomas and Mehitable (Walker) Remington, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, November 2, 1661, and died in Suffield, Connecticut. He married (first), in 1687, Margaret Scott, who died in 1693; (second), in 1700, Hannah Hale.

(IV) Daniel Remington, son of John and Hannah (Hale) Remington, was

born in Suffield, Connecticut, February 16, 1706. He married Sarah Winchett.

(V) Thomas Remington, son of Daniel and Sarah (Winchett) Remington, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, May 30, 1733.

(VI) Thomas Remington, Jr., son of Thomas and Mary Remington, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, November 4, 1763, died in Henrietta, New York. He was the father of Alvah, of whom further.

(VII) Alvah Remington, son of Thomas Remington, was born in Rupert, Vermont, July 25, 1797, and died in Henrietta, New York, October 4, 1888. He, together with his father, removed from Vermont to Henrietta, Monroe County, New York, in 1817. He was a farmer and lived in a log house which he erected. He married (first), September 30, 1819, Mercy Gorton, daughter of Rev. Thomas Gorton. (Gorton VII). He married (second), in September, 1848, Amy (Northrup) Foote, widow of Harvey Foote, and a descendant of Stephen Northrup. Alvah and Mercy (Gorton) Remington were the parents of eight children: 1. William Thomas, of whom further. 2. Sarah, born April 18, 1822; married William Turner. 3. Seth W., born June 16, 1824; married Rhoda Webster. 4. Stephen, born January 20, 1827; married Mary Bernard. 5. Mercy, born February 16, 1831; married Jacob M. Deyo. 6. Mary J., born July 16, 1833; married LeRoy Brown. 7. Harriet N., born July 3, 1836; married Charles Moor. 8. Luther, born January 30, 1841; married Mandana Childs.

("Landmarks of Monroe County, New York," p. 471. Foote—"Foote Family," p. 176. Gorton—"Life and Times of Samuel Gorton," p. 481.)

(VIII) William Thomas Remington, son of Alvah and Mercy (Gorton) Remington, was born in Henrietta, New York, July 28, 1820, and died October 11, 1876. He followed the occupation of farming. He married (first) Susan Jones; (second), December 9, 1848, Sarah Ann Foote, born September 22, 1829, died in Rochester, New York, February 12, 1904, daughter of Harvey and Amy (Northrup) Foote. William T. and Sarah Ann (Foote) Remington were the parents of seven children, all born in Henrietta, New York. 1. Emma, born August 3, 1851; married, December 25, 1879, Eugene H. Howard. 2. Willis S., born June 17, 1853; married, September 13, 1877, Margaret C. McKenzie. 3. Nellie R., born December 17, 1855; married, November 15, 1876, Clarence V. Lodge. 4. Janet, born August 14, 1857. 5. Frank, born January 8, 1861, died in February, 1862. 6. Harvey Foote, of whom further. 7. Frederick, born July 3, 1866; married, September 3, 1891, Eva Potter.

(Foote—"Foote Family," p. 176.)

(IX) Harvey Foote Remington, son of William Thomas and Sarah Ann (Foote) Remington, was born in Henrietta, New York, June 28, 1863. Having completed his early and preparatory training at the common schools of Henrietta, he studied further at the Geneseo (New York) State Normal School, and having finished his course there, he entered the Albany Law School, the law department of Union University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The same year of his graduation, he successfully passed the tests for admission to the bar of the State of New York,

and established himself in practice in Rochester, in the Elwood Building, with the late Hon. Alfred Ely. Subsequently, the firm of Remington & Remington was formed, and he, as one of the members, did much to bring it prestige through an increasingly large and desirable clientele. As counselor in office practice, as a pleader of causes before the courts, and as counsel of financial and commercial houses, he exhibited legal acumen of a high order, which won him substantial position in the profession in Western New York.

Judge Remington entered on his career of public service in 1892, when he was appointed assistant corporation counsel of the city of Rochester, and during his three years' occupancy of that office, he did much to safeguard the municipal interests. In 1895 he was elevated to the Municipal Court bench, and for three years was a member of that tribunal, bringing to its proceedings the wisdom, humane sympathies and splendid legal equipment with which he is generously endowed. His tenure of the judgeship was attended by a heightening of the moral tone of the court, and a feeling on the part of those brought before him that righteous justice would be administered.

The cause of education has been given great encouragement through Judge Remington's active interest in public and private school systems. Known for his strong traits of character and outstanding loyalty to the Republican party, distinguished by a pronounced attitude on the side of progress and reform, the citizens of Rochester, in 1892, elected him a member of the Board of Education, on which his service was effectively performed, as had been expected of him. As president of the board of trustees of Keuka College, Keuka Park, New York, he is exerting a very beneficial influence upon the government of that institution and, incidentally, upon the student body.

In the business world, Judge Remington's professional ability and business sagacity have commanded the attention of interests that figure largely in various commercial activities in the Rochester community. The concerns to which he brings his coöperative spirit as director and legal counsel are: the First National Bank of Caledonia, New York; the Bastian Brothers Company; the Buyahome Building Corporation; the Vick and Dildine Seed Company; the Rochester Machine Screw Company, and the Clark-Stecko Corporation of Rochester.

Not the least important of Judge Remington's interests is that of religion. While having his immediate fellowship with the First Baptist Church of Rochester, his activities along that line take him into broad relations in denominational work. He has served as moderator of the Monroe Baptist Association, is a trustee and member of the executive committee of the New York Baptist Union for ministerial education, and a trustee and counsel for the New York Baptist Missionary Convention; a member of the finance committee of the Northern Baptist Convention, and was secretary of the committee on the Affairs of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. When the occasion demands, he links his profession to patriotic service, as in the World War period, when he was a member of the Legal Advisory Board and the Monroe County Home Defense Association. As a director and secretary of the Maplewood Cemetery Association, he takes a deep interest in the mainte-

nance of that beautiful and hallowed resting-place of the departed.

In organized professional bodies, he enjoys high standing as a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association and the Rochester Bar Association. His fraternal obligations are given to the Masonic Order, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His affiliation with patriotic organizations embraces the Rochester Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, of which he was president from 1912 until 1915; the Empire State Society, of which he was president from 1919 to 1922; and the National Society, of which he was president-general in 1925-26; and the Society of Colonial Wars. He takes a keen interest in the affairs of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, as one of its directors, being a member also of the Letchworth Park Committee of that body; a member of the American Flag Association and the Rochester Historical Society. He is a valued member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and his clubs include the Optimist, Rochester and the Monroe Golf.

Harvey Foote Remington married, May 28, 1889, Mary Agnes Brodie, of Caledonia, New York. They are the parents of seven children: 1. William B., born June 14, 1890. 2. Thomas H., born September 4, 1891; an attorney-at-law, practicing in Rochester as a member of the firm of Remington, Remington & Keating. 3. Agnes R., born September 11, 1893; married John E. Harmon. 4. Harvey F., Jr., born June 25, 1895. 5. John W., born January 10, 1897; assistant United States attorney for the Rochester district; also a member of his father's firm. 6. Harriet, born July 31, 1898; married Alden H. Sulger. 7. Francis K., born November 3, 1902; also a member of his father's firm; he married, January 29, 1928, Carolyn Sibyl Lyon.

This review of the life and labors of Judge Remington, while of necessity somewhat abbreviated, is rich in content, from which wholesomely ambitious and aspirant youth may derive inspiration and encouragement to go forward and make their lives useful as a blessing through influence and service.

(Foote—"Foote Family," p. 177. Family data.)

(The Gorton Line).

Arms—Gules ten billets or, a chief indented of the last.

Crest—A goat's head erased argent ducally gorged or.

Motto—Vitam impendere vero.

(Burke—"General Armory." A. Gorton—"The Life and Times of Samuel Gorton," p. 158.)

The Gortons are a long-established family of England. According to Samuel Gorton, he and his forefathers for many generations were born in the town of Gorton, in Lancashire. Dr. J. J. Howard in his "Miscellanea Genealogies," New Series, Vols. I and II, has recorded some of the Gorton families of this locality. The line which appears herewith is concerned with the American descendants of Samuel Gorton of Gorton, one of the most distinguished early citizens of Rhode Island.

(New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LI, p. 199. A. Gorton—"The Life and Times of Samuel Gorton.")

(I) Samuel Gorton, a clothier of London, was born in 1592 in Gorton, and

died in December, 1677. In March, 1636, with his wife, Mary, and his son, Samuel, and one or two other children, he landed in Boston, Massachusetts. He resided in Plymouth, and in June, 1637, he joined one of the military companies, which was raised in response to Massachusetts' call for aid to defend themselves against the Pequot Indians.

In 1638 Samuel Gorton led the opposition to the illiberal changes thrust into the government by Prence, who was then governor of Plymouth, was ensnared into Prence's court and was banished for his contempt of it. In 1639 at Pocasset, Aquidneck Island, he was made a freeman and a member of the civil compact of government. The name of the place was changed to Portsmouth. In 1640, however, he, together with several other members of the civil government, was driven from the island by the former deposed ruler, Judge Coddington, who had suddenly, with much violence, reassumed government. He then, in 1640, settled on land he purchased of Robert Cole, at Papaquinapaug, near Massapaug Pond, adjoining Providence. In 1642, he bought the Narragansett Sachems, the lands of Shawomet, and founded the town which he named Warwick. A year later he was chosen a magistrate of the people; a member of the Assembly in 1649; president of the colony in 1651, during the absence of Roger Williams, who had journeyed to England to disclose to the English Parliament the grievances of the colony.

In 1652 Samuel Gorton helped draw up the first legal act abolishing involuntary life servitude in the colonies. He was one of the incorporators named in the new charter of 1663. From 1664 to 1667 he served as deputy judge in the high court, an equivalent of our present State senator. In 1670 he was again chosen for this position, but declined because of his advanced age.

On November 27, 1677, he deeded to his son, Samuel, the homestead at Warwick, and land to other members of his family. He married Mary Maplet, daughter of John and Mary Maplet, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Samuel, born in 1630; married Susanna Burton. 2. Mary, married (first) Peter Greene; (second) John Sanford. 3. Maher, married Daniel Cole. 4. John, married Margaret Weeden. 5. Benjamin, of whom further. 6. Sarah, married William Mace. 7. Ann, married John Warner. 8. Elizabeth, married John Crandall. 9. Susanna, married Benjamin Barton.

Of Samuel Gorton, Hon. Job Durfee, one of the most able of the chief justices of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, wrote the following:

> Samuel Gorton was a person of the most distinctive originality of character. He was a man of deep, strong feelings, keenly alive to every injury, though inflicted on the humblest of God's creatures. He was a great lover of soul liberty and hater of all shams. He was a learned man, self educated, studious, contemplative, a profound thinker. . . . He bore adversity with heroic fortitude, and if he did not conquer, he yet finally baffled every effort of his enemies.

(A. Gorton—"The Life and Times of Samuel Gorton," pp. 159, 160, 161, 162. Savage—"Genealogical Dictionary," Vol. II, p. 283. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. IV, pp. 201-221. J. O. Austin—"One Hundred and Sixty Allied Families," pp. 111, 112.)

(II) Benjamin Gorton, son of Samuel and Mary (Maplet) Gorton, lived most of his life at Warwick, Rhode Island, and died December 25, 1699. He was among those who, in 1677, in consideration of their "services in King Philip's

War," were granted five thousand acres to be called East Greenwich. He served as deputy in 1686, or member of the Upper House of the Rhode Island Legislature, and was captain of the military company.

Benjamin Gorton married, December 5, 1672, Sarah Carder, who died August 8, 1724, daughter of Richard and Mary Carder. Their children were: 1. Mary, born October 31, 1673; married Samuel Greene. 2. Sarah, born about 1675; married John Wickes. 3. Benjamin, born about 1677; married Ann Lancaster. 4. Samuel, of whom further. 5. Alice, married George Thomas. 6. Maplet, married Thomas Remington.

(A. Gorton—"The Life and Times of Samuel Gorton," p. 165. Savage—"Genealogical Dictionary," Vol. II, p. 282.)

(III) Samuel Gorton, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Carder) Gorton, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, and died in Warwick, August 21, 1723. His residence was located in Providence, Rhode Island. He was deputy of the Assembly in 1708. He married, July 25, 1706, Elizabeth Greene, who was born May 8, 1687, the daughter of Thomas Greene. Children: 1. Alice, born August 8, 1707; married Stephen Lowe. 2. Elizabeth, born November 26, 1709. 3. Samuel, born September 14, 1711; married Welthian Spencer. 4. Thomas, born May 2, 1713; married Penelope Brown. 5. Benjamin, of whom further. 6. Ann, born July 22, 1718; married David (or Daniel) Spencer. 7. Richard, born June 15, 1720. 8. John, born April 22, 1723; married (first) Rhoda Brown; (second) Phebe Sheldon.

(A. Gorton—"The Life and Times of Samuel Gorton," p. 171. Savage—"Genealogical Dictionary," Vol. II, p. 283.)

(IV) Benjamin Gorton, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Greene) Gorton, was born December 11, 1715, and died in 1767. His will, dated September 3, 1767, and proved November 7, 1767, mentions his wife and five sons. He married, March 1, 1740, Mercy Foster, daughter of George and Mary (Weaver) Foster, of East Greenwich. Children: 1. Thomas, born about 1741; married Susanna Pearce. 2. Benjamin, born about 1743, married Deborah Weaver. 3. Samuel, born in 1745; married Eunice Austin. 4. George, of whom further. 5. William, born July 28, 1750; married Welthian Tillinghast.

(A. Gorton—"The Life and Times of Samuel Gorton," pp. 189, 190. "Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. II, p. 1056.)

(V) George Gorton, son of Benjamin and Mercy (Foster) Gorton, was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, in September, 1748, and died April 30, 1829, in Henrietta, Monroe County, New York. In 1803 he moved with his wife from Coventry, which was set off from the western section of Warwick, Rhode Island, to Otsego, New York, where some of his children had already gone. In May, 1804, they removed with their children to the Genesee Valley, Livingston County, New York. They lived in Henrietta, Monroe County, adjoining Livingston County. While he was a resident of Coventry, Rhode Island, he took the oath of allegiance to the government established in independence of Great Britain.

George Gorton married, in West Greenwich, March 5, 1769, Lydia Aylesworth, who was born in West Greenwich, January 12, 1750, and died in Henrietta, New York, September 19, 1833, daughter of Judiah and Ruth (Draper) Aylesworth.

Most of the descendants from the Aylesworths now spell their name Ellsworth. Ruth Draper was the daughter of Thomas and Jane Draper, and was born March 4, 1727. Children of George and Lydia (Aylesworth) Gorton: 1. Daniel, born June 24, 1770; married Sarah Northrup. 2. Ruth, born in 1771; married Benjamin Rouse, Jr. 3. Jared, married (first) Sarah Gorton; (second) the widow Sheldon. 4. Thomas, of whom further. 5. Lancaster, born October 19, 1786; married (first) Mary Gardner; (second) Lovina A. Tickney. 6. Sarah Foster. 7. Mercy, married (first) John Straight; (second) a Barker. 8. Susan, married Samuel Gardner.

(A. Gorton—"The Life and Times of Samuel Gorton," p. 231. "Rhode Island Records," Vol. IX, p. 408.)

(VI) Rev. Thomas Gorton, son of George and Lydia (Aylesworth) Gorton, was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, August 27, 1777, and died March 23, 1852, in Livonia, Wayne County, Michigan. At the age of twenty-one he entered the ministry, and continued in it for about fifty years. In 1813 he organized a Baptist Society in Henrietta, on what was known as the River Road. It was called the West Baptist Church of Pittsford, and the church building was erected in 1818. He served as pastor of the Baptist church in Henrietta, for several years. In 1794 he left Coventry, Rhode Island, to live with his brother in Otego, New York. In 1804 he took up his residence in Linia, New York, and in February, 1815, he moved to Henrietta. He removed again, in the fall of 1836, to Livonia, Michigan.

Rev. Thomas Gorton married, March 3, 1799, Hannah Straight, daughter of Job and Mehitable (Johnson) Straight, and they were the parents of thirteen children: 1. Mercy, of whom further. 2. William H., born November 15, 1801. 3. Lancaster, born April 2, 1803; married Mariah Cabot. 4. Isabell, born July 27, 1804; married Edward S. Chase. 5. Arebella, born February 9, 1807; married Joseph Russell. 6. Armilla, born November 13, 1808; married Elinore G. Terry. 7. Hannah B., born October 21, 1810; married Ward Martin. 8. Thomas B., born July 19, 1812; married Ruby Burr. 9. Miranda, born March 14, 1814; married Abner Chase. 10. Samantha, born April 27, 1816; married Hezekiah Bailey. 11. George L., born February 7, 1818; married Catharine Brininstool. 12. Lydia Draper, born April 10, 1820; married Jabez T. House. 13. Daniel, born January 4, 1823; married Lydia B. Kingsley.

(A. Gorton—"The Life and Times of Samuel Gorton," p. 320.)

(VII) Mercy Gorton, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Hannah (Straight) Gorton, was born May 4, 1800, and died October 17, 1847. She married, September 30, 1819, Alvah Remington. (Remington VII.)

(Ibid, p. 481.)

WALMSLEY, J. Milnor,

Executive.

Among the representative men of Western New York who have left their mark upon the industrial progress of their time, mention should be made of J. Milnor Walmsley, vice-president of the Haloid Company, manufacturers of photographic papers, and at one time president of the Century Camera Company, which was merged with the Eastman Kodak Company. In the thirty-

seven years or more that Mr. Walmsley has resided in Rochester, New York, he has been an important factor in the manufacturing world, and particularly in those lines which have to do with the production of cameras and photographic papers. In his quiet, unassuming and yet forceful way he continues to be an influential figure in many worth-while endeavors of the Rochester community, by whose people he is highly esteemed.

Morris Walmsley, father of J. Milnor, was of Quaker ancestry. For more than forty years he was associated with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in Philadelphia. In earlier life he was a partner of his brother, William H. Walmsley, in the sewing machine business in Baltimore, Maryland. He was active in religious circles and a member of the Memorial Baptist Church, of Philadelphia. He married Josephine A. Milnor, a member of a family long prominent in Baltimore, in which city she was born.

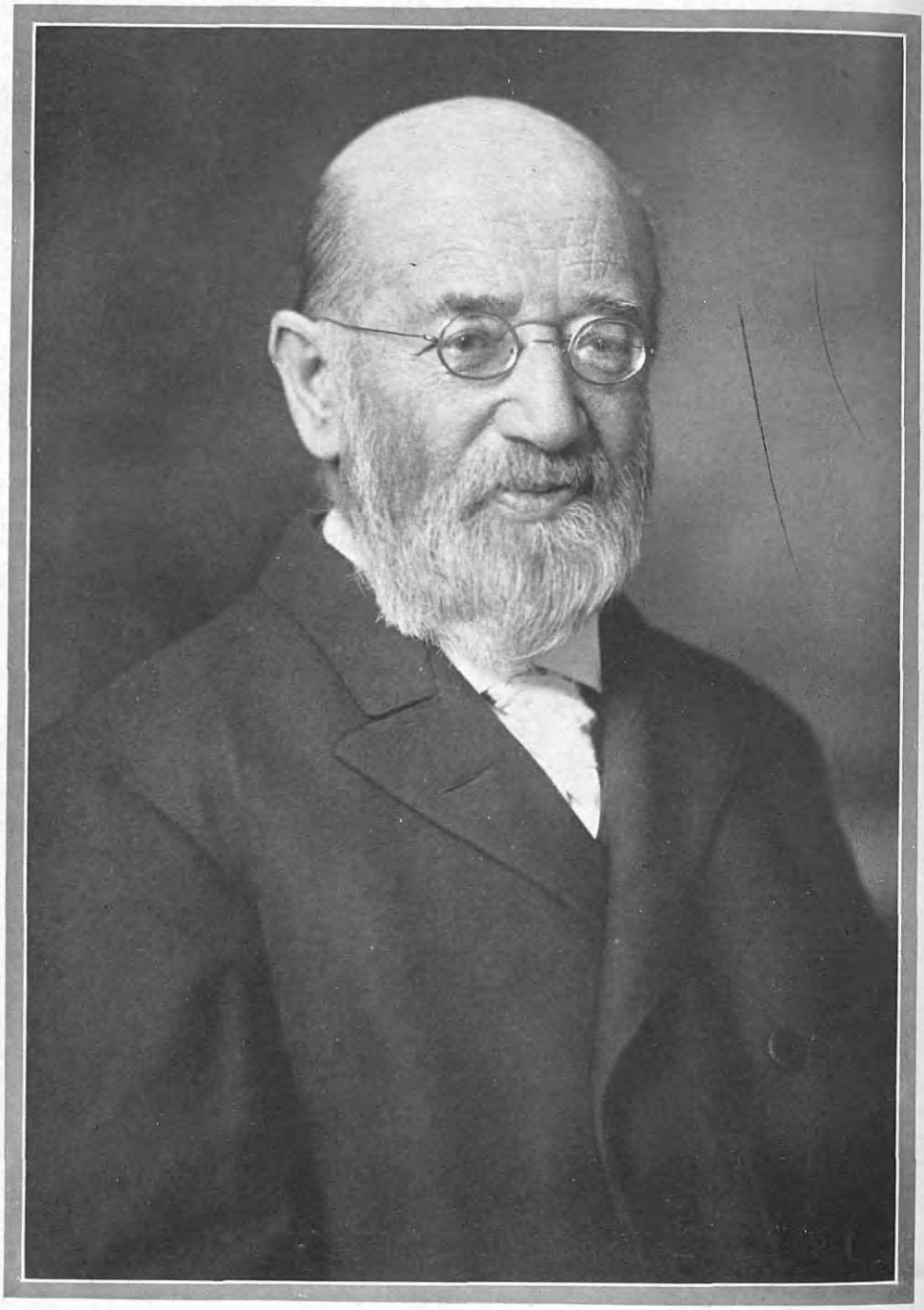
J. Milnor Walmsley, son of Morris and Josephine A. (Milnor) Walmsley, was born in Baltimore, July 24, 1864. Following the removal of the family to Philadelphia, he acquired his education in the grade and high schools of that city. On the completion of his studies he entered the service of his uncle, William H. Walmsley, in Philadelphia, who was the American representative of R. & J. Beck Company, of London, England, manufacturers of optical instruments.

After an interval of some years, Mr. Walmsley came to Rochester, New York, in 1891, having accepted a position with the Rochester Optical Company. He remained as a valued associate of that concern until its affairs were reorganized and the style became the Rochester Optical and Camera Company.

In 1900, Mr. Walmsley joined forces with Gilbert E. Mosher and George J. McLaughlin in effecting the organization of the Century Camera Company, of which he was elected president. This business was conducted under that title until 1903, when it was disposed of to the Eastman Kodak Company. In fulfillment of an agreement entered into with the Eastman company, he and his co-principals remained to operate the Century concern until 1906.

Mr. Walmsley, in association with Mr. Mosher, purchased, in 1912, a large interest in the Haloid Company, manufacturers of photographic papers. This concern, with a single exception, is the largest producer of this line of goods in the country. As vice-president and director of the Haloid Company, Mr. Walmsley contributes a large proportion of his business activity to the maintenance of Rochester's superior position as the chief industrial and mercantile center of Western New York. In political affairs he has always been staunchly loyal to the Republican party. The aims and purposes of those associational interests brought under the head of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce have his cordial support. He is an influential member of the Baptist Temple, of Rochester, which he served as trustee for twenty years, and was formerly affiliated with the Second Baptist Church of that city in a similar capacity. His social organizations are the Oak Hill Country Club, of Rochester, and the Lake Placid Club, of Lake Placid, New York, of which latter body he is a life-member.

J. Milnor Walmsley married, October 14, 1903, at Haddonfield, New Jer-



Richard Neumeister.

sey, Margaret Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Thomas A. and Amanda Elizabeth (Foltz) Wiley, who were former residents of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and subsequently went to live in Philadelphia.

NEUMAERKER, Richard, D. D.,

Clergyman.

A native of Germany, but for almost half a century a resident and citizen of the United States, the late Rev. Richard Neumaerker lived for all of that time in Nebraska, excepting only some five years spent in Missouri. There he was very effectively active, to within a few years of his death in his eighty-fourth year, as pastor of Lutheran churches, one of which he served continuously for twenty-six years. He also was prominent for many years in synodical affairs and in many other movements looking to the development and advancement of religious life. Though the length of his continuous service as an active minister, covering as it did some fifty-five years, was in itself a distinction which he shared with very few other ministers in the Middle West, it was by no means the most notable feature of his career. For the latter was so filled with incessant devotion to his duties, with untiring efforts in behalf of his congregations, and with the most constant practice of the highest Christian ideals, that he not only made himself greatly beloved by all the people to whom he ministered, but also became a leader in the religious life of Nebraska and the Middle West. The beneficial and inspiring influence, which he exerted on the many lives that had the privilege of coming into spiritual contact with him, left its impress in uncounted cases, and the results of his labors will outlive him for many years.

Richard Neumaerker was born at Sprottau, Germany, November 6, 1844, a son of Rev. Wilhelm and Ottilia (Carl) Neumaerker. His father was a minister of the Lutheran church. Dr. Neumaerker received his early education in the public schools of Blankenhain, a small town near the historic city of Weimar, in what was then the Grand-Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and through private tutoring by his father. Later, during 1860-1865, he was a student at the Gymnasium in Weimar, from which he was graduated with the highest honors. He then took up the study of theology at the Universities of Halle and Jena, passing with much success his examinations as a candidate in theology at the latter in 1868. The next two years he devoted to teaching, serving as an assistant professor at the Gymnasium at Meiningen, capital of the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, and during this period he was also tutor of a young German prince, Prince Karl of Hesse-Phillippsthal. When the Franco-Prussian War broke out in 1870, Rev. Mr. Neumaerker promptly offered his services to the Red Cross, with which he served as a field deacon throughout the greater part of the war, doing his full share to relieve the suffering of the wounded and dying on the battlefields of Metz, Sedan and Strassburg. In October, 1870, he was recalled from this work and was ordained as vicar of the Court Church at Weimar. In that city, so famous for its long association with the life of Goethe and for its many other cultural distinctions, he remained until 1872, when he became pastor of the Evangelical congregation in the city of Luxembourg and court-chaplain to Prince

Henry of the Netherlands. For ten years he continued to serve this church, and at the end of that period he returned to Germany, becoming, in 1882, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Mihla, a small town in Saxe-Weimar near Eisenach, the latter made famous by Martin Luther. He served this church until 1884, when he accepted a call to the pastorate of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Barada, Richardson County, Nebraska.

Dr. Neumaerker arrived with his family at Barada, May 30, 1884, and immediately threw himself wholeheartedly into his new work. This required high courage and considerable ability to adjust himself to his new surroundings, so different from all to which he had been used in the past. He suddenly found himself in a small community in what was then still the undeveloped West. In place of his former cultured surroundings and associations, he now faced a small group of simple and hard-working country people, striving under great difficulties to cultivate into prosperous farms land which never before had felt the touch of the plow. Conditions in his new sphere of activity were at first very primitive, indeed, and even interference by Indians was not an uncommon occurrence. It was typical of his character that he adjusted himself quickly, rendering such great services to his new congregation that he was continued as their pastor for ten years and many of his parishioners of that period remained his staunch friends and admirers throughout his life. In 1894 he resigned his charge and went to St. Joseph, Missouri, as pastor of St. John's Evangelical Church. There he remained, duplicating his success at Barada, until 1899, when he accepted the call to the pastorate of the Evangelical Protestant Church in Columbus, Nebraska.

When Dr. Neumaerker first came to Columbus, his congregation was small and limited in its resources. It was largely as the result of his untiring efforts and of his inspiring leadership, that this congregation greatly increased in size and influence. From a church of some thirty families it grew into one of more than one hundred and fifty, and the Sunday school membership increased from thirty to one hundred and twenty. The Ladies' Aid Society expanded from forty-six to one hundred and thirteen members and, during the latter part of his pastorate, a very active Young People's Society was formed. Throughout his pastorate he worked hard and faithfully as the spiritual guide and as the loyal friend of the members of his church. Beyond that, he made himself a strong influence for good in connection with the life of the entire community, and he became one of the most highly respected and most greatly beloved citizens of Columbus.

How greatly his own people estimated his services, was proven by the fact that he continued as their pastor for twenty-six consecutive years, and only when old age brought on failing health, did he give up the work, to which he had devoted his life and in which he had achieved so much. This step eventually became necessary in October, 1925, when his congregation reluctantly accepted his resignation. When he preached his farewell sermon, the congregation present taxed the church to capacity, and included many of his friends who were not members of his church. In parting from his people he made a fervent plea to them to be faithful in prayer, regular in attending services, and united in support of and co-

operation with his successor, and he especially appealed to those who were parents to live exemplary Christian lives, declaring that to be the greatest and best influence they could exert upon the lives of their children. At that occasion he also gave a brief historic review of the growth of the church during his leadership. In every possible way the members of his congregation expressed to him their love, appreciation and admiration. One year before, he was able to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate of the Columbus church, and that occasion, too, was made memorable by his congregation. During his unusually long career as an active minister, Dr. Neumaerker baptized more than 1,500 persons, performed more than four hundred marriage ceremonies and officiated at more than five hundred funerals. Ever since first coming to Nebraska he took an active part in the affairs of his denomination. At one time he was the editor of a religious journal published by the Nebraska Synod. He was also a member of the United Lutheran Church Synod and, for a period of eight years, served as president of the German Nebraska Synod of the United Lutheran Church. To these various activities he gave unselfish service and brought notable executive ability, and his work in behalf of the Lutheran church was recognized by Midland College, at that time located at Atchison, Kansas, but now at Fremont, Nebraska, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Neumaerker was not only an earnest student of theology, but also a talented musician and a pianist of more than ordinary ability. In his youth it had been his great privilege to study piano under Franz Liszt in Weimar, and, though he seldom played in public, his interest in his piano and in music in general continued unabated all through his life. He had one of the largest private libraries of music in Columbus. During his later years, when failing eyesight made it impossible for him to read the notes, he found consolation in playing the many works that he had memorized in his early years. Small of stature, but big of intellect, he was a man of scholarly tastes, an able minister, quiet and unassuming. Possessed of a ready understanding of humanity and its problems, he also had a quick sympathy for those in need and distress. A lifetime of unselfish service to his fellow-men gained him innumerable friends, and the sum total of his work and achievements represented a remarkable, sustained effort in behalf of others.

Dr. Neumaerker married, at Lissa, Germany, September 14, 1875, Elizabeth Roth, the youngest of the five children of Rev. Carl Roth, of Sonnenburg, Germany. Rev. and Mrs. Neumaerker were the parents of four children: Emilia Matilda, of whom further; Dr. William Richard Carl Neumaerker, of whom further; Ernst, born in 1880, who died in childhood, before his parents came to the United States; and John Gustave Neumaerker, of whom further.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Roth) Neumaerker was born in Sonnenburg, Germany, May 26, 1840. Her father, too, was a minister of the Lutheran church, but it was not only through this similarity of ancestral background that she had many things in common with her husband. Like the latter, she had seen active service on the battlefields during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, during which she served

as a Red Cross nurse. Then, too, she shared his interest in music and was a talented pianist. For many years she acted as organist of the several churches of which her husband was the pastor. In every other way as well she was the faithful helpmate of her husband, fulfilling, in each parish to which his work took her, the quiet but unceasing duties of a minister's wife. She won the enduring love and esteem of all who had the privilege of knowing her. After a long life of unselfishness, devotion and kindness, she died at her home in Columbus, Nebraska, June 1, 1923, and was laid to rest in that city, of which she had been such a useful and respected inhabitant for almost a quarter of a century.

Emilia Matilda Neumaerker, oldest child and only daughter of Rev. Richard and Elizabeth (Roth) Neumaerker, was born in Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, in 1878. Like her two brothers, she was brought by her parents to this country as an infant, and was educated in the public schools of Nebraska and Missouri. Like both her father and her mother, she possesses considerable musical talent, and in her youth was a student of the piano and organ under the able guidance of her father. During the later years of her mother's life she took over the latter's work as organist in her father's church and also became the leading alto of its choir. In many other ways, too, she took an active part in the work of the church, being a member of its Young People's League and of its Ladies' Aid Society, in the activities of both of which she has always been a leader. She is a member of the Parent-Teachers' Society of Columbus, Nebraska, and of the Women's Club, before which she frequently reads papers on educational and cultural topics. She is also a member of the B. P. O., a national society of women devoted to aiding needy students with musical and other artistic talents, in obtaining educational advantages. She married A. Carl Flatow, former secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Columbus, Nebraska. Mr. Flatow, educated in Germany and in the schools of Nebraska, at one time taught school. He is a talented violinist and a keen student of music and its history, well known as the former leader of the Columbus City Orchestra, which he helped to organize. He also conducted, at one time, the choir in his father-in-law's church, and for many years has been a leading figure in the musical life of Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. Flatow have no children and make their home at Columbus, Nebraska.

Dr. William Richard Carl Neumaerker, second child and oldest son of Rev. Richard and Elizabeth (Roth) Neumaerker, was born in Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, in 1879. He came to this country with his parents as a small child, and was educated in the public schools of Nebraska and Missouri. After graduating from high school, he took up the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then established himself in the general practice of his profession at Edgemont, South Dakota. After a few years he went abroad, and pursued post-graduate studies at the Universities of Berlin and Jena, Germany. Upon his return to the United States, he established himself as a physician and surgeon in Columbus, Nebraska, of which city he is still one of the leading medical men. Soon after the United States had entered the World

War on the side of the Allies, he volunteered his services and was commissioned a captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. Later he was promoted to major and lieutenant-colonel, which rank he held when he went overseas in command of the Medical Department of the Eighty-eighth Division, after previously being in charge of the Medical Department at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. In France, where he was frequently under fire, he had charge of different Field and Base Hospitals. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Nebraska Medical Society, and the Platte County Medical Society, of which he has served as president. At one time he held the office of city physician of Columbus, Nebraska. He is also a member of the American Legion, of the Columbus Post of which he has been Commander, as well as of several bodies of the Masonic Order, including the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He married Meta Hensley, a daughter of Judge Hensley, of Columbus, Nebraska, and is the father of two children, William Neumaerker, Jr., and Richard Neumaerker.

John Gustave Neumaerker, youngest son of Rev. Dr. Richard and Elizabeth (Roth) Neumaerker, was born at Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, December 22, 1881. He was educated in the public schools of Nebraska and Missouri, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he pursued post-graduate studies at Columbia University, New York City, at the University of Berlin, and at the University of Jena, Germany. After completing his education, he took up teaching, and for several years was an instructor of social science at the Brooklyn, New York, Polytechnic Institute. Later he taught the same subject at Stuyvesant High School, New York City, of the faculty of which he is still a member. He has also been a lecturer on government, economics, customs of Europe and similar topics for the New York City Board of Education, for the Newark Board of Education, and for the Chautauqua Institute. In recent years he has devoted his summers to the conduct of Karamac Camp, a camp for young men and women at Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, and he is president of the Karamac Kamp Corporation and of the Recreation Camp Corporation. He is also a member of the National Teachers' Association, the American Historical Association, the Modern Language Association, and the High School Teachers' Association. His clubs include the University of Michigan Club of New York City, the New York Civics Club, and the University Club of Brooklyn. He is also a member of Lodge No. 288, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn. His favorite recreations are tennis, canoeing, swimming and motoring. In politics he is independent, while his religious affiliations are with the Lutheran Evangelical Church. He was married, in 1910, to Edyth G. Reed, of Detroit, Michigan, and is the father of one daughter, Marvel, now Mrs. Robert Grannis. He makes his home in Brooklyn, New York.

Rev. Dr. Richard Neumaerker died in the home of his daughter at Columbus, Nebraska, March 31, 1928. He was laid to rest in Columbus Cemetery after funeral services at the Columbus Evangelical Protestant Church, of which he had been pastor for twenty-six years. A very large number of people from all ranks of

life in Columbus attended the last rites and gave proof of their high regard for him. Many of the leading figures in the Lutheran Church of Nebraska likewise paid their last respects to their associate, who had worked with them so faithfully and effectively for more than forty years.

In speaking of Dr. Neumaerker's life and work, one of the members of the council of his former church, paid the following tribute to him, published in the Columbus "Telegram":

"His life was devoted to love and sacrifice by true devotion to his God and Master, lifting up from earth to higher levels all those with whom he came in contact. He was a man whose very walk, talk and teachings were Christ-like and those of a true Christian minister, who cherished the honor of being "A Friend to Man," not as his judge, but as the mediator and comforter to rich and poor, weak and strong, in time of trouble, sickness or death, and whose very life made this world a better place in which to live."

WATSON, Robert C.,

Bank President.

The financial structure of the city of Rochester and Western New York has benefited in marked degree from the contributing and constructive efforts of Robert C. Watson, president of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, one of the strongest banking houses of that city and region, it also enjoying the distinction of being the first safe deposit organization, and the first trust company as well, of Rochester. All his adult life Mr. Watson has been associated, in some capacity or other, with the profession of finance, so that although he is known as a citizen devoted to Rochester's all-round development, he is thought of primarily and chiefly as the executive of a thoroughly modern, conservatively administered and progressive banking institution.

The Watsons, of Scotch origin, were one of the many families who, during the reign of James I of England, when there were numerous persecutions of the non-conformists, sought the more tolerant atmosphere of Northern Ireland. It is generally believed, however, that they went to Scotland first, and from there to Ireland, settling probably in Belfast.

William G. Watson, father of Robert C. Watson, was born in Belfast, Ireland, November 29, 1830, and died in Rochester, June 3, 1898. On his arrival in America, he went at once to Rochester, and there settled. Having obtained employment of the nursery firm of Ellwanger & Barry, he soon exhibited his qualifications for business administration and was made manager, his connection with this company covering a period of forty-three years. In religion, he was a staunch Presbyterian. William G. Watson married, at Rochester, New York, July 31, 1855, Susanna McDowell, born November 13, 1832, and died November 21, 1908.

Robert C. Watson was born in Rochester, Monroe County, New York, July 15, 1869. Having passed through the grades and the grammar school of Rochester, he completed his education at the Rochester Business Institute. Direct from his studies, Mr. Watson made his first business connection, August 12, 1889, when he entered the service of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company in the capacity of clerk. He rose through the positions of bookkeeper, teller, assistant secretary, September 14, 1899, director, April 14, 1903, secretary, April 11, 1907, and vice-president, to

which latter office he was elected April 10, 1913, in recognition by the directors of his outstanding ability as a banker. On April 12, 1917, he was still further advanced, with his election to the presidency of the institution. In January, 1920, the Fidelity Trust Company was merged with the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and Mr. Watson continues at the head of the greater organization. He was also president of the Rochester Clearing House during the years 1923-24-25.

As the pioneer institution of its kind in that part of Western New York, the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, in the week ending April 7, 1928, observed its fortieth anniversary as a bank and trust company, and its fifty-ninth anniversary as a safe deposit organization. The company was first known as the Safe Deposit Company of the City of Rochester, organized March 30, 1868, opened for business, March 29, 1869, in space taken with the Monroe County Savings Bank on State Street. Its first president was E. M. Parsons. In 1884 the company was incorporated as the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, thus holding the dual position of pioneer in the safe deposit and in the trust company fields in the Rochester zone of influence in Monroe County. The new trust company began business, April 6, 1888, in the six-story brownstone structure, which it erected on the site of the old Clinton Hotel, No. 25 Exchange Street.

By 1903, the business of the institution had increased to so great an extent that the company built, on the site of Smith's Arcade at Main Street West and Exchange Street, its granite and marble structure of modern Greek design, Ionic in style, following in general the Greek form of the Temple of Victory on the Acropolis. The new building was occupied in April, 1906, and continued to serve the growing needs of the community and the company until the latter's consolidation with the Fidelity Trust Company, on January 1, 1920, when an additional story was erected. In January, 1928, the company acquired the Garfield Real Estate Company's property adjoining the bank's building on Exchange Street, and at once began making plans to build on the newly acquired property an extensive addition to the bank's present structure, the ground floor of which will be devoted to the needs of the trust department.

The Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company has had but four presidents since its organization in 1888. J. Moreau Smith served from 1888 to 1907; V. Moreau Smith, from 1907 to 1913; William C. Barry, Sr., from 1913 to 1916; and Robert C. Watson, from 1917 to the present writing (1928).

In charitable enterprise and religious endeavor, Mr. Watson exercises his disposition to be of practical aid in every good work which has the benefit of mankind as its objective. He is actively interested in the Highland Hospital, of which he has been a director for a number of years, and is an ex-president of the board. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester. His politics is defined by the policies of the Republican party. In social circles his membership includes the Bankers' Club of New York, and the Genesee Valley and Rochester Country clubs of Rochester. His fraternal affiliation is with Genesee Falls Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Robert C. Watson married, April 6, 1905, at Rochester, New York, Christine S. Hamilton, daughter of Rev. Gavin and Katherine (Semple) Hamilton. Rev. Hamilton was the first pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Rochester.

In the rendition of a fine service to his community, Mr. Watson is helping to make the prestige that is Rochester's of greater brilliancy and enduring quality.

HUBBARD, William A., Jr.,

Business Builder, Executive.

As the head of an extensive manufacturing enterprise which contributes in large measure to the importance of Rochester, New York, as a mercantile and industrial center, William A. Hubbard, Jr., former president and treasurer of the Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller Company, held rank with that fine corps of business builders who keep pace with the modern advance. The establishment of which he was one of the moving spirits, and from which he retired after a service of forty years, is one of the outstanding commercial assets of the Flower City and Western New York. Its products, fancy chairs, are forwarded to all parts of the United States and to the Dominion of Canada, to satisfy the increasing demands of an exacting and select clientele.

The Hubbard family, of ancient origin and prolific in successive generations, has long been one of prominence in the Empire State.

William A. Hubbard, Sr., born in Ossining, New York, in 1826, formerly resided in the metropolis. In 1851, he came to Rochester and for half a century approximately was one of the foremost business men of that city. For some years he was engaged in the drygoods business, and afterwards as a manufacturer of underwear in Rochester. At an advanced age he retired to a well-earned rest from business and to enjoy the fruits of his labors. He married Sarah L. Peck, representative of an old family of New York City, and they became the parents of a son, William A., Jr., of whom further. William A. Hubbard, Sr., died February 8, 1914, at the age of eighty-eight, and his wife passed away in 1910.

William A. Hubbard, Jr., son of William A. and Sarah L. (Peck) Hubbard, was born in New York City, November 6, 1850. He was in his infancy when brought by his parents on their removal to Rochester. From the public schools of his adopted city he entered Pierce's Military Academy, afterwards taking a course in Benjamin's Classical School. Further preparation for advanced study was made at the Rochester Free Academy, from which he was graduated in 1868. He completed his academic education at Hamilton College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1872.

William A. Hubbard, Jr., made an excellent start in business when he became an associate of his father in the manufacture of underwear, and he was thus engaged for a number of years. His next connection was in the capacity of clerk in the Rochester Savings Bank, and in March, 1874, he entered the employ of James McDonnell & Company, manufacturers of clothing, and this association was maintained until 1884, when he made the change in type of business and as-

sociation which had the most important bearing upon his career.

The manufacture of fancy chairs with which Mr. Hubbard was associated until his retirement, and with which he was prominently identified, was established by I. H. Dewey in 1870. In 1884, when Mr. Hubbard was received into the business, the style was changed to the I. H. Dewey Furniture Company under a charter of incorporation. In 1898 it became known as Hubbard & Eldredge Company, with Mr. Hubbard as the senior member. In 1906, there was a further reorganization of the business, under the title of Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller, and Mr. Hubbard was made president and treasurer, which offices he held until 1924, when he retired.

In national political issues Mr. Hubbard is recognized as an adherent of the Republican party, while in local elections he exercises the prerogative of voting independently for the candidates he deems best fitted for serving the city's interests. He has received many calls to lend his name and influence to other business enterprises than that which was his for so many years. He is a former director of the Curtice Brothers Company, is a trustee of the Monroe County Savings Bank and a director of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company. To the Central Presbyterian Church, which he joined in 1864, and of which he has been an elder since 1885, he gives loyal allegiance and generous support. On September 6, 1874, Mr. Hubbard became the teacher of a class of young men for Bible study, and for more than half a century he has been its devoted leader. Under his direction this class has come to number at the present time (1928) more than three hundred members, the average attendance being in excess of one hundred for the last thirty-five years. His social organizations are the Genesee Valley, University and Rochester Country clubs, and he belongs also to the Rochester Historical Society, New York State Archæological Society and Sigma Phi College Fraternity.

William A. Hubbard, Jr., married, February 19, 1885, Helen C. Vosburgh, daughter of Dr. Hiram and Isabella (Richardson) Vosburgh, of Lyons, New York, where her father was a leading citizen and physician. Mrs. Hubbard is active in church and social circles, and a member of Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are the parents of three daughters: 1. Evelyn S., married John H. Price. 2. Elizabeth R., married Andrew R. Sutherland. 3. Ruth P., married Gurdon C. Wolfe.

In his life-work, Mr. Hubbard is a fine type of the man who has accomplished much in the direction of big business, and while winning prosperity, he has at the same time attained a good name. In the course of a long and useful life he has left the imprint of his ideals and character upon men of all classes, and now that he has laid aside most of the responsibilities he has been carrying for many years, he has brought away with him a store of happy memories.

STRONG, Henry G.,

Motor Company Head.

The automobile industry in its manufacturing and sales departments was ably represented by the late Henry G. Strong, of Rochester, New York. His prominence in the trade was attained

through many years of application to the development of his business interests in accord with the most approved modern methods. He was one of the founders and a director of the Chandler Automobile Company, and president of Strong Motors, Incorporated. Throughout the country he was one of the best-known men in the automobile trade. His son, Alvah Griffin Strong, is one of the younger generation of business leaders in Rochester, being officially associated with various corporate interests and the proprietor of a sixteen-hundred-acre farm on Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario, New York, where he makes a specialty of cattle breeding and other agricultural pursuits on a very large scale.

The surname Strong long has been intimately associated with the development and growth of the Genesee Country's best interests, and the family is distinguished for the number of its representatives who have made contributions to the general advance, particular instances being the training of young men for the Christian ministry, and the promotion of business on far-reaching lines.

Alvah Strong, grandfather of Henry G. Strong, was a cordial and active friend of the cause of religious education, and it was in his honor that Alvah Strong Hall at Rochester Theological Seminary was so named. Dr. Augustus Hopkins Strong, uncle of Henry G. Strong, was president emeritus of the seminary.

Henry G. Strong, son of Henry A. and Helen (Griffin) Strong, was born in Rochester, New York, in July, 1873. At the conclusion of his preparatory course he studied at the University of Rochester for two years, pursuing his studies further at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, class of 1896. Mr. Strong began his business career as an employee of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, of which his father, Henry A. Strong, was president. His advent in the automobile industry was made in 1909, when he became one of the founders of the Strong-Crittenden Company, dealers in automobiles, who had their showrooms on Clinton Avenue, South, in Rochester. Mr. Crittenden subsequently retired from the concern, and Mr. Strong carried on the business alone until about 1915, when he established a larger and more comprehensive undertaking under the style of Strong Motors, Incorporated, of which he became president.

One of Mr. Strong's most ambitious enterprises, and his last, in the automobile line, had to do with his opening of a salesroom and garage of the Cleveland Six, on East Avenue, Rochester. He and a group of associates formed the Cleveland Six Company, and he was also one of those who established the Chandler Automobile Company, of which he became a director. It had been planned to incorporate the Rochester sales branch of the new car as the Harry Strong Company. The first car had arrived and had been placed on display when word of Mr. Strong's critical condition reached Rochester. The formal opening was even then being held in abeyance against the day that he should return to the city, as family, friends and associates fondly hoped.

In the conduct of his business Mr. Strong was a firm believer in, and one of the earliest exponents of, the profit-sharing plan with his employees. To the practical application of this principle

he adhered to the end of his life; the high morale and mutual good feeling that existed in the personnel of the Strong enterprises were outstanding evidences of its wisdom. Mr. Strong was the first automobile dealer in Rochester to give his employed force the Saturday half-holiday, this favor being extended to the office and service station departments on an equal basis.

The standing which Mr. Strong enjoyed in the automobile trade and its associational interests left nothing to be desired. He was a charter member of the Buffalo (New York) Automobile Club, and one of the founders of the Rochester Automobile Club, of which latter body he served as president, having served as a director for the same period. He was a member of the Automobile Trades Association and a director of its show committee.

Mr. Strong had numerous important interests outside his businesses. He was a generous contributor to religious and philanthropic projects. Of a social nature, he was given to healthful recreation and a popular member of the Rochester, Genesee Valley, Rochester Country and Oak Hill Country clubs. He was affiliated with the Psi Upsilon College Fraternity.

Henry G. Strong married (first), in March, 1895, Millie Hoefler, of Rochester, and their union was blessed with two sons: Alvah Griffin, of whom further; and Pritchard H. Mrs. Strong died June 25, 1914. Mr. Strong married (second), May 31, 1919, Marion E. Geil, daughter of Rev. Henry W. Geil, of Rochester.

The death of Henry G. Strong occurred on August 14, 1919, at Los Angeles, California, whither he had gone in the hope of regaining his former good health. His passing was the occasion of a deep sense of the great loss that had come to all the interests in which he had been so important a figure. He had filled a large place in Rochester business and civic activities, and far beyond that community and its environs had he achieved an enviable reputation for initiative, progressiveness, industrial righteousness and personal integrity. A likeable man, he was beloved by those who, through their labor, helped him reach a comfortable stage in his personal affairs, and in all those channels of service in which he exercised his talents and means he possessed many loyal friends, who, while sorely regretting his departure, rejoice in the presence of the good spirit of his influence which has never ceased from among them.

Alvah Griffin Strong, son of Henry G. and Millie (Hoefler) Strong, was born in New York City, September 4, 1900. After his attendance at the local public schools and the Hill Preparatory School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, he entered Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and was making further plans for the completion of a specialized education when he was summoned by the death of his father to Los Angeles, California, whence he accompanied the body to Rochester for the funeral and interment. This sad invasion of the family circle had its effect in hastening a change in his personal affairs, by which he was to become a factor in the commercial life of Rochester.

On January 1, 1922, he became vice-president of C. C. Hall, Incorporated, dealers in evaporated apples, which concern he helped organize. His interest in a kindred line led to his association with

the Fruit Valley Corporation, manufacturers of fruit syrup. Financial and real estate matters commanded Mr. Strong's active attention when, in 1924, he founded the concern known as the Caram Incorporation, a real estate holding and brokerage company, of which he has ever since been the head. In 1923 he became one of the heaviest stockholders and the treasurer of the George W. Stafford Company, distributors for the Rochester area of the Cunningham and Jordan motor cars. He is also president of the Rochester Apartments Company, Incorporated.

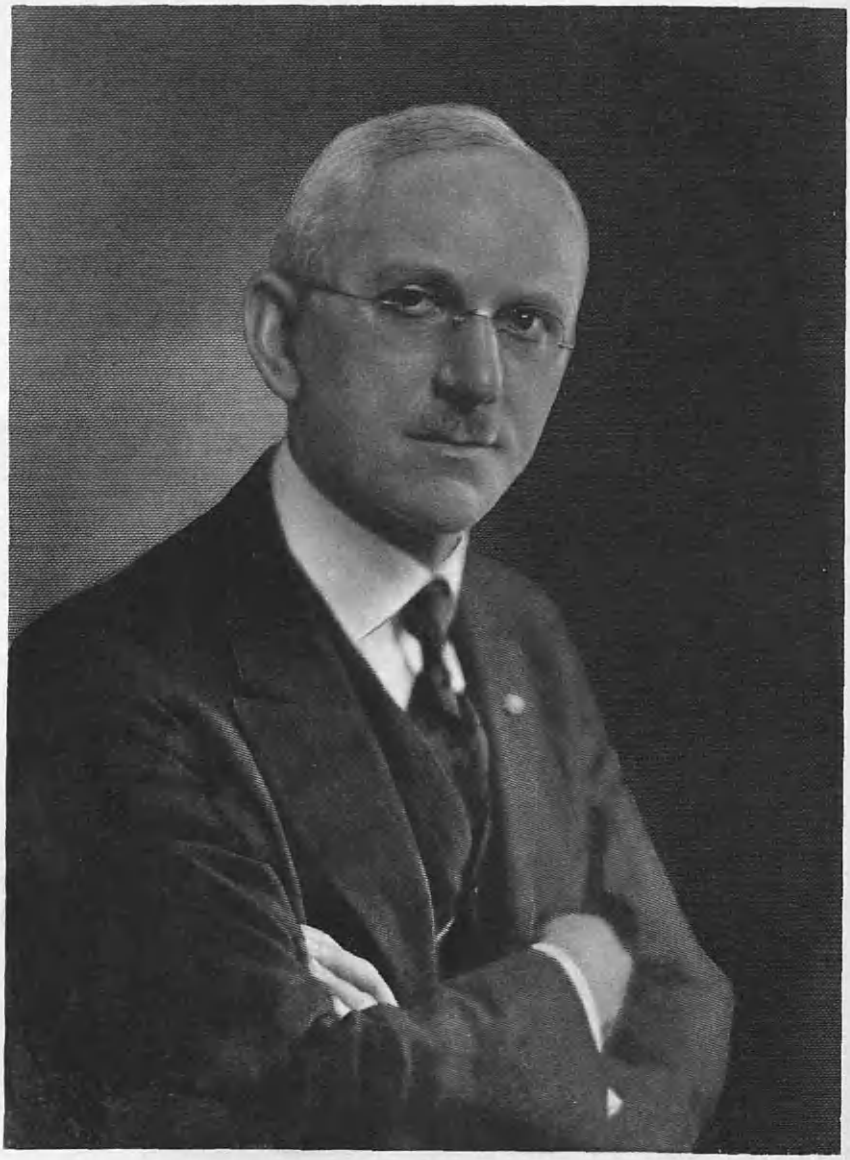
Within Mr. Strong's mammoth agricultural enterprise—known as the famous Alasa Farms—on Sodus Bay, there are two hundred and twenty-five acres of apple orchards, eight hundred and forty acres of timber lands, fifty-four dwellings, a sawmill and a planing mill. At Caroga Lake, Fulton County, New York, Mr. Strong recently has acquired possession of a two-thousand-acre tract of virgin timber, and with the equipment on his farm in Wayne County he contemplates beginning lumbering operations on a large scale.

The outstanding feature of the great Shaker Farm Tract, to which Mr. Strong transferred, in 1924, his Alasa Farms, is the breeding of cattle, his specialty the Milking Shorthorn. His now famous herd was headed by Bessboro Musician, one of the most famous sires of that breed in America. He was the undefeated Grand Champion Milking Shorthorn Bull in 1927, winning the Grand Championship at the North Dakota State Fair, Fargo, North Dakota; North Dakota State Fair, Grand Forks, North Dakota; Tri-County Fair, Janesville, Wisconsin; Central States Exposition, Aurora, Illinois; New York State Fair, Syracuse, New York; Eastern States Industrial and Agricultural Exposition, Springfield, Massachusetts; American Royal Fair, Kansas City, Missouri; and the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois. At Chicago, one of Bessboro Musician's daughters was Junior Champion Female, and one of his sons was First Prize Carcass Beef, and his get of sire was first in the awards for that class. Mr. Strong is also giving some attention to Hackneys, and in 1927 he imported from England three Hackney horses, all of which have been prize winners.

Into the conduct of the extensive agricultural project on Sodus Bay, Mr. Strong is putting some of his very best thought, and has injected those business leadership traits which he inherited from his father and grandfather and to which he has added the personal elements of worth and progressiveness.

Alvah Griffin Strong married, July 31, 1920, Marjorie Hall, daughter of Charles C. and Alice (Lincoln) Hall, her father a leading dried-fruit broker of Rochester. They are the parents of three daughters: 1. Marjorie Elizabeth, born in Rochester, June 15, 1921. 2. Nancy Griffin, born December 8, 1924. 3. Sally, born March 20, 1928.

Mr. Strong has won a large place in the esteem of his business associates and his fraternity brethren, and he moves in select social circles in his home city. He is affiliated with Rochester Consistory (thirty-second degree), Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Ionic Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Council, Royal and Select Masters; Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar;



J. M. Appel

Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Lyons Lodge (New York), Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a life-member. His clubs are: Genesee Valley, Oak Hill Country, Rochester Country, Rochester Gun, Rochester Yacht (vice-commodore 1926), Yale of New York, Phi Gamma Delta of New York, and he is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. His religious fellowship is with the Brick Presbyterian Church, Rochester. Mr. Strong and his family have their residence at "Twin Beeches," one of the most attractive and hospitable homes in the beautiful Rochester suburb of Pittsford.

Through his many and varied activities, Mr. Strong is emulating in his own approved and helpful way the spirit of service which was exemplified by his forebears. His widely ramifying business interests are of inestimable value to the great number of persons in his employ, and indirectly to those dependent upon them as heads or members of families for their support. His lofty civic aims and earnest endeavors in behalf of the general advance render him one of the most desirable citizenship assets of the community.

APPEL, Jacob Martin,

Financier.

Jacob Martin Appel, president of the Highland Park State Bank, and the Broadway National Bank of Chicago, and for many years an active and unostentatious worker in church and municipal affairs, is one of the aggressive and public-spirited citizens of Chicago, who has contributed much to the civic and material advancement of our nation, and well deserves mention in the "Encyclopedia of American Biography." He has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and by industry and frugal habits he has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige in the business and financial world.

Mr. Appel was born at Highland, Illinois, May 22, 1864, a son of Franz Appel and Maria (Hohmeier) Appel, who were pioneers of Illinois, and were numbered among its most highly respected citizens. Although Jacob M. Appel's educational advantages were limited to those of the public schools, he became well qualified, and in 1905 the honorary degree of Certified Public Accountant was conferred on him by the University of Illinois. In 1897 he became identified with the State auditor's office at Springfield, Illinois, having charge of the banking and building and loan department, and served in that capacity until 1910. This alliance proved most valuable, and was destined to have important influence in directing his subsequent activities, for in 1911 he became associated with the Highland Park (Illinois) State Bank, and was elected president of that institution in 1921. In 1917 he organized the First National Bank of Wilmette, of which he became president, and served in that capacity for ten years. In 1923 he organized the Broadway National Bank, of which he also became president and still retains this position. Under his able and conservative management these banks have become substantial and popular financial institutions, and their status ranks high in connection with the representative banking houses of the country.

Mr. Appel has not only gained a national reputation as a financier, but he

has won distinction in the management of large affairs, and he merits a place in the front rank among the leading business men of the country. He was formerly president of the Guaranty Securities Company and of the Certified Audit Company, and vice-president of the Inter-Ocean Casualty Company, but of late years he has devoted his time chiefly to monetary affairs. He also finds time and opportunity to give effective coöperation in movements for the civic, social and material betterment of the country, and, though the scope of his work has always been broad, he does not neglect those things which represent the higher ideals of human existence, and gives generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and there are few movements of vital importance to the country with which he is not concerned.

In June, 1926, Mr. Appel was elected vice-president of the Illinois Bankers' Association, and in June of the following year he was elected president, and made a most creditable record. He is a member of the Memorial Church of Christ and has ever been active in all good work of that organization. He is also a Mason, Knight Templar and a Shriner, and a member of the Hamilton, Bankers', Steuben, and Medinah Athletic clubs, and is prominent in both business and social circles. In his political affiliations, he is a staunch Republican, but he has never cared for the distinction that comes from political office, and takes no active part in politics, aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good.

Mr. Appel was married, October 20, 1886, to Ida Idler, of Pocahontas, Illinois, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Stoecklin) Idler, and a woman of engaging personality and intellectual activity, and of this union were born two children: Vallee Orville Appel, who is an attorney by profession and now president of the Fulton Market Cold Storage Company; and Mildred Neta Appel, who is a graduate of the University of Chicago, and an accomplished young lady who still resides with her parents. The son was a member of the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan in 1917; was first lieutenant of the 344th United States Infantry and of the 109th United States Infantry during the World War, and was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France for one year. He graduated from the University of Chicago as president of his class in 1911, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He also received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence from the University of Chicago in 1914. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in the same year, and for a time engaged in the practice of law at Chicago. From 1919 until 1922, he was trust officer and secretary of the Great Lakes Trust Company, and in the latter year he became vice-president and treasurer of the Fulton Market Cold Storage Company. He was elected president of this great corporation in June, 1925, and still retains this position. He is a member of the American Bar Association, American Legion, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, and the University, Harvard, and South Shore Country clubs. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Shriner, and a member of the church, Disciples of Christ.

KAELBER, George J.,

Realtor, Executive.

Realization on the part of many representative men of Rochester, New York, who have been instrumental in advancing the real and civic interests of their community, is shared by George J. Kaelber, prominent in real estate enterprises in his native city. As secretary and treasurer of the Browncroft Realty Corporation, he is an important factor in his line, through which he is rendering genuine service, whose influence is beneficially felt over a wide area of the so-called Rochester zone. His identification with many organizations of approved worth and high purpose is an indication of the quality of his citizenship.

George J. Kaelber was born in Rochester, New York, March 6, 1884, the son of Charles and Magdalena (Mayer) Kaelber. His father, who was a native of Germany, was a manufacturer in Rochester until his death in 1896. The mother, born in Rochester, survives her husband and has her residence in that city. The children of this estimable couple are: 1. William G., of Rochester. 2. Edwin C., who resides in Evanston, Illinois. 3. George J., of this review.

Careful attention was given to the matter of Mr. Kaelber's training for his place in the world's work. After having attended the public schools of Rochester, he entered the Rochester Mechanics' Institute, where he made an excellent record for student qualities. He next completed a course at the Rochester Business Institute, from which he came thoroughly equipped to enter upon a career of usefulness.

His first connection was with the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company, of Rochester, and this large concern he served in various important capacities for fourteen years. From manufacturing he next turned his attention and ability to the nursery business, as represented and conducted by Brown Brothers Company, of Rochester, who are known throughout the country for their fine reputation of long standing. His identification with that concern reacted to the mutual benefit of the parties at interest. Then came the organization of the Browncroft Realty Corporation, and Mr. Kaelber's capacity for executive management and financial detail was accorded recognition by election to the offices of secretary and treasurer of the organization. He has given ample demonstration of his fitness to discharge the responsibilities of his dual position.

Close application to the demands made upon him by his real estate business, and his broad experience acquired thereby, have brought Mr. Kaelber to the status of one of the best-informed men on property values in Rochester and the surrounding country. Individually and through the medium of the company of which he is the executive officer, he has performed a great service to the community in the way of contribution to its material progress.

Associational business interests of his city have a strong supporting member in Mr. Kaelber, who is affiliated with the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Rochester Real Estate Board and the Rochester Engineering Society. He participates in the affairs of the New York State Archaeological Association and the Young Men's Christian Association. In fraternal life he holds membership in F. R. Lawrence Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. No appeal for an approved ob-

ject of civic interest is ever made to him in vain. He is alive to every movement that has for its objective the general advance, which means that his activity in this direction is not limited by neighborhood, sectional or community lines—he holds a broad and well-defined outlook upon the world and men and affairs. Socially, Mr. Kaelber is well connected, and many of the amenities are given due attention through membership in the Oak Hill Country, Rochester Ad and Rochester Yacht clubs.

Mr. Kaelber married, September 20, 1911, Margaret Brown, daughter of Charles J. and Dora (Clarke) Brown, her father a recognized leader in the Rochester business community. Mr. and Mrs. Kaelber are the parents of a son, George J., Jr., who was born in Rochester, October 11, 1922.

The record here given of Mr. Kaelber's career, though it be not complete in every detail, is amplified to the extent that it shows clearly what has been accomplished by this earnest, systematic and highly motivated native son of the Flower City, in fulfillment of his resolve to serve his business interests and community with the best at his command.

JOHNSTON, John White,

Author, Publisher, Manufacturer.

A native son of Rochester, New York, who has performed a highly appreciated work in the promotion of harmony of relations in and between many departments of human activity, John White Johnston, prominently known in the musical world, and as a publisher, lecturer, inventor and manufacturer, is esteemed one of the most unique personalities in the life of the Flower City and elsewhere that his interests command his attention and energy.

The birth of John White Johnston occurred at the Whitcomb House Hotel, Rochester, on April 24, 1879, his parents Thomas Slater and Mary Ann (White) Johnston, both of whom were born in or near Stromness, Orkney Isles, Scotland. In his early years he showed a remarkable talent for music and freehand drawing, which he developed into a fine technique, the while he pursued his academic studies in the public schools of Rochester. At the age of fourteen he produced drawings in classroom work at the Monroe School, Rochester, which were exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, in 1893. At that age also he was pursuing his studies of the violin under Herman Dossenbach, esteemed as one of the best-known teachers of the violin in Rochester.

Shortly after entering the Rochester High School, class of 1899, he organized the first orchestra of that school, soon became its leader in public schools' celebrations, and eventually enlarged it to about thirty pieces from the original nine. This orchestra gave a series of three warmly commended and meritorious concerts in Rochester. The first musical composition by Mr. Johnston, entitled "The High School March," was rendered by the school orchestra at the first concert of the series. Having completed four years of art studies at the Athenæum and Mechanics Institute, Rochester, he was graduated in the class of 1896. In his junior year at high school he was made president of the Rochester, or Beta, Chapter of the Gamma Sigma Fraternity, and at the end of that year he was elected corresponding secretary of the Grand Chapter of that fraternity. Following his gradua-

tion from the Rochester High School, he specialized in the study of the violin under W. Grant Egbert at the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, and also made a special study of musical composition under Beall.

The fall of 1900 saw our promising young art and musical student registered in the arts department of Cornell University, where his ability as a musician quickly won him recognition. He was selected a first violinist of the Cornell University Orchestra and for the same position in the Sage Chapel Orchestra. Possessing a considerable gift as a speaker, he was chosen to represent the independent and non-fraternity members of his class at the freshman banquet in the fall of 1900. He was made the recipient of the same honor in his sophomore year. In his junior year at the university he won a place on the 1886 Memorial Stage for Declamation, and was made a member of the junior "prom" committee; also he was one of the two violinists selected to represent the university on the Christmas and Easter holiday trips of the Cornell Musical Clubs. In the spring of 1903 he was the winner at Cornell of the competition for an original musical setting for a Percy Field athletic song. In the spring of that year his poster work and pen and ink drawings were accepted for publication in the issues of "The Cornell Widow" and "The Cornell Era."

Mr. Johnston entered Harvard College in the class of 1905; at once his proficiency in instrumental music resulted in his successfully passing the competition for positions among the first violinists for the Pierian Sodality, or Harvard University Orchestra, which is the oldest musical organization in existence in the United States, it having been established in 1812. In a competition announced for undergraduate musicians for a march to be used at the opening exercises at the athletic stadium of Harvard University, he was declared the winner with his "Stadium March," which later was played by Sousa's Band and reproduced by the Victor Phonograph Company. At the end of his junior year he was elected as director of the Pierian Sodality. In the fall of 1904 he organized the first Harvard University Band, of about thirty pieces, which he directed at the Yale-Harvard game at New Haven, Connecticut, that season. He was repeatedly successful in nom de plume competitions for songs, these competitions having been established at his suggestion and largely through his instrumentality. Two of his songs are published in "Songs of Harvard." In his senior year at the university he organized and directed the Harvard University Orchestra, an organization much larger than the Pierian Sodality. He also wrote the words and music for the famous Harvard Alumni song, "The Harvard Yard."

On the conclusion of his academic course at Harvard, he entered Harvard Law School, where he completed one year's study, which he supplemented with two years of post-graduate work at the Harvard Graduate School, completing his three years of post-graduate work in the spring of 1908. He served almost continuously on the Harvard University students' musical committee and continued his studies in musical composition under teachers who were members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, during all the years that he was at the University from 1903 onward. While a student he made poster designs and illustrations that were accepted for use on Harvard Orchestra

programs and in the "Harvard Lampoon."

From life at the university, Mr. Johnston at once turned his attention to and directed his energy in the more prosaic activities of the business world. In 1908 he began to serve a six years' apprenticeship in the advertising department of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, a Rochester mercantile establishment, of which his father has been a member ever since that business opened its doors to the public in the spring of 1868. He served in the copy writing, illustrating, sign making, printing and window-display sections of the publicity department of the company from October, 1908, until January 1, 1915. While pursuing that line of work he was invited to give a specially prepared lecture on "The Story of the Flag." He was appointed substitute lecturer of the Rochester Historical Society, having already lectured before the Maryland Historical Society at Baltimore, and at encampments of regular soldiers of the United States' forces and at various soldiers' reunions.

In 1915, Mr. Johnston launched out into the manufacturing field by establishing the Snow White Products, and also founded a publication business for the distribution of his historical works and musical compositions. His versatility has taken him into the field of ornithology, on which subject he has delivered annually a lecture at the Municipal Museum, Edgerton Park, Rochester, before the Rochester Audubon-Burroughs Nature Club, for some years past, his special topic being "Wild Birds in Monroe County." In 1916, he was elected president of the Gamma Sigma Alumni Association, Beta Chapter, of that fraternity, which office he still holds. When the United States made its entry in the war with Germany, in 1917, he volunteered for service with the New York Scottish Regiment under Colonel Walter Scott, but did not go into battle since the regiment was held in New York City with the reserves throughout the war.

He organized, in the fall of 1919, the Johnston Memorial Pipe Band, as a memorial to his father, Thomas Slater Johnston, this organization being esteemed perhaps the best-known Scottish pipe band in the United States. He donated, in 1919, the tablet pew in the Presbyterian church at Gettysburg in which Abraham Lincoln sat after delivering his immortal address. In continuation of his studies in musical composition he became a pupil in 1920 of Percy Grainger, of New York City, and White Plains, New York, the internationally famous pianist and composer. To Mr. Johnston there have been issued several copyrights on his original musical and literary compositions, and letters patent on a number of devices of his invention.

For ten years he served as corresponding secretary of the Irondequoit Fish and Game Protective Association, which he was instrumental in expanding, in 1921, as the Monroe County Fish and Game Protective Association, of which he was the first president. Under his leadership great numbers of game birds have been propagated and released in covers or parks, and millions of game fish liberated in Monroe County waters. He re-founded, in 1922, the St. Andrew's Scottish Society of Rochester, which had been in a somnolent state for many years. He is also a member of Clan MacNaughton, Order of Scottish Clans, in which body he has been almost continuously an officeholder.

F. B. Euslow

Among the outstanding interests with which Mr. Johnston is intimately associated, mention must be made of the Property Owners Association of Arnold Park, New York, where he has his residence, and of which body he is the president; the Rochester Historical Society, before which he was a lecturer; the Eastman School of Music, where he was a member of the class for conductors under Mr. Coates; the Harvard Club of Rochester, of which he was twice president; the Monroe County Sportsmen's Association, of which he is a past president; the Snow White Products manufacturing interests of Rochester, of which he is the proprietor; the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, in which he is a stockholder; and other successful concerns of that city.

Mr. Johnston married, February 14, 1921, Constance Grant, of Arbroath, Scotland, and they have children: 1. Mary Grant, born February 23, 1923. 2. Grant White, born March 25, 1925.

It is well-nigh impossible for one to make an estimate of the splendid service that Mr. Johnston has rendered, and continues to render, in so numerous and important ways. Rarely is there found in a single person so rich and varied an endowment of gifts as has been bestowed upon him whose life is reviewed herein. Needless, almost, is it to say that he is one of the leading and fixed assets of the Rochester community, whose prestige and beneficial influence he has done so much to enhance with brilliancy of effect and generosity of service.

ENSLOW, Frank Bliss,

Lawyer.

With the death of Frank Bliss Enslow, of Huntington, West Virginia, the legal profession of the State in general, and of Cabell County in particular, lost a member of dynamic power and his community a man who was ever to the fore in every project for its advancement and progress. Not alone in the legal profession was Frank B. Enslow an outstanding figure, for he was always alert for the advantage of his community, and Huntington owes much of its growth and prosperity to the hard work and unceasing efforts of Mr. Enslow.

Mr. Enslow was born in Wheelersburg, Ohio, August 4, 1853, the son of Andrew J. and Nancy M. (Bliss) Enslow, the former a son of Rosin and Mary (Schering) Enslow. Rosin Enslow was a son of David and Rachael (Virgin) Enslow, whose records go back to pre-Revolutionary days. Frank B. Enslow was the descendant of sturdy Colonial stock, members of which have taken part in every war waged for freedom on American soil.

In the public schools of his native State, Mr. Enslow received his early education. He went to Tennessee as a youth and worked there in the iron furnaces, later taking a position on one of the railroads. When but eighteen years of age he was a contractor on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, in which capacity he located in Huntington, where he helped to build part of the trackage of that line. During his work for the railroad he studied law and was admitted to the bar on July 8, 1875. He entered into partnership with Eustace Gibson, a lawyer of note, and they formed the firm of Gibson, Simms and Enslow. Colonel Gibson died, and in 1906 Henry C. Simms passed away, and the firm became Enslow, Fitzpatrick & Baker. Most of the important litigation of Cabell and the surrounding counties found Mr. Enslow on one side

or the other. The knowledge that he was in a case was positive proof that the case would be tried in accordance with the highest ideals of the profession and that, whether he won or lost, his opponent would receive that courtesy, kindly consideration and universally fair treatment which were ever Mr. Enslow's outstanding characteristics. In politics, Mr. Enslow was a staunch Democrat but, although he was often asked to run for the highest offices, he always refused. He located in Huntington when that city was in its beginnings and he devoted much of his time and ability to fostering the growth of the community. It has been estimated by those in a position to know the facts that there is hardly a prominent business in Huntington that did not draw in some way something from the personality of Mr. Enslow. He was one of the original organizers of the company which now furnishes water to the city, and it was largely because of his efforts that the holdings of what was once the Central Land Company were turned over to the people of Huntington in the Huntington Land Company. He was one of the organizers of the Huntington National Bank, and about all the business enterprises of great value to Huntington, if traced back, will be found to his name as one of the original founders. He was a prominent figure in the Chamber of Commerce and was always consulted when a new enterprise was about to be launched. In 1907 his vision saw a vivid future for Southern West Virginia. He drew to his side the men who projected the gas line from West Virginia to Cincinnati and it was his wonderful organizing ability which developed the Cincinnati Gas Transportation Company. Mr. Enslow also organized The Columbia Gas and Electric Company, a company of national importance, which holds millions of dollars in property and started the tremendous industry which has added so much to the wealth of West Virginia. In addition to his membership in the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Enslow was also a member of the State Board of Trade. He was a member of the Guyandotte Club, and was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Enslow was a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church, of which he was also a vestryman for many years. In this church there is a beautiful memorial window, placed there by Mrs. Enslow in September, 1926.

On November 30, 1881, Mr. Enslow married Julia Lyell Buffington. She died September 1, 1899, leaving a son, Frank B. Enslow, Jr., who married Mary Winters, and now has one child, Frank B. (3). On April 16, 1901, Mr. Enslow married Juliette (Buffington) Baldwin, widow of Charles Warren Baldwin. Of this marriage there was one child, a daughter, Dorothy Louise, who married Leslie Combs (2), of Huntington. They have one child, a daughter, Juliette Buffington Combs. Mrs. Juliette (Buffington) Enslow, had one child by her previous marriage, Charles Buffington Baldwin, born in Athens, Georgia, who was wounded in the World War while acting as lieutenant in the Air Service. Mrs. Enslow is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and is active in all the good works of Trinity Church.

On February 7, 1917, Mr. Enslow passed away at his home in Huntington. His death was a great shock to his many friends, and resolutions of sorrow and sympathy were showered upon the family by practically all of the professional and business organizations of Huntington.

The general feeling was fittingly expressed by the closing words of a lengthy eulogy passed by the members of the Cabell County Bar Association, as follows:

No man ever said that Frank B. Enslow had taken advantage of him, and no matter what the circumstances, no matter how much or little involved, all knew that if passed upon finally by Frank Enslow it would be fairly and honorably adjusted. It was the composite of all these qualities which made up his daily life devoid of bitterness, which developed his every acquaintance into a friend, which broadened and deepened the fineness of his character as he grew older, which make his death in truth a loss to the State of West Virginia.

KELLOGG, C. Solon,

Fuel Merchant.

In the complex business life of our large and congested centers, and wherever industrial and mercantile activities are conducted on a considerable scale, there are lines that are given especial emphasis through the high standing attained by their principals. Such was the case in the life of the late C. Solon Kellogg, a prominent coal merchant of Rochester, New York. He was a remarkable man in his avenue of business and its associated endeavors, and also in the organized social and fraternal bodies of the Flower City. His standard of citizenship constituted a model for the young and old of the community.

C. Solon Kellogg was born in Salem, Illinois, May 16, 1864, the son of Dr. Clark Sherwood and Hannah Bertha (Knott) Kellogg, and on both sides of the family descended from early settlers of Connecticut. He made the most of his educational advantages while attending the public schools of Lansing, Michigan, to which city his mother, then a widow, removed when he was four years of age. From textbooks he turned his attention to the coal business, and in those early years he gave promise of becoming a leader in whatever occupation he set his hand and heart to. He was thorough-going, courageous and cheerful, possessing an optimism that gave him an outward look upon men and affairs, together with the happy faculty of making helpful and pleasing contacts in his business and social activities.

Mr. Kellogg, at the age of twenty years, was conducting a small coal business in the city of Lansing. With characteristic determination he set himself the task of learning all there was to be known about the wholesale and retail departments of his line, which he had elected as his life-work. At the age of twenty-two years he went to Auburn, New York, and purchased an established coal business, which he conducted for one year. He next became associated with the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, traveling as its representative out of Utica, New York. Later he opened for the same company an office in Syracuse, New York, and remained in charge there for nine years. His next, and to that time his most important, move was to the city of Rochester, where he was made manager of the Millspaugh & Green Coal Company, which later became known as the Genesee Valley Coal Company. This last-named concern he acquired by purchase in 1922, and under his own name continued at its head until his passing.

He was enabled to accomplish much more than does the average coal merchant, by reason of the fact that he had made a complete study of the business, from the time the coal left the mine,

A.B.37—15

through its various channels of transportation to tidewater or railhead, thence to the dealers' yards and eventually to the consumer. He was accustomed to making visits to the mines twice a year at least, for a period of more than thirty years. By making himself master of all the details of the business, he was the better equipped to serve his public, which on its part was quick to appreciate the superiority of that service and of his staple offering to the trade.

Not many years elapsed after Mr. Kellogg went to the Empire State before he was acknowledged on all sides to have arrived at the status of an authority on the retailing of coal. He had raised the conduct of the business beyond its material or technical aspects; he had clothed it with the atmosphere of coöperation with operators at the sources of supply, and with a sincerity of purpose to build up a constant good will from among the great body of consumers. Thus it was that he came to tower head and shoulders above the ordinary run of coal dealers. His reputation preceded him far beyond the confines of the Rochester zone, and he became, without effort on his part toward self-advancement, an exponent of the first order of the wholesale and retail departments of coal merchandising.

So highly regarded was Mr. Kellogg's familiarity with the ramifications of the coal business after the product had left the mines, that he frequently was called in consultation by the Federal Fuel Commission. The members of that body, during the stressful period of the World War, learned to place great reliance upon his counsel, and not a little of the advice thus received was incorporated in the administration of the fuel business under the direction of the Government's representatives, while the emergency need for conservation and regulated distribution lasted.

Mr. Kellogg was known throughout the country for his prominent identification with the coal trade. He was a speaker at many sessions of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association, of which he was a director, and his speeches were recognized as the embodiment of the highest ideals to which organized dealers and all other dealers ought to strive for attainment. These addresses by Mr. Kellogg were regarded as among the most desirable features of the coal merchants' national gatherings.

He was a director of the New York State Retail Coal Merchants' Association, and president of the Rochester Retail Coal Merchants' Association, being recognized as the titular leader of his line of business in that area. He was a member of the Rochester Engineering Society, and in fraternal circles he was affiliated with Corinthian Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Rochester Consistory of the Scottish Rite; Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Shrine Club. He was an influential member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and his organized social activities were expressed through charter membership in the City Club of Rochester and the Rochester Ad Club, and membership in the Automobile Club of Rochester.

Mr. Kellogg married, June 30, 1887, at Port Byron, New York, Sara Osburn, daughter of William D. and Mary (Austin) Osburn, of Port Byron. They became the parents of five daughters: 1. Ruth L. Kellogg, a graduate of the Rochester High School and the Rochester Mechanics Institute. 2. Charlotte O.,

married Azel Gay, and resides in Rochester. 3. Mary E., married Henry Wray, and lives in Rochester also. 4. Sunshine Kellogg, educated at the Rochester High School and Rochester Business Institute. 5. Josephine, died in infancy.

In connection with the occurrence of Mr. Kellogg's death, there were numerous messages of condolence and tributes to his worth, forwarded to his bereaved family. The following is from the Rochester Retail Coal Merchants' Association:

C. Solon Kellogg, president of the Rochester Retail Coal Merchants' Association, for the last four years, passed away on October 4, 1927, and in his death all members of our association, as well as all coal merchants, have lost a loyal friend and valuable counselor.

Mr. Kellogg's honesty of thought, as well as purpose, and his loyalty to that thought, coupled with his unselfish desire to extend a helping hand to all, made him a man who could be depended upon and one whose advice and counsel will be missed in so large measure by his friends and business associates.

Resolved: That as an association we make record on our minutes of our great loss and extend to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy in their sorrow and greater loss.

Rochester Retail Coal Merchants' Association,

C. C. BEAHAN, Vice-President.
JOHN VAN INGEN, Secretary.

From the "Bumble-bee," organ of the Rochester Ad Club:

For the second time this Club year, members of the Rochester Ad Club, at last Thursday's meeting, were called upon to pay silent tribute to the memory of one of our members, C. Solon Kellogg, whose death occurred at Oswego, New York, on Tuesday, October 4, 1927.

C. Solon Kellogg was a charter member of the Ad Club and one of the leaders in the retail coal business in Rochester, being president of the Rochester Retail Coal Merchants' Association and a director of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association.

Mr. Kellogg's honesty of thought as well as purpose and his loyalty to that thought made him a man who could be depended upon and one whose advice and help will be greatly missed by his business associates as well as by his friends.

He was always willing to give of his time and ability in the endeavor to be of help to others.

The sympathy of the Ad Club members is extended to the members of his family.

C. A. E.

"GOOD BYE SOLON"

No man ever listened to your quizzical remarks and looked into your kindly eyes without seeing your lovable soul. No one ever heard you storm and sputter without, at the same time, hearing the warmth and sincerity of your friendliness. No one ever had dealings with you without realizing that you were true and honest and square and living your faith to the utmost.

On your journey that seems so long and so far to us, you take with you the love, the friendship and the respect of all of us who knew you. It cannot be so far or so long that our love and regard cannot reach through to you. It may be, "Good bye, Solon," so far as seeing you at meetings or on the street, but you've left the print of your personality and whimsicality on us and we shall not soon forget you.

R.B.

By the death of C. Solon Kellogg, which occurred suddenly at the home of a friend in Oswego, New York, October 4, 1927, while he and Mrs. Kellogg were on their way to their home after spending a week-end in the Adirondacks, there was removed from the city of Rochester an outstanding citizen and business man of great ability and wide service. He had touched life at so many points that deep personal sorrow was experienced by a great body of people by whom his memory is tenderly cherished. In business the soul of honor, in citizenship the acme

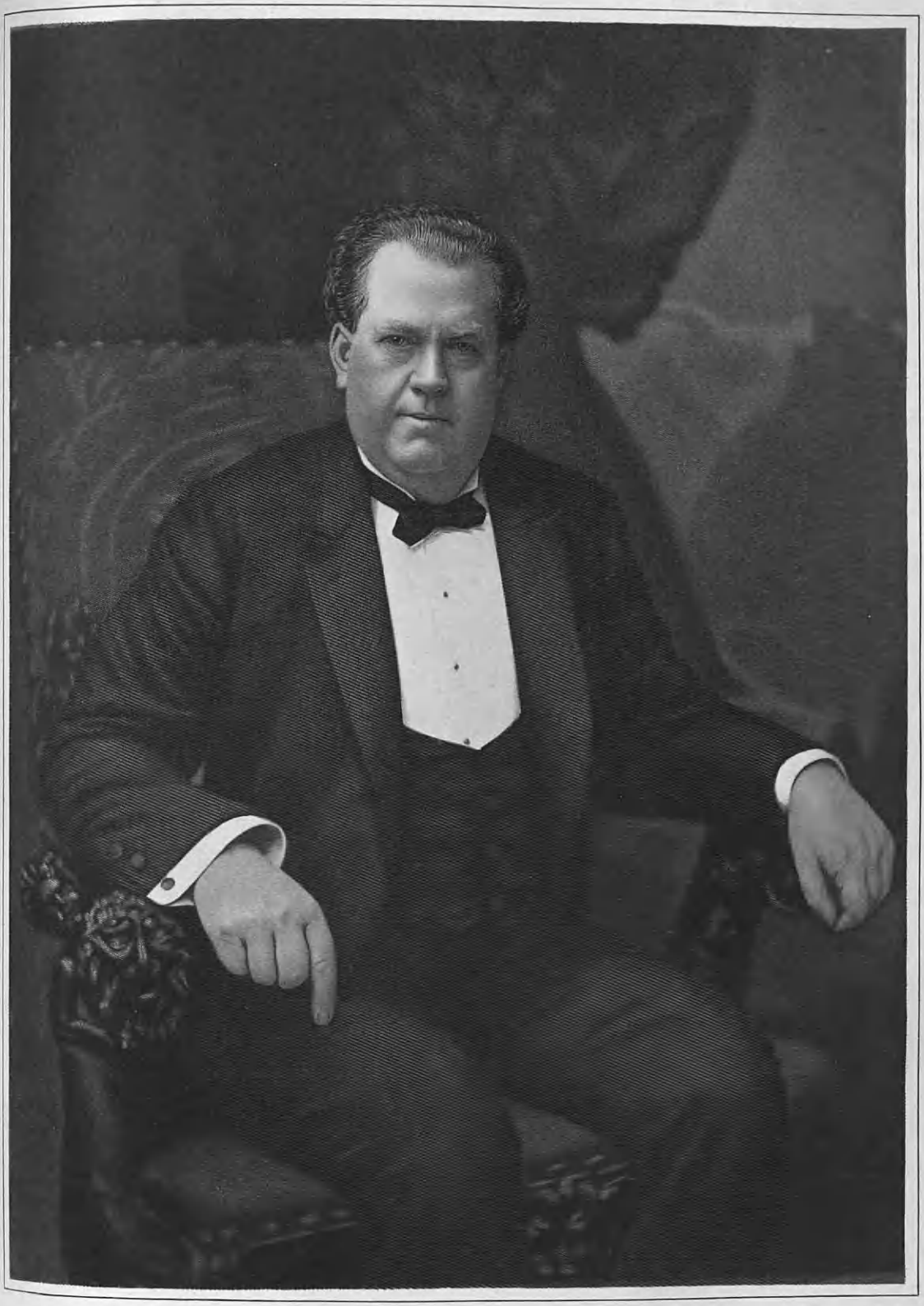
of fidelity, in thought and action the personification of kindness and charitableness, his death was deeply regretted by all those who had learned to know and respect him for his many fine qualities.

STEVENSON, Hon. Archibald MacNichol,

Barrister and Legislator.

The professional activities of the late Hon. Archibald MacNichol Stevenson carried him to the frontiers of Nebraska in pioneer days, and later swept him into Colorado, finally centering with his talents in Denver, here attaining to a position of distinction in law. An unusually forceful figure, his career was marked with a positive vitality that came to be recognized in the upbuilding of Colorado's beautiful capital city. As legislator, dealing with the problems of this commonwealth, his record was one of honest, conscientious service. His career is of more than the usual interest.

Mr. Stevenson was born at Rothesay, on the Isle of Butte, Scotland, February 17, 1856, son of Peter Campbell Stevenson, merchant, and Elizabeth (MacNichol) Stevenson, both parents having been natives of Scotland. In 1856 the elder Mr. Stevenson brought his family to America's northern continent, settled in the Dominion, several years thereafter came to the United States as resident of Wisconsin, and ultimately took residence in Grand Island, a foremost rail center and commercial sphere of Central Nebraska, situated on the Platte River about twenty-five miles to the north of Hastings. It was in Wisconsin that Archibald MacNichol Stevenson attended public school. His taste for the law as a career became manifest in youth, and upon completion of high school courses he read case books and took personal instruction in the offices of Judge Abbott of Grand Island. Before he had attained to his majority, such was his ready ability, he passed the bar examinations. At the age of twenty-one, on the threshold of manhood and thus prepared in his profession, he went to the frontiers of Nebraska, which itself then was a frontier State, and opened offices at Sidney. Sidney, now a flourishing little agricultural city, was then largely in the hands of a disreputable element; and this element was run by a gambling clique. It was known widely as a "wild" town. Cowmen, nefarious dealers, women of loose character, business men, the townspeople, rugged travelers, all were thrown together under conditions approaching those of a "boom" community, and the law, accordingly, had a course that was sometimes difficult to follow, when the quickest man to draw a pistol had undisputed right. Sidney was a well-known shipping point in and out of the Blackhills, a place of importance which promised a growth, which, subsequently, has never been realized. Mr. Stevenson came to this community, opened offices, and set himself at once against the lawless element, and particularly made enemies of the ruling gamblers. Frequently, it is recalled by his friends of that period, he went into court armed with two pistols, in holsters, on his hips, ready for what might develop in the way of trouble. In 1880, realizing that Sidney had little further to offer him in the manner of professional advancement, he removed again to the West, this time establishing a law practice at Pitkin, Colorado, a mining community near Gunnison. He continued there three years, making for himself a respected name, at-



A M Stevenson

taining to prestige and some affluence in the courts. Later, for a period, he lived in Gunnison; and it was while there that he was elected to the State Senate, for one term, 1885. In 1889 he was elected again, and his record in the Upper House of State government was one of deepest understanding of Colorado's problems, with measures of general benefit to the commonwealth. Upon leaving Gunnison to live in Denver, where he had become well acquainted with influential men as legislator in the chambers beneath the golden dome of the State House, he built up a practice accounted among the most important of his generation. For some time he was general counsel to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, one of the largest operating through Denver, and was counsel also to the Denver Street Railway Company, known far and wide as one of the Rocky Mountain City's most talented barristers. Mr. Stevenson toured the State with Theodore Roosevelt during his campaign for Presidency and gave him valuable assistance throughout his candidacy. At the time of Mr. Taft's nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Stevenson served as Republican Committeeman from Colorado, and it was said that his influence was largely responsible for Mr. Taft's nomination. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention during a number of years, and his interest in politics was recognized as of great value to the party and nation. Though he never sought office, he was constantly importuned to become a candidate for it, and served only in the office of State Senator as recounted. Mr. Stevenson had a diversity of interests centered in Denver. He was a member of the Denver Bar Association, the Colorado State Bar Association, the Free and Accepted Masons (in which he held the thirty-second degree), the Denver Club, and other comparable organizations. A bridge player of talent, he won many cups at the game, trophies of the Denver Club tournaments. During the World War, he was of valued service to the nation as supporter of the several campaigns of patriotic appeal, notably those of the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps.

Mr. Stevenson married, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Mary Elizabeth Abbey, of Vernon County, Wisconsin, daughter of Samuel Abbey, of that county, long engaged there as a farmer. Of this union were born two children: 1. Mary (Stevenson) Begole, married, of Denver. 2. Archibald MacNichol Stevenson, Jr., who died at the age of thirty-five years.

Physically, mentally and morally, Mr. Stevenson was a man truly big. He did big things, accomplishing them in a large way. His fees for legal practice were large, fully earned; and he gave away large sums to charity, both to causes and to individuals. Brilliant, generous, keen at his profession, he was of an analytic mind, a great barrister whose name will live in the annals of Colorado's law. He owned a distinguished bearing, was at all times a gentleman, and maintained a most commanding presence, with a wit and geniality seldom met with. It is recalled that when he entered a room where persons were present, whether they knew him or not they were wont to look at him with expectation, realizing that in him was something for worthy admiration. He excelled in law as a student, and was a student of contemporary matters as well. Enthusiastic, public spirited, patriotic, he gave a full force to all projects which he undertook—and through all

his contacts was a warming sense of humor which will not be forgotten while those who knew it survive.

Mr. Stevenson died, in Denver, Colorado, November 27, 1922, at the age of sixty-six years. Barrister, legislator, philosopher, his name is graven deeply on the rôles of Colorado's honored dead.

HOGE, Robert Henderson, M. D.,

Physician, Humanitarian.

Historic characters emblazon the pages of the history of Virginia, yet it is not likely that any name will live longer or any be set thereon of more hallowed memory than that of Robert Henderson Hoge, beloved physician and humanitarian of the Old Dominion. His home in Pembroke was the center for more than forty years of his activities, while his radius of action was wherever he might be called to minister to the ills of the people. He was of that breed known as the old type of physician, the country doctor who drove or rode to the bedside of those who needed him, at any time of the day or night and regardless of the social or material position of the one who called. Money was to him nothing more than an essential with which to live in ordinary comfort, and when patients were unable to pay, he never sent a bill, or if he did, it was receipted before it left his hands. The rich and the poor were alike his friends, for he was equally attendant upon all. He was a staunch churchman, yet no demagogue, for he was the acme of tolerance in all his associations with his fellow-men and believed in a religion that spread its protecting wings over all mankind. His life was upright, filled with the joy of living and of being helpful to others, and devoted to the principle that true happiness is the result of bringing happiness to others. Dr. Hoge was one of the last of his generation of country doctors, a type that came into being with the settlement of the American Colonies, and that made itself a tradition of kindliness and help in the advancement of civilization into the primeval wilderness. His passing brought sorrow to multitudes of friends, and left a space in the professional ranks of his State that is not likely to be readily filled.

Dr. Robert H. Hoge was a descendant of William Hoge of Musselboro, Scotland, who came to America during the religious persecution under the Stuarts, in 1682. On board the vessel "Caledonia," en route to America, William Hoge became acquainted with a Miss Barbara Hume, to whom he was later married. William Hoge and his wife, Barbara (Hume) Hoge, settled in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. They had nine children, seven boys and two girls. The fifth son and sixth child, James, married Elizabeth Howe, and settled at Bell-Hampton, Virginia. This union gave rise to the branch of the Hoge family known as the Southwest Virginia Hoges, of which Dr. Robert Henderson Hoge was the fourth son of the fifth generation. He was born in Blacksburg, Virginia, May 9, 1851, a son of the Hon. James Fulton Hoge, a prominent lawyer and leader, whose death occurred September 4, 1873, his wife, Eliza J. (Johnston) Hoge, having been also of a prominent family. Dr. Hoge was a grandson of Brigadier-General James Hoge, of the 19th Brigade of Virginia Militia State Troops, and of Elinor (Howe) Hoge. Dr. Hoge, during the last two years of the Civil War, acted as courier with the Con-

federate Troops, despite his very tender age, while his brother Andrew, killed in the War one day following his commission as major, was the youngest major in the Confederate Army.

Dr. Robert H. Hoge was educated in the schools of Blacksburg, and at Blacksburg College, now known as Virginia Polytechnic Institute, afterward attending the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, not having taken the surgical course. He settled at Pembroke, Virginia, and established himself in the practice of his profession. His personality was so engaging that he rapidly built up a prosperous clientele, and became known and loved for his good works and for his genial manner under all conditions and circumstances. He joined the Presbyterian church and sang in the choir, also serving on various church committees, as well as contributing generously to its exchequer. In politics he was a Democrat, but did not indulge himself in civic activities, preferring to devote himself to his profession and to the church work which was his chief recreation. He was fond of music, and a violin artist of ability. His association memberships included the American Medical Association, the Virginia State and the Giles County Medical Societies.

Robert Henderson Hoge married, in Pulaski County, Virginia, September 23, 1885, Lulu Hardwick Croft, daughter of David Croft, of Newbern, Virginia. Their children are: 1. Lida, born August 10, 1886, deceased February 17, 1910. 2. James David, born September 29, 1889. 3. Eloise B., born July 13, 1895. 4. Beverly Lacy, born February 11, 1899, deceased May 5, 1900. 5. Robert Henderson, Jr., born February 24, 1901. 6. Talma C., born September 14, 1906.

Dr. Hoge died at Pembroke, Virginia, March 16, 1916, his widow disposing of her property and removing to Huntington, West Virginia, where she now resides. The Hoge family estate was at Bell-Hampton, Virginia, where Hon. James Fulton Hoge was born April 16, 1818.

Although his immediate family is scattered, the name of this kindly man and beloved physician will live green and revered in the memories of thousands whom he succored in the hours of their distress and for whom he made life happier.

FENN, Bradley W.,

Business, Financial Leader.

From comparative obscurity as a handy boy in a village store, the late Bradley W. Fenn, by sheer force of his own efforts, rose to the position of a leading business man and financier in Rochester, New York. As secretary and treasurer of the Kee-Lox Manufacturing Company, an internationally known house producing carbon papers and typewriter ribbons, and as chairman of the board of directors of the Genesee Valley Trust Company, one of the strongest banking institutions of Western New York, Mr. Fenn was a major factor in the commercial and financial fabric of his region of the Empire State, whose powerful influence was directed not only to the furtherance of the interests of the concerns with which he was immediately associated, but also to the upbuilding of the business situation generally. How well he succeeded in his broad and helpful relations with men and affairs is a

matter of local history, which at the most can only be outlined in this memorial. He was a fine, upstanding, aggressive citizen, a stickler for good government, while in social, fraternal and religious circles he enjoyed high standing for his coöperative spirit and loyalty to the bonds that tied him to his fellow-men.

Bradley W. Fenn was born at Trumansburgh, Tompkins County, near Ithaca, New York, November 21, 1857, the son of Albert and Gertrude (Wheeler) Fenn. At the age of sixteen he had finished his schooling and obtained employment in the general store at Interlaken, New York. Having early acquired the habit of making himself useful whereever stationed, he became an apt pupil of the drygoods and mercantile business, and set himself to the task of learning all its details. For three years he held the position at the Interlaken store, and then went to a general store in Waterloo, New York, where he was employed for seven years.

Mr. Fenn's capacity for hard and intelligent work attracted the attention of representatives of the H. P. Claflin Company, large wholesalers in New York City for department store trade, and he was chosen as the representative of this concern in Western New York. For seventeen years he held this position, and during that period he made the acquaintance of many of the prominent merchants in his territory.

So well grounded had Mr. Fenn become in business principles and methods by 1897 that he determined to launch out in business on his own account. Making choice of Rochester as the field of his operations, he organized the Non-Smut Carbon Company, which was made the selling agency for a line of carbon papers and typewriter ribbon that was manufactured for Mr. Fenn. This concern enjoyed a highly prosperous career, and at his death Mr. Fenn was the sole proprietor. All his life he maintained an active interest in its conduct, even after September, 1913, when he became treasurer and secretary of the Kee-Lox Manufacturing Company, and found himself confined for much of his time to the duties of those offices. Through his interests in both concerns, the Kee-Lox Manufacturing Company and the Non-Smut Carbon Company assumed close relations that proved of mutual benefit. The Kee-Lox Company, especially, was given such a strong impetus through Mr. Fenn's financial and secretarial management of its affairs, as well as through his practical concern with the advancement of its good-will, that it eventually took a premier place among the manufacturers of carbon paper and typewriter ribbons in the world. This position it held throughout Mr. Fenn's lifetime, to his gratification, and it has never relinquished it. Its remarkable expansion was virtually the direct result of Mr. Fenn's executive ability, since he had immediate charge of that development.

Some ten years before his death, Mr. Fenn entered the field of finance, for which he was peculiarly adapted. Joining a group of Rochester men, headed by Eugene J. Dwyer, of the law firm of Sutherland & Dwyer, he became one of the incorporators and the first vice-president of the Citizens' Bank of that city. James L. Hotchkiss was elected president of the bank, and Mr. Fenn remained as vice-president until it was consolidated with the Union Trust Company.

As the years passed, Mr. Fenn became

more and more firmly intrenched in financial affairs in Rochester. He was one of the principals in a combination of prominent Rochester men which obtained control of the Genesee Valley Trust Company in 1922. This bank passed into new hands, with William J. Simpson as president, and Ernest C. Whitman as attorney, and with Mr. Fenn as chairman of the board of directors and the moving spirit in the new régime. The reorganization proved most beneficial in increasing the resources of the bank several times. In five years the value of the stock more than trebled, and in the history of banking in Rochester the Genesee Valley Trust Company made an unprecedented record for development. In all this forward movement, Mr. Fenn took a lively interest in coöperation with his associates in the furtherance of the bank's growth. So closely identified was he with the institution's management, that when he was suddenly removed by death, the vacancy thus created was most sharply forced upon the notice of those who had been co-workers with him for the bank's success.

As an influential member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Fenn was valued for his sound judgment and wise counsel. In matters of charity and philanthropy he was actively interested, having the welfare of the afflicted and unfortunate much in his thought. He was a director of the Rochester Dental Dispensary and of the Jackson Health Resort at Dansville, Livingston County, New York. Prominently identified with the Masonic Order, he was of a social disposition and craved the companionship of men. His clubs were the Genesee Valley and the Washington. In his politics, Mr. Fenn was a most dependable and forthright citizen in the cause of good government; and with the pre-primary campaign in full swing he was a vigorous contender for desirable candidates and progressive policies, even up to the time he left town to undergo treatment in a Western hospital.

Mr. Fenn's home in Brighton, a beautiful suburb of Rochester, situated amidst extensive grounds, is still considered one of the showplaces of the community. In its maintenance he took an almost affectionate interest. Mr. Fenn was much given to the exercise of hospitality, and was never happier than when surrounded by friends in his own home.

Mr. Fenn married, January 29, 1885, at Waterloo, New York, Rachel McLean, daughter of William Thomas and Elizabeth (Vandemark) McLean, of that city. Their companionship of years was ideal, and each had a cordial and constructive interest in the endeavors of the other, while in their social connections they had much in common, and both were supporters of the Brighton church.

The benefactions made by Mr. Fenn were significant of the thought and affection of the man for the many interests and persons with whom he had been associated in his many-sided service, labors and relationships. His trait of generosity was revealed at its best. He made large and well-timed bequests of a semi-public character to educational, religious and civic institutions and causes, while remembering with equal and justifiable generosity those who were near to him by ties of kinship, friendship and fellowship, in family life and business connection.

The death of Bradley W. Fenn occurred September 27, 1927, at Battle Creek, Michigan, and to chronicle it here is

also to include mention of the irreparable loss which it inflicted upon his home community and the city of Rochester, and all those various and important associations that had felt the impress of his keen intellect, forceful character and great heart. His life was an inspiration and a benediction, and he had filled it with many notable achievements that keep alive his memory.

STEPHENSON, Eston B., M.D.,

Physician and Industrial Leader.

One of the most prominent leaders in affairs of State government, the late Dr. Eston B. Stephenson, of Charleston, West Virginia, served his commonwealth with distinction for a number of years as a member of the Board of Control and of the Road Commission, while in the industrial life of this city he was one of the foremost factors. Dr. Stephenson began his career as a doctor of medicine in 1897, and he conducted a large practice for eight years, ministering to the community of Clay and its vicinity with the deepest feeling and the highest humanitarian impulses at all times, actuated by a desire to comfort and help the afflicted and unfortunate, receiving in return the esteem and respect of all who recognized and appreciated his unalloyed devotion to the demands of this most noble profession. Retiring from the field of medicine, he came to Charleston in 1905, and entered the business world and, to his new interests, he gave the same thorough attention and watchful care which was so characteristic of his professional life, with the result that he steadily assumed a place in the front rank of the industrial leaders of Charleston. In the service of his commonwealth, Dr. Stephenson held various responsible offices, none of which he had sought, but to which he had been appointed by the chief executive of the State, in view of his ability and knowledge of civic affairs.

Dr. Stephenson was born at Clay Courthouse, Clay County, West Virginia, May 13, 1873, son of Andrew Jackson Stephenson, who was born in Nicholas County, April 29, 1829, and Mary Jane (Forsythe) Stephenson, who was born near Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, March 10, 1832, daughter of Abraham and Jane (Wright) Forsythe of Augusta and Frederick counties, respectively. Andrew Jackson Stephenson was the son of David and Nancy (Rader) Stephenson, and was a member of one of the country's oldest families. He was prominent in politics, being an ardent Democrat, and he served for thirty-one years as a member of both the county and circuit courts in a county which normally maintained a large Republican majority, attesting to the high regard in which he was held by all his fellow-citizens. He finally declined to serve further in the county's judicial affairs because of advancing age. He died at his home at Clay Courthouse, Kanawha County, October 29, 1903. For many years, he was one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Eston B. Stephenson was educated in the public schools of Clay County, and in the Concord Normal School, after which he entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, following which he matriculated at the medical college at Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon the completion of his

E. B. Stephenson

medical education, he returned to Clay to engage in the practice of his profession, going to Porters Creek shortly thereafter, where he opened an office but remained in that section but a few months. He came back to his home town and for a number of years worked unselfishly throughout this community, attending all who needed his services regardless of class distinctions, giving his attention to the poor and distressed just as readily and as willingly as to those in more affluent circumstances. He was kind, gentle, and sympathetic at all times—a loved and respected figure as he passed through this section on his errands of mercy.

In 1905, Dr. Stephenson reluctantly gave up his career as a physician and moved to Charleston, engaging in business here. He had always maintained a great interest in the lumber industry and gradually acquired many valuable timber holdings in the State which eventually demanded all his time and consideration. He became president of the Stephenson Lumber Company and was also president of the Hardwood Lumber Company, while he also held official positions in several other timber concerns in Kentucky. As a business man, he devoted himself with the same earnestness to all details as he had formerly exhibited in professional life, and he was a recognized leader in the promotion and development of Charleston's commercial advancement, also being a great factor in city progress by his activities in real estate, which was really one of his greatest hobbies, having been instrumental in creating many new land projects and erecting about forty splendid houses within the city limits, all of which are a valuable contribution to the charm and attractiveness of this rapidly growing municipality.

In politics, Dr. Stephenson was always a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party although he never sought political preferment. While a resident of Clay, he served as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee and, in 1916, ably held the same post for his party in Kanawha County. Untiring in his efforts for the betterment of conditions and the forward movement of his commonwealth, his sincere and earnest endeavors brought him merited recognition by Governor Cornwell, who immediately after being inaugurated as chief executive of this State, appointed Dr. Stephenson as a member of the Board of Control, and during the governor's administration, Dr. Stephenson was one of his closest friends and faithful advisers. In the elections of both 1920 and 1924, he was urged to take the nomination for governor, being the most likely candidate, but he modestly refused this great honor, although the possibility of his election was almost certain had he accepted. He was a man of vital energy and possessed the natural ability of a leader of men; fearless in the cause of righteousness, while as a public official he held office under both Democratic and Republican governors. He was essentially a home-loving man and found his greatest happiness in the family circle.

Fraternally, he was prominently identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge, and the Beni-Kedem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In his honor, the candidates of the thirty-first degree class at the local Masonic Temple, in 1926, held a reunion and called themselves the Dr. Stephenson Class in his memory. He was a well-known member of the Methodist church.

Dr. Eston B. Stephenson married, September 8, 1898, at Clay Courthouse, Lydia Belle Downey, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Jane (Jarvis) Downey. Jeremiah Downey was prominent in agricultural affairs and also active in Republican politics, having formerly served as sheriff of Clay County. He and Mrs. Downey were the parents of eight children, of whom Mrs. Stephenson is the eldest. Dr. and Mrs. Stephenson were the parents of one son, Eston B., Jr., a student at Charleston High School, class of 1931.

Dr. Stephenson's death occurred April 17, 1926, and his passing brought sincere sorrow to his host of friends and acquaintances. Of him it can be said in all truth that he was a true Christian who, with no thought of self, gave himself to the service of his fellow-man during his long and useful career.

THAYER, George Wood,

Banker, Capitalist.

In the realm of finance the late George W. Thayer, of Rochester, New York, held a foremost place as a bank executive. His official activity in connection with financial institutions covered virtually all his adult life, from the time that he left school until his death when an octogenarian. To the impulse that moved this man of strong character and outstanding ability to render service through his good offices, the business life of Western New York readily responded. To the benefit of the communities where his influence was felt did this service redound. He sought faithfully to be an instrument for the promotion of safe, sane and soundly based finance, and to be an aid for the various channels of commercial endeavor that looked to the institutions with which he was associated not only for accommodations but for counsel as well. He was a civic leader, but it is for his constructive activities in banks of Lima and Rochester, New York, that he is principally remembered. As the chief executive officer of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, he gave much thought to the cementing of the cordial relations that subsisted among the associational business interests of the Flower City. He was a useful citizen, and the community assuredly was a beneficiary of his long and service-filled life.

Mr. Thayer had an honorable and desirable ancestry. His great-grandparents were Elijah and Lydia (Cobb) Thayer, an estimable couple, representatives of worthy families of the early Colonial period. His grandfather, Rufus Thayer, born in Taunton, Bristol County, Massachusetts, January 23, 1767, died in Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan, November 25, 1847, was a well-to-do farmer. He lived at different times in Taunton, Massachusetts; Londonderry, Vermont; Buckland, Massachusetts; and Farmington and Plymouth, Michigan. In 1809 he removed from Londonderry to Richmond, New York, and thence, in 1826, to Farmington, Michigan. He married (first) Pamela Throop, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pearce) Throop, and they were the parents of a son, George, of whom further. Rufus Thayer married (second), in 1824, at Bristol, New York, Mrs. Seraphina (Hildreth) Utley, widow of Colonel Peabody Utley.

George Thayer, son of Rufus and Pamela (Throop) Thayer, was born in Buckland, Massachusetts, January 30,

1807. In 1825, when he was eighteen years of age, he removed with his father and brother to Michigan, where they purchased land and became settled. Two years later he removed, with health impaired, to Richmond, New York, and took employment, in 1827, as a clerk in a store, which occupation he followed for two years, with the exception of three months in the winter when he was engaged as a school teacher. In 1829 he made his first essay into political life, when he was elected constable of the town of Richmond, and to that office he was reëlected for three succeeding years. He was also elected to the office of collector of taxes, and received appointment as a deputy sheriff of Ontario County, New York, in which capacity he was an attendant officer at all the courts in Canandaigua. In 1833, he launched out in the mercantile field by acquiring an interest in a store, three years later becoming its sole proprietor, and was thus engaged for ten years approximately. In 1844, he reverted to the family type, so to speak, and became a farmer on a property in Livonia, Livingston County, New York, to which he removed with his family. He was settled on this farm for about twenty years, and then disposed of it and removed to Lima, New York, that his children might avail themselves of the better educational facilities there. During his residence of some twelve years in Lima, he was engaged in the fire and life insurance business. He was a capable man, of high integrity and proved efficiency; and during his stay in Livonia and later in Lima he devoted much of his time to fulfillment of his duties as executor and administrator of estates, and in the discharge of other fiduciary trusts. He retired from active business pursuit in 1880, and four years later removed to Rochester, where he died in 1897. George Thayer married, March 2, 1837, at Manlius, New York, Phoebe Lorenda Wood, daughter of Jedediah and Rebecca (Pitts) Wood. She was born in Scipio, New York, December 17, 1813, and died at Lima, New York, April 26, 1873. They were the parents of George Wood, of whom further; Samuel R.; and Elizabeth, who married William Beadle, and they have one daughter, Phoebe H. Beadle, of Nantucket, Massachusetts.

George Wood Thayer, son of George and Phoebe Lorenda (Wood) Thayer, was born in Livonia, New York, December 8, 1846, and received his education in the common schools of his district and at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima. For a time after he left school he was engaged in the hardware business, and thence graduated into his career which eventuated into his position as a financier. His first experience in that line was as clerk in the Exchange Bank of Lima. His quickly recognized capacity for the banking business hastened his steady and merited promotion from grade to grade in that institution, until 1868, when he was made cashier. In 1875, in association with his father, he purchased the Bank of Lima, and in that institution he filled successively the ascending positions until he was eventually made president. The period of his connection with that bank—some fourteen years—is now looked back upon as one of the most prosperous in the bank's history.

Mr. Thayer meanwhile had developed financial acumen, the reputation for which had preceded him to Rochester, to which city he removed in 1888, hav-

ing resigned his office of president of the Bank of Lima. In 1893 he assisted in the organization of the Alliance Bank of Rochester and was elected as its first president. The new bank continued to receive the benefits of his executive and financial ability for seven years, until he was persuaded to accept the offices of director and member of the executive board of the Rochester Trust Company, one of the strongest and most progressive banks of that city, whose affairs were very materially strengthened and the clientage increased during his long term of service, which began March 9, 1905, and was concluded with his retirement from active or official connection with banks until his death. He was also engaged in capitalizing his resources along special lines that appealed to him.

Community life as expressed through its civic enterprises ever commanded the interested attention of Mr. Thayer after he went to reside in Rochester. To the associational commercial endeavors of the city he brought a fine coöperative spirit and his talent for organization and executive detail; in 1914, he was honored with election as president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, his term in that office being marked by a general improvement in business tone and a closer working policy on the part of the membership. He made a most excellent executive leader, and shone as the presiding officer at the chamber's formal and social gatherings.

Resolutions adopted on the death of Mr. Thayer bear testimony to the splendid service which he rendered to those bodies in whose interest he had given so much of his strength and ability.

Resolution adopted by the trustees of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Thayer was a former president:

George W. Thayer, former president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, died in this city on April 12, 1927, aged eighty-one years.

He was elected a trustee in 1894. He was first vice-president in 1913, and president in 1914.

After the year of his presidency and until failing health compelled retirement, he continued to serve the chamber, and through it the community, as trustee, later as member of the Advisory Council of Former Presidents and as chairman of committees.

Conspicuous among his activities and enthusiasms in the years succeeding his presidency was his persistent advocacy of increased consideration of the Port of Rochester in terms of future inter-lake and river commerce.

Mr. Thayer was a wise counsellor. He brought to bear on the problems of this chamber a fine and kindly wisdom, great native sagacity, the vision of the statesman who looks and plans far ahead, the devotion of a gentle, steady, courageous heart.

Mr. Thayer was devoted to the chamber and to Rochester. He gloried in the usefulness of the chamber, in its ideals, in its membership as an institution that is a part of Rochester working to make Rochester the city and community he believed it could be, and he accepted every call for service by the chamber as an opportunity for him to do his part towards the realization of his dreams. He gave much; he accomplished much; he has left an example to the chamber which will live as long as the chamber lives.

The death of Mr. Thayer is received by the Board of Trustees with profound sorrow and with deep sympathy for the members of his family in their bereavement.

The following memorial was adopted by the directors of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company:

The Board of Directors of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company records with deep regret the death on the twelfth of April, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, of its late associate

GEORGE WOOD THAYER.

Mr. Thayer served as a member of the board since the ninth of March, One thousand nine hundred and five, and as a member of the Executive Committee from the fourteenth of May, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

He attended the meetings of the board and of the committee with great regularity as long as his health would permit. His patience through long illness, and his cheerfulness through intense suffering were characteristics which endeared him to his host of friends.

During all the years he served this company both as a director and a member of its Executive Committee, he gave unsparingly of his time to its interest, and his counsel was always highly valued and appreciated by this board and its officers.

As a public-spirited citizen, his activities extended in many directions, and the esteem and affectionate regard which his qualities won for him in the minds of his associates remain as a living tribute to his memory.

As an expression of the board's appreciation of Mr. Thayer's long and useful service, and of the sorrow of its members at his death, it is directed that this memorial be spread in full upon the minutes of the board, and that an engrossed copy of it be forwarded to Mr. Thayer's family.

ROBERT C. WATSON, President,
TAYLOR D. BIDWELL, Secretary.

Mr. Thayer was well connected through family ties and socially. His brother, Samuel R. Thayer, prominent citizen in public life, graced the post of United States Minister to the Netherlands. His cousin, Rufus Hildreth Thayer, served as judge of the United States Court for China, from January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1913. He himself was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and of the Huguenot Society, and belonged also to the Union League Club of New York and the Genesee Valley Club of Rochester. His religious interest was centered first in the Third Presbyterian Church, and later in the St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Rochester.

George Wood Thayer married, February 11, 1874, at Fowlerville, New York, Louise Bigelow, daughter of James M. and Marcia (Weller) Bigelow. Children: 1. Ella Elizabeth, married Campbell A. Baird and lives in Rochester. They have two daughters, Elizabeth Thayer and Louise. 2. Samuel G., who married Ruth Terwilliger, November 25, 1925.

By the death of George Wood Thayer at his residence in Rochester, April 12, 1927, there was inflicted a loss and a sorrow upon the community that could only be measured by the large place that he had filled. For some five years preceding his death he was a great sufferer from arthritis, which had rendered him helpless. He bore his steadily failing health and the attendant pain with remarkable fortitude and he was an example of patience and concern for those about him until the end. He was in his eighty-first year when he laid aside his mantle at the call of the Reaper; but he was ripe for the harvest of souls, as his contemporaries, associates and admirers agree. The rude invasion of the home circle of loved wife and daughter and son, and of those outer associations in which his years of usefulness had been given, which his passing called sharply to the notice of all, is softened somewhat by the memory of his service to his fellow-men and to the city to which he had become endeared.

ROTH, George Frederick,

Business, Political Leader.

A native Rochesterian whose personality and influence permeated many

channels of endeavor in the Flower City of the Empire State, the late George F. Roth, president of the Rochester Carting Company, ranked for many years as a business and political leader in Monroe County, New York. As a member, with the rank of captain, of a former Governor's staff, as a former collector of the Port of Rochester, and as a former holder of municipal office, Mr. Roth had been a prominent factor in the success of the Republican party in his section of the State. In social and fraternal life he made contact with numerous representatives of the organized bodies with which he affiliated.

George Frederick Roth had always had his residence in Rochester, New York, where he was born September 7, 1856, a son of Frederick and Fredericka (Zimmer) Roth. He received an excellent preparation for coping with the issues of life, while attending the grade and high schools of Rochester. From his textbooks he turned at once to a business career, accepting a position with Alexander Prentice & Son, lumber dealers, in that city, with whom he remained until 1878. By that time he had acquired a practical knowledge of the business as it was conducted there, and in that year he went to Denver, Colorado, where he entered the lumber business on his own account, being thus engaged for eight years.

In 1886, Mr. Roth returned to Rochester, but not to be an inconspicuous member of the community. He bought the interest of John Hilbert in the Rochester Carting Company, of which he was elected president, in which office he continued until his death, a period of more than forty years. During that time he built up the business to large proportions through sheer personal force, until it became one of the most important of its kind in the Rochester area. He early became a business figure and citizen of high standing, and extended his major interests to the Rochester Storage Warehouse, Incorporated, of which he was president.

In the councils of the Republican party, Mr. Roth enjoyed the confidence of such political warhorses as the late George W. Aldridge and Governor B. B. Odell. With the proceedings of the Monroe County Republican organization he was actively identified for many years. He served as city assessor of Rochester, having been elected to that office in 1894. He was appointed by Governor Odell a member of his staff, with the rank of captain, and occupied that position from 1902 to 1904. In 1904, Mr. Roth was named for collector of customs at the Port of Rochester, and held that office for two terms, having received a reappointment from President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. He made a number of trips during those years to Idaho, where he had extensive mining interests.

Of a charitable and philanthropic turn of mind, Mr. Roth keenly enjoyed giving of his means to worthy causes. His outstanding organized charity was, perhaps, the German Home for the Aged, Rochester, in which he was actively interested for many years. By the bonds of fraternity he was affiliated with Genesee Falls Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Monroe Chapter; Monroe Commandery; Rochester Consistory; and Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a helpful member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and was always to be depended upon to lend his influence in the

way of organized effort toward building up and maintaining the commercial prestige of the city. He was a director and the treasurer of St. John's Home for the Aged, and a trustee of Salem Evangelical Church. He was vice-president of the Rochester Club and a member of the Rochester Yacht, Rochester Athletic, and Rochester Country clubs, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Roth married, July 29, 1889, at Rochester, New York, Christine Klaile, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Scharer) Klaile, who survives him.

The death of Mr. Roth occurred on September 23, 1927, at Rock Beach, New York, where he was seized by a sudden heart attack while visiting friends. He was a man of high civic ideals, of strong patriotic impulse and of deep devotion to his every undertaking, and was a welcome addition to any conversational group, especially in Masonic circles. He was a likeable and entertaining man, possessing a gracious personality, a warm, generous heart and other attributes that won for him a large circle of friends. His home life was ideal and his passing left thousands of sorrowing friends.

MOULSON, Thomas G.,

Pioneer Nurseryman.

So marked was the success achieved by him in the conduct of his nursery establishment, in which line of activity he was a pioneer in this country, that Thomas G. Moulson was enabled to retire and give his major attention to the management of his real estate and other personal interests centered in the city of Rochester, New York, of which he is a native son and esteemed citizen.

Mr. Moulson is descended from worthy old English stock. His grandfather, Samuel Moulson, with his wife, Sarah Ann (Wakefield) Moulson, the first of the family to come to America, was a native of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England, and was engaged in hat manufacturing at Sheffield. In 1817, he arrived with his family in the United States, settling at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they had their residence until 1824, in which year they removed to Rochester, New York, with which city the family has ever since been prominently identified.

George Moulson, son of Samuel Moulson, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in the village of Broadham, December 2, 1817, died in Rochester, New York, in March, 1895. He was an infant in arms when brought by his parents to Philadelphia, and was seven years old when he removed with them from that city to Rochester. He concluded his preparatory education at the Rochester High School in the year that it was under the direction of those learned and able preceptors, Professors Moore and Daniel Marsh. In 1835, when he was seventeen years of age, he got his first practical acquaintance with the business world by becoming an associate of his brothers. He remained in that connection until he reached his majority, when he went to Ohio and spent a year at Oberlin College. On the conclusion of his studies at that institution, he went to New York City and there entered the soap business, in which he was engaged for a time. Returning to his home city, Rochester, he became an associate of his brother Samuel in the soap and candle business; in this they were engaged

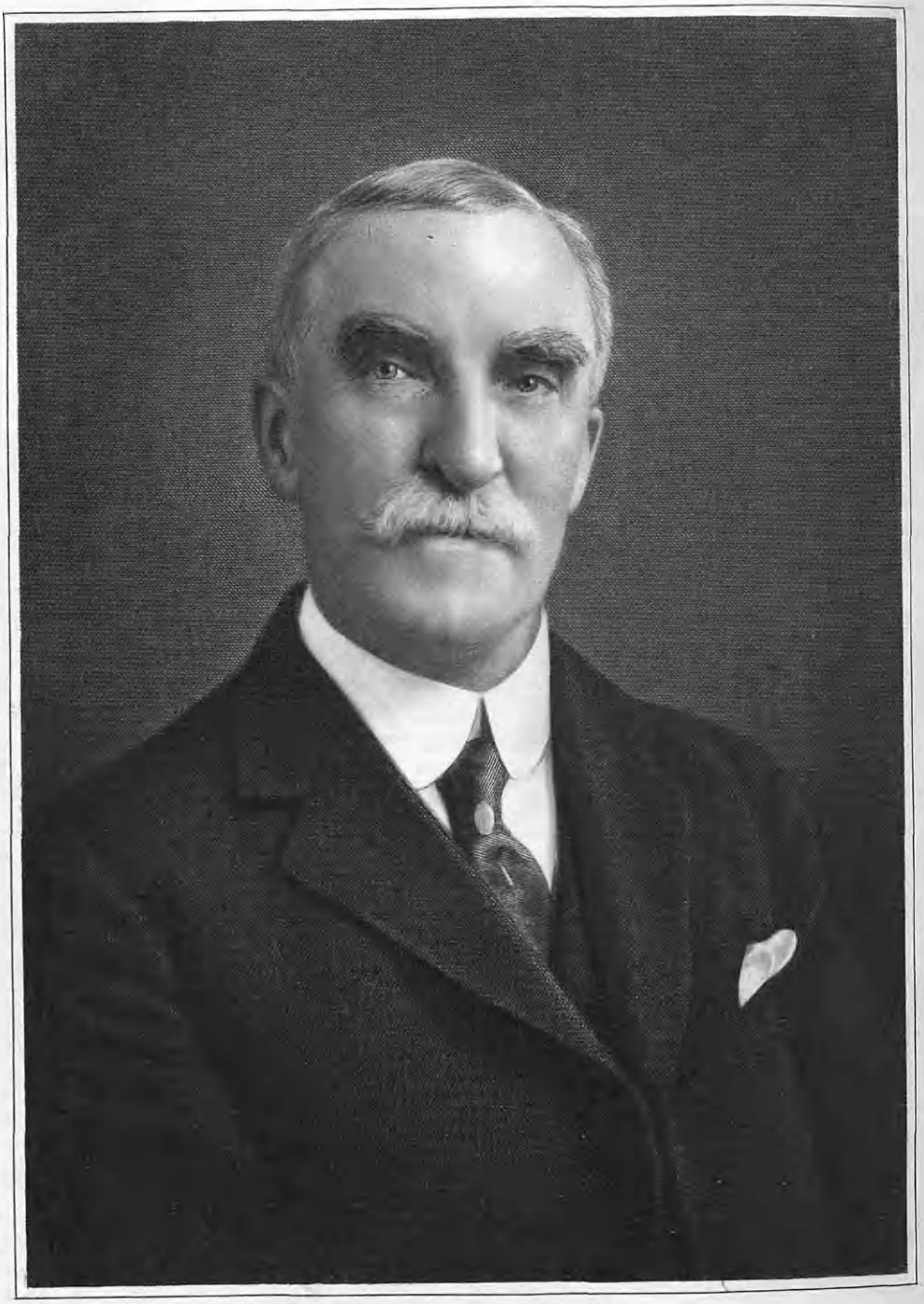
for four years. Their next move was to buy the extensive Pearl Ash and Saleratus Works of Dr. Church and Walter S. Griffiths. To this industry they added the manufacture of white lead, and the combined businesses were carried on by them until 1861, in which year they were discontinued.

In 1864, George Moulson acquired by purchase from his brother Charles, the well-known Union Nurseries, of Rochester, established in 1844. Three years later he received his son, Thomas G., into the establishment as a partner, and thus the latter began his important relationship with the business in which he was so large a factor for many years. With the infusion of new blood, the Union Nurseries made great strides, expanding its connections by opening a branch office in Wisconsin. In 1875, father and son, in their associated capacity, branched out still further by purchasing the "Woodland Plantation," consisting of nine hundred acres, near Charleston, South Carolina, and the "Oakville" and a part of the "Walnut Hill" plantations in Colleton County, South Carolina, these two last-named tracts comprising more than one thousand acres. Mr. Moulson and his son divided up these lands among the colored population of that section and permitted them to settle on them as farmers or resident laborers. This act had its humanitarian aspects and bore the earmarks of a sound and practical philanthropy which proved beneficial to many of those in whose interest it was directed.

George Moulson was a Democrat of the most loyal type, devoted to the principles and policies of his party. Although he steadfastly refused to be a candidate for public office, he did permit his fellow-citizens of Rochester to draft him for member of the School Committee, for he was intensely interested in the cause of education. As a representative of the Ninth Ward on the School Board for several years, he was for most of that period a member of the sub-committee on finance, and for the most of the time its chairman. His service in that position was especially creditable to himself and of great benefit to the city. He also accomplished an enviable record through the administration of his chairmanship of the committee that established the Rochester High School, whose scope and service were expanded until it became known as the Rochester Free Academy. He was a devout man, and took comfort and consolation in his religious fellowship at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Rochester, of which he was vestryman for a term of years.

George Moulson married, in 1844, Mary B. Folsom, daughter of Daniel Folsom, of Middlebury, Vermont, who was a great-grandson of the Daniel Folsom, out of Folsom, England, in 1632, who settled in Windsor, Vermont. On the maternal side, Mrs. Moulson is a descendant of Francis Eaton, who came in the "Mayflower." Children of George and Mary B. (Folsom) Moulson were: Thomas G., of whom further, and Eliza, who died at the age of five years.

Thomas G. Moulson, first child of George and Mary B. (Folsom) Moulson, was born in Rochester, New York, November 23, 1844. Having received his education in public and private schools of that city, he became an associate of his father in the nursery business in Rochester and elsewhere. Father and son conducted the establishment jointly



W. W. Chapin

until the former's death, which occurred in 1895, at which time the son Thomas became the sole owner and managing director of the Union Nurseries Company. In 1907, he disposed of the retail department, and thereafter devoted his attention to the wholesale department wholly for five years. In 1912 he retired from the nursery business, the time since having been occupied with management of his real estate interests and other personal affairs. His interest in Rochester's welfare and multiform activities of municipal and community life is well known. His constructive contributions to the progress of the times and to the permanency of his city's institutions are deeply appreciated by his contemporaries.

Independence in political affairs has marked Mr. Moulson's exercise of his suffrage. He is a member of long standing of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the National Geographic Society, of Washington, District of Columbia. Among his most commanding interests is that of religion. For twenty-one years as vestryman and for eighteen years as junior warden he has served St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Rochester. For several years he had the honor of representing his parish at the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in that jurisdiction.

Thomas G. Moulson married, June 8, 1871, Thirza Ellen Meech, who died July 15, 1921, daughter of De Witt C. and Maria P. (Wellington) Meech, of Brutus, Cayuga County, New York. Children: 1. George De Witt, born November 13, 1872; graduated from Amherst College; a member of the New York Cotton Exchange; married Kate Shepherd, daughter of Rear-Admiral Shepherd, United States Navy. 2. Laura. 3. Mary, married David Philip Klinedinst, of York, Pennsylvania, a lawyer and former member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and they have children, Mary Ellen, David Moulson, Elizabeth, Ruth and Thomas John. 4. Charles Edward, born February 20, 1878; a graduate of the University of Rochester and of Sibley College, Cornell University; a professional mechanical and marine engineer; married Lillian French, of Chicago, Illinois, and has two daughters, Louise and Marian.

CHAPIN, William Wisner,

Banker, Music Lover, Traveler.

Business affairs and the refinements of life were most compatible in their inter-relations under the magic touch of the late William Wisner Chapin, of Rochester, New York, for many years a well-known banker of that city, and widely known as a traveler-writer and lover of the musical arts. Mr. Chapin's banking experience covered twoscore years. His deep interest in the fauna and flora had led him into remote parts of the world in the execution of a commission from a scientific journal. He was gifted with a voice of rare quality and wide range which he employed as a member of choirs of important churches of Rochester. He was a public-spirited citizen, of the type that is always concerned for the well-being of the city and its people.

Of the Chapin family, Orange Chapin in the "Chapin Genealogy," says:

Samuel Chapin is believed to be the progenitor of all who bear the name in this country. Respecting the history of the family previous to

landing here, or the precise time of their arrival, nothing definite is known. The family is probably of Welsh origin, founded on obscure traditions recollected by Calvin Chapin as current in Chicopee, Massachusetts, and the prevalence of some Welsh phrases and terms among the people of that place. On a map of England, in the possession of Calvin Chapin, there is in Derbyshire the name of Chapin Frith (frith meaning a rough, mountainous region of country). This, on another map, is written Chapelin or Chapalin, and he thinks perhaps, they may have been so termed from Chapel, and this name modified into Chapin.

(I) Deacon Samuel Chapin, the progenitor of this illustrious family, son of John and Phillipe (Easton) Chapin, was baptized in Paignton, England, October 8, 1598, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, November 11, 1675. He occupied a very important place in the life of Springfield, to which city he came in 1642. He served as magistrate, selectman, and was closely identified with public enterprise and also with the carrying forward of the church. He married, at Paignton, Devonshire, England, February 9, 1623, Cicely Penny, baptized at Paignton, February 21, 1601, died at Springfield, Massachusetts, February 8, 1682-3, daughter of Henry and Jane Penny. They had seven children, among whom was Japhet, the eldest, of whom further.

(G. W. Chapin—"The Chapin Book," Vol. I, p. 1. Orange Chapin—"The Chapin Genealogy," p. 2.)

(II) Japhet Chapin, son of Deacon Samuel and Cicely (Penny) Chapin, was baptized in Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 15, 1642, and died at Springfield, Massachusetts, February 20, 1712. He was a deacon in the church in Springfield, and was engaged in the battle with the Indians at Turners Falls, Massachusetts, in 1676, in King Philip's War. He married (first), July 22, 1664, Abilenah Cooley, born in 1642, died at Springfield, November 17, 1710, daughter of Samuel Cooley of Milford, Connecticut. He married (second), May 31, 1711, Dorothy Root of Enfield, Connecticut. Japhet and his first wife, Abilenah (Cooley) Chapin, were the parents of ten children, among whom was Ebenezer, of whom further.

(G. W. Chapin—"The Chapin Book," Vol. I, p. 3. Orange Chapin—"The Chapin Genealogy," p. 3.)

(III) Ebenezer Chapin, son of Japhet and Abilenah (Cooley) Chapin, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 26, 1676-7, and died at Enfield, Connecticut, December 13, 1772, being buried in Enfield, Connecticut, Cemetery. He married (first), December 1, 1702, Ruth Janes, born June 5, 1682, died January 18, 1736-7, daughter of Abel and Mary (Judd) Janes of Northampton. He married (second), October 12, 1738, Abigail (Strong) Church, born November 23, 1690, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Clapp) Strong. Ebenezer Chapin had thirteen children by his first wife, among them being Moses, of whom further.

(G. W. Chapin—"The Chapin Book," Vol. I, p. 11. Orange Chapin—"The Chapin Genealogy," p. 9.)

(IV) Moses Chapin, son of Ebenezer and Ruth (Janes) Chapin, was born August 24, 1712, and died November 3, 1793. He married (first), intentions being published May 14, 1748, Jerusha Rockwell of East Windsor, Connecticut, born in 1720, and died May 19, 1749. They had one child, Jerusha. He married (second), at Enfield, Connecticut, December 5, 1751, Elizabeth Dwight, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Lyman) Dwight of Enfield. By his

second marriage Moses Chapin was the father of ten children, among whom was Moses Augustus, of whom further.

(G. W. Chapin—"The Chapin Book," Vol. I, p. 43. Orange Chapin—"The Chapin Genealogy," p. 20.)

(V) Moses Augustus Chapin, son of Moses and Elizabeth (Dwight) Chapin, was born at Somers, Connecticut, November 8, 1762, and died March 11, 1841, being buried in West Springfield Cemetery. He was a farmer. He married, about 1787, Lucina Graves, born December 3, 1766, died December 6, 1851, daughter of Seth Graves of Hatfield, Massachusetts. They were the parents of ten children, among them being Louis, of whom further, father of William Wisner, of this review.

(G. W. Chapin—"The Chapin Book," Vol. I, p. 165. Orange Chapin—"The Chapin Genealogy," p. 46.)

(VI) Louis Chapin, one of Rochester's pioneer business men, very well-known and highly respected, son of Moses Augustus and Lucina (Graves) Chapin, was born November 3, 1809, and died in Rochester, August 1, 1894. He was educated in the Springfield, Westfield, and Hadley, Massachusetts, academies, which he attended for a few terms. In the spring of 1827 he came to Rochester, and for four years was employed as forwarding clerk for the first six-day line of boats on the Erie Canal. His brother, Seth Dwight Chapin, was a member of the firm, and his eldest brother, Judge Moses Chapin, was a prominent jurist of this section. Subsequently, Louis Chapin learned the milling business, becoming engaged with Beach and Kempshell in their milling enterprises in Rochester and Albion, New York, and Akron, Ohio. In 1854 he was in business for himself, purchasing the City Mill on Aqueduct Street of General E. S. Beach. In this latter endeavor, which he conducted until 1866, at which time he disposed of it, he was very successful, and his name was prominently connected with the flouring industry until his retirement from business about twenty years prior to his death.

Along with his numerous business affiliations, Mr. Chapin was identified with the Monroe County Savings Bank, serving as its trustee for forty years, and vice-president for twenty-two years. He was also a director of the old Rochester Gas Company, and a very interested and active member of the Rochester Historical Society. Mr. Chapin, early in life, became connected with the Brick Presbyterian Church, of which he was treasurer for over fifty years, and trustee and elder for a number of years, serving until his death. He was keenly interested in the church, and his wise counsel and sound advice were always sought on all matters pertaining to its financial and business activities. Mr. Chapin was a man greatly admired and esteemed by all his associates, his wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and by the numerous individuals with whom he came in contact in his business, social and religious ties.

Louis Chapin married (first), January 28, 1836, Mary M. Smith, born August 13, 1813, died December 13, 1837, daughter of Dr. James W. and Elizabeth Smith of Rochester, New York. He married (second), September 1, 1840, Rachel Lawrence Shepard of Rochester, New York, born November 29, 1818, died August 21, 1908, daughter of Erastus and Eliza M. Shepard, the former of whom

was one of the first owners of the "Rochester Democrat." They were the parents of five children among them being William Wisner, of whom further.

(G. W. Chapin—"The Chapin Book," Vol. I, p. 425. Orange Chapin—"The Chapin Genealogy," p. 98. Family data.)

(VII) William Wisner Chapin, son of Louis and Rachel Lawrence (Shepard) Chapin, was born in Rochester, New York, March 13, 1851, in the family home, which stood adjoining on the north, the site of the Telephone Company's office building on North Fitzhugh Street. He received his education under private tutors and pursued his studies until the age of sixteen. He then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he spent one year. Upon his return to his native Rochester, he realized an ambition to enter upon a financial career by taking a position as discount clerk in the old Bank of Monroe, which then stood on Exchange Street, which building is now occupied by the Genesee Valley Trust Company (1928). His service for that institution began in 1870 and was concluded in 1872. During that time he was acting as cashier and accountant for a street railway company.

On January 11, 1872, Mr. Chapin began his duties with the Monroe County Savings Bank in the capacity of a junior clerk. In December, 1876, he was promoted to bookkeeper and mortgage clerk; in July, 1881, to receiving teller; and in 1883, to paying teller. He resigned this position in 1910, after having given thirty-eight years in its service. All told, he had been connected with two of Rochester's financial institutions for forty years.

In 1909, Mr. Chapin made an extensive tour abroad, accompanied by Mrs. Chapin. They visited Japan, China, Manchuria, Korea, Russia, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France and Spain. A review of his journeys was written by Mr. Chapin for the "National Geographic Magazine," these articles being the first to be illustrated with color plates. Three years later, in 1912, Mr. Chapin, under a commission from the "National Geographic Magazine," made a second tour of the Far East, accompanied by Mrs. Chapin and their son, Harrison L. Chapin. They traveled in India for a few weeks, and then went to Sumatra and Java, by way of Singapore, thence to Hong Kong, Formosa, Shanghai, after which they visited Japan, and returned home by way of Honolulu and Vancouver, traversing Canada eastward by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Chapin's quest was the picturesque in the peoples of the countries visited, and their home life, as well as notable scenery, buildings and specimens of the flora. His findings were incorporated in a second series of color-illustrated articles in the "National Geographic Magazine." A few years before his death the several articles written for that magazine were reprinted in book form for private distribution.

An enthusiast for music, Mr. Chapin made it his chief devotion when not traveling. His own talent was developed to an appreciable degree, and his generosity led him to share the delights of good music with the people of Rochester. In his home he had installed a splendid organ, from which he broadcast a series of recitals. It was also a happy custom of his to conduct Sunday evening organ recitals at his home for his friends and neighbors. For some thirty years, Mr.

Chapin was connected with various church choirs of Rochester. He sang for four years with the choir of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, and for some time with the quartet of Berith-Kodesh Temple, four years with the First Methodist Episcopal Church choir, in the Plymouth Congregational Church choir for one year, and in the choir of the Brick Presbyterian Church for three years. He was an active and influential member of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

A happy union of Mr. Chapin's public spirit and his love of things musical was effected and given expression by his gift to the city of Rochester, for installation in the City Museum, of the old orchestrion which for years was a feature of the Powers Art Gallery. This unique musical instrument, complete with its rolls, stands as a memorial to a man whose soul was in harmony with the beauties and verities of nature and art.

William Wisner Chapin married, September 7, 1876, Elizabeth Gale Lyon. (Lyon VII.) To Mr. and Mrs. Chapin were born nine children, five of whom are living: 1. Harrison Lyon, born July 5, 1878; was educated in the public and high schools of Rochester, after which he engaged in business in various localities, later becoming head of the Precise Manufacturing Company of Rochester; married, March 11, 1915, Alline Estes of St. Louis; children: i. Helen Carroll, born October 29, 1916. ii. Harrison Lyon, Jr., born July 31, 1918. iii. John Estes, born August 23, 1919. iv. Alline Elizabeth, born February 14, 1921. 2. Elizabeth Rachel, born February 14, 1882; was educated in the public and high schools of Rochester and at Wells College, Aurora, New York; married, August 12, 1908, Ernest L. White, born January 20, 1880; children: i. Elizabeth Chapin, born August 19, 1912. ii. Carolyn Gale, born January 3, 1914. iii. Ernestine Lacy, born May 20, 1922. 3. Fanny Gale, born January 10, 1884; married, April 18, 1928, Harry L. Moses; children, of a former marriage of Mrs. Moses: i. William Lyon Vick, born October 13, 1913. ii. Mary Gale Vick, born December 24, 1919. 4. Louis William, born January 8, 1886; was educated in the public and high schools of Rochester; is secretary and treasurer of the Vanilla Laboratories; is a member of the Oak Hill Country and the Rochester clubs; married, February 28, 1911, Edna Crouch of Rochester; children: i. William Crouch, born December 15, 1911. ii. Dorothy (twin), born March 3, 1915, living. iii. Edna Crouch (twin), born March 3, 1915, died in infancy. 5. Edmund Lyon, born May 25, 1888, twin of Alice Ruth (deceased); was educated in the public and high schools of Rochester; is a musician; married, November 12, 1913, Stella Mayer; children: i. Barbara Elizabeth, born February 1, 1915. ii. Fanny Gale, born September 2, 1917.

The death of Mr. Chapin, which occurred May 5, 1928, at his home on South Fitzhugh Street, Rochester, New York, at the age of seventy-seven years, removed from all those associations in which he had moved with such charm and benign influence, a figure that will be sorely missed with increasing tenderness, as the years come and go. His was a singularly sweet and pervasive personality, which had drawn to his side many kindred spirits, and the circle of cultured and gifted folk in which he lived was complete when his presence was made known. He was a fine example of the

Christian gentleman, and his citizenship was of that rare quality that ought to be emulated by all who strive for the public good.

(Family data.)

(The Lyon Line).

Arms—(Lyon) Azure on a fesse or, between three plates, each charged with a griffin's head erased sable a lion passant between two cinquefoils gules.

Crest—On a pink flowered gules, leaved vert a lion's head erased paly quarterly ermine and ermines.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

The surname Lyon is generally derived from the old personal name, Lyon, no doubt originally bestowed in recognition of the bearer's resemblance to the king of beasts in strength or courage. The name of Lyoyne (alias Leoyn) Dining is in the Testa de Neville, an early English document, and Jacob *fil* Leonis occurs in the Hundred Rolls of Lincolnshire in the year 1273. Occasionally the name is derived from the city of Lyons, France, when an inhabitant of that city transferred his residence to England; Roger de Lyons is found in the Hundred Rolls of Wiltshire.

(Bardsley—"Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Thomas Lyon, the immigrant ancestor of this family, was born in 1621, probably in England, although an attempt has been made to trace him to Glen Lyon in Perthshire, Scotland. It has also been said that he was the Thomas Lyon who served in Cromwell's Army at the period of the English Revolution, but there is no proof of this statement. Probably he came from Suffolk, England, or near by, as he married the granddaughter of Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts, who was from County Suffolk. Our first record of him in America is a letter written to Governor Winthrop from Stamford, Connecticut, August 25, 1647. As Stamford was settled by people from Dorchester, Massachusetts, and vicinity, Thomas Lyon was probably in America some years previous to the writing of this letter. In 1652 he bought a house and lot in Stamford from William Potter; and on May 11, 1654, he bought from Thomas Shervington, a house and lot at Fairfield, Connecticut, which he sold, November 1, 1655, to Daniel Frost. On February 13, 1676, together with John Banks, Sr., of Fairfield, he bought about sixty acres of land in Greenwich, on Byram River, and previous to this the town had granted them three hundred acres. The town records of March 5, 1676, show that he and Thomas Brown were to choose a house to be fortified in Rye, just across Byram River, and Thomas Lyon appears in 1683 in a list of inhabitants of Rye, in what is now Port Chester. His will was made December 6, 1689, and proved September 7, 1690.

Thomas Lyon married (first), before 1647, Martha Johanna, born in Groton Manor, County Suffolk, England, May 9, 1630, who died in Stamford, Connecticut, about 1653. He married (second), about 1654, Mary Hoyt, daughter of Simon Hoyt of Stamford. Among the children of the second marriage was Thomas, of whom further.

(II) Thomas (2) Lyon, son of Thomas and Mary (Hoyt) Lyon, was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1673, and died at Rye, then in Connecticut, in April or May, 1739. He built a house near Byram Bridge which was still standing in 1907. He was a member of

Harrison A Lyon

Governor Robert Hunter's Fusileers, mustered in New York and Westchester counties, February 24, 1711, for sixty-one days' service on the Canadian frontier. He married Abigail Ogden, daughter of John Ogden of Stamford, Connecticut. Among their children was Jonathan, of whom further.

(III) Jonathan Lyon, son of Thomas and Abigail (Ogden) Lyon, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, June 1, 1706, and died in North Castle, New York, in 1786. He married Elizabeth Mead, born in 1709, died after 1783, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Mead. Among their children was Jonathan, of whom further.

(IV) Jonathan (2) Lyon, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Mead) Lyon, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, November 14, 1728, and died in Bedford, New York, his will being proved January 24, 1787. During the Revolution he owned a stone house at Bedford and a farm outside the town. He married Anna Miller, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Smith) Miller of North Castle, New York. Among their children was Isaac, of whom further.

(V) Isaac Lyon, son of Jonathan and Anna (Miller) Lyon, was born in Bedford, Westchester County, New York, in 1772, and died at Rush, Monroe County, New York, September 19, 1857. He removed from Bedford to Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, before 1799, and thence to Rush in Monroe County. He married, in Bedford, in 1791, Mercy Armstrong, born in Bedford, March 17, 1772, died May 7, 1836, who is buried in the Baptist Cemetery at Burnt Hills, Ballston. Among their children was Harrison Armstrong, of whom further.

(VI) Harrison Armstrong Lyon, son of Isaac and Mercy (Armstrong) Lyon, was born in Burnt Hills, Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, September 13, 1813, and died in Rochester, New York, October 17, 1900. He attended the district schools of his native town and at the age of twelve went to Rochester, where he joined his brother Edmund, a wool merchant, who was in business in the city. Early in life, Harrison Lyon learned the nursery business, and he later founded the firm of Lyon and Fiske, nurserymen, one of the pioneers in that business in Western New York. He was much interested in municipal affairs, having served the Brighton district as a member of the Board of Education; and when he was elected to represent this district in the State Assembly in 1859, the appointment was a fitting tribute to his high qualities of citizenship. He was prominent also in the affairs of the church, a member and elder of the Brighton Presbyterian congregation, a liberal contributor at all times, and an example of sturdy integrity and unassuming worth. Harrison Armstrong Lyon married, September 23, 1851, Fanny Minerva Gale. (Gale VII.) They were the parents of two children: 1. Elizabeth Gale, of whom further. 2. Edmund, born at Brighton, New York, June 4, 1855, died in Rochester, New York, April 24, 1920; married, June 2, 1896, Carolyn Hamilton Talcott.

(VII) Elizabeth Gale Lyon, daughter of Harrison Armstrong and Fanny Minerva (Gale) Lyon, was born July 19, 1852. She married, September 7, 1876, William Wisner Chapin. (Chapin VII.)

("Lyon Memorial," Vol. III, pp. 28-203.)

(The Gale Line).

Arms—Azure a fesse argent between three saltires or.

(Burke—"General Armory.")

The English surname Gale originated to designate a resident near the *gaole*, a a word brought in by the Normans, and taken from the old French *jaiole*, English jail. Johannes del Gayle and Willelmus Gayle are in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire in 1379. In the southwest of England it is sometimes Gall, probably meaning a Welshman.

(Bardsley—"Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Richard Gale, the founder of this family in America, first appears on the New England records in 1640 as the purchaser of a "homestall" of six of the nine acres of the town plot first granted to Elder Richard Browne. On December 2, 1661, he purchased two hundred and fifty acres from Richard Dummer, being the northeastern half of the Oldham farm in Watertown, Massachusetts, which until 1854 was the Gale home. His will, dated February 25, 1678-79, was proved April 1, 1679. He died March 22, 1678-79. Richard Gale married Mary, and among their children was Abraham, of whom further.

(II) Abraham Gale, son of Richard and Mary Gale, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1643, and died there, September 15, 1718. He was admitted freeman October 11, 1682, and was a selectman of Watertown in 1706 and 1718. He married, September 3, 1673, Sarah Fiske, died May 14, 1728, aged about seventy-two, daughter of Nathan Fiske of Watertown. Among their children was Abraham, of whom further.

(III) Abraham (2) Gale, son of Abraham and Sarah (Fiske) Gale, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1674, and died there after 1750. He was an extensive farmer on the old homestead, and was selectman in 1718. He sold the homestead to his son Samuel, March 10, 1726-27. He married, December 6, 1699, Rachel Parkhurst, born December 30, 1678, died January 30, 1767, daughter of John and Abigail (Gorham) Parkhurst of Watertown, and granddaughter of George Parkhurst who came from England to America. Among their children was Josiah, of whom further.

(IV) Josiah Gale, son of Abraham and Rachel (Parkhurst) Gale, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, April 8, 1722, and died at Sutton, Massachusetts. He settled in Sutton about 1742, and had a large farm there. He took part in the campaign to Sheffield for the relief of Fort William Henry, in August, 1757, in the French and Indian War. He married Elizabeth, and among their children was Henry, of whom further.

(V) Henry Gale, son of Josiah and Elizabeth Gale, was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, March 22, 1752, and died in Brighton, Monroe County, New York, August 13, 1836. He settled in New Paris, afterwards called Ward, and now Auburn, Massachusetts, and served in the Revolutionary War. He served at the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775, under Captain John Crowl, and in the Northern army, Captain Abel Mason's Company, Colonel Job Cushing's regiment, August 16 to November 20, 1777. In 1778 he removed to Princeton, Massachusetts, where he had a good farm; he was captain of a company from Princeton aiding Shays' Rebellion, in 1786, but was pardoned by the governor. About 1790 he went to Barre, Vermont, and removed from there to New York State some time before his death. He married, January 16, 1772, Elizabeth Drury of Worcester. Among their children was Justus W., of whom further.

(VI) Justus W. Gale, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Drury) Gale, was born probably in Princeton, Massachusetts, February 20, 1788, and died in Brighton, Monroe County, New York, June 12, 1865. He built a store in 1823, began the nursery business in Brighton in 1837, and was town supervisor in 1853. He married Philinda Root of Pittsford, Monroe County, New York, and among their children was Fanny Minerva, of whom further.

(VII) Fanny Minerva Gale, daughter of Justus W. and Philinda (Root) Gale, was born in Brighton, Monroe County, New York, November 9, 1823. She married, September 23, 1851, Harrison Armstrong Lyon. (Lyon VI.)

(Gale—"Gale Family Records," pp. 7-40; 78-84. D. A. R. Lineage Books, Vol. LIII, p. 333. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution," Vol. VI, p. 232. "Landmarks of Monroe County," pp. 239-40. Family data.)

MEADE, Pike Powers,

Business Executive.

Of the business executives of Rochester, New York, none is held in higher regard than Pike Powers Meade, secretary and treasurer of the Symington Company, one of the most important houses in that city. He is also officially interested in a leading financial institution of Rochester, and is accounted one of the most useful and substantial citizens of the community.

The branch of the Meade family in which Pike Powers Meade has his lineage is of very old origin, tracing back to the seventeenth century or earlier, in Ireland. Among other worthies it has been represented by a Revolutionary staff officer who served under General George Washington in the American Revolution, and by three Protestant Episcopal clergymen, of whom one was a bishop, while on the maternal side Mr. Meade is a descendant of a minister of the same denomination long prominent in the Old Dominion.

The first of the name in this connection to come to this country was Andrew Meade, who arrived from Ireland about 1680 and settled on Long Island, New York. Colonel Richard K. Meade, of Virginia, was the Revolutionary officer-member of the family, who distinguished himself as a soldier of the Revolution while rendering most efficient service as a member of Washington's staff. Right Rev. William Meade, D. D., who was Mr. Meade's great-grandfather, was the third Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Virginia. His son, Rev. Richard K. Meade, was one of the best-known Protestant Episcopal clergymen in Virginia, having for forty years served as rector of Christ Church at Charlottesville.

Rev. William Hopkins Meade, father of Pike Powers Meade, was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, November 7, 1839, died in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, January 13, 1917. He received his college preparatory training at the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, Virginia, and thence entered the University of Virginia, where he concluded his academic studies. His preparation for the priesthood was made at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, near Alexandria. One of his university classmates was Judge Theodore Garnett, of Norfolk, Virginia, who ranks as one of the leading jurists of that State. Rev. William Hopkins Meade efficiently filled several pastorates, among them the Church of Our Saviour, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

where he ministered to his charge for three and one-half years. He married Martha Skipwith Powers, daughter of Rev. Pike Powers, a Protestant Episcopal minister, of Richmond, Virginia. Children: 1. Alice Wayles, married Robert W. Prince, of Rochester, New York. 2. Harriotte Lee, married J. B. Botts, of Roanoke, Virginia, and has since died. 3. Anna, deceased. 4. Philip Randolph, deceased. 5. Pike Powers, of whom further.

Pike Powers Meade, the youngest of five children of Rev. William Hopkins and Martha Skipwith (Powers) Meade, was born in Charleston, West Virginia, July 9, 1878. With the home educational advantages that are the birthright of a clergyman's son, he was sent to attend the Allegheny Institute and, thence to the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, Virginia. His preparation for higher courses completed, he matriculated at Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, where he finished his education.

Mr. Meade made his entry into the business world in Roanoke, Virginia, in 1898, where he was engaged for several years, acquiring a training and an experience that were fitting him for larger fields that he was destined to enter. A few years later he was invited to become secretary and treasurer of the L. Harvey & Son Company, of Kinston, North Carolina. Having assumed the dual position, he discharged his responsibilities in a highly creditable manner during his tenure of office, which lasted until he went to Rochester, New York, to become secretary and treasurer of the Symington Company. Here he has achieved an enviable reputation as an official of well-developed executive capacity and financial ability, which render him one of the most important members of the Symington Company's staff. Among other interests with which he has become identified since he cast in his lot with the people of the Flower City is the Genesee Valley Trust Company, of which he is a director. Mr. Meade retains a keen interest in baseball and tennis, and is a member of the Buffalo Athletic Club and the Rochester Club.

Mr. Meade married, April 11, 1901, at Tarboro, North Carolina, Carolisa Pennington, daughter of Edward Pennington, of Tarboro, North Carolina, her father a banker in that city. Children: 1. Edward Pennington, born February 10, 1904. 2. Pike Powers, Jr., born October 16, 1906.

The industrial, financial and civic interests of Rochester are to be congratulated upon the fact that in their various endeavors they have so coöperative a spirit as Pike Powers Meade. It is his aim to exemplify the high purposes of the enterprises and efforts with which he is identified, and that he has succeeded is indicated in this review and is a matter of record in the annals of Rochester itself.

UTZ, Henry J.,

Prominent Merchant.

Business, educational and religious circles and causes were enriched through the activities and benefactions of the late Henry J. Utz, who attained prominence in Rochester, New York, and elsewhere, by reason of his long and honorable career as a mercantile leader. A citizen of the loftiest type, he exemplified the virtues of correct commercial relations, as well as being a faithful and generous contributor to many worthy en-

deavors, with particular reference to religion and higher education.

Henry J. Utz was born in Württemburg, Germany, March 28, 1850, the son of Andrew J. and Margaret (Schmidt) Utz, his parents estimable folk, given to honest and upright living, the father engaged in the shoe business, being known as an expert in that line. Quite naturally, the son was drawn to the shoe trade, in which he was destined to become a leader in America, and at an early age learned many of its rudiments with a thoroughness that could not be denied advanced recognition.

At the age of eighteen years, Henry J. Utz came to this country to make trial of his fortunes. He settled in Rochester, and from time to time was employed at different shoe factories in that city. He made himself master of the American ways of doing things in the shoe trade, particularly manufacture, and in 1880 he thought to launch his own enterprise, going to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he established himself in business in a small way.

Returning to Rochester, and having made the acquaintance of William H. Dunn, who at that time was conducting a cigar business, he and his friend entered a partnership agreement for the purpose of manufacturng slippers. They began business in September, 1881, in the old Stewart Building at Andrews and Water streets, Rochester, with Mr. Utz having supervision of the manufacturing department, and Mr. Dunn the charge of the sales department. Eventually the business was organized as a corporation, Mr. Utz being made president of the Utz & Dunn Company. Mr. Utz and his chief partner, both imbued with high business principles, injected into their business those qualities that make for honest material, excellence of workmanship and straightforward dealings with their employees and with the trade. Unflinching courage, outstanding ability and a frank, open and sincere manner of address were conspicuous characteristics of Mr. Utz, for which his friends and employees in the shoe concern delight best to remember him. His old co-workers, as he was pleased to have them known, always spoke of him more as a personal friend and a benefactor than as a mere employer of labor. He was a man of affectionate traits, and these were joyously reciprocated by his intimates and the factory hands.

As has been stated, Mr. Utz was deeply concerned in religious effort. He was a tower of strength, spiritually and materially, to Zion's Lutheran Church of Rochester, to which he was a most liberal contributor of time and funds. He always stood in the breach whenever there was a call for money sent forth for the various departments of church work. He was especially fond of religious music, and from Zion's Church there peal forth those sacred notes from the gloriously beautiful chime that was installed as a memorial of his religious fellowship and the spiritual refinement of his nature. None of those who hear the hymns and anthems, and knew Mr. Utz and of his benefactions, can deny the urge to better living in emulation of the donor of the sweet-toned carillon. Mr. Utz left an endowment that the music would be carried on in Zion's Church. One of his commanding traits was never to do anything by halves, and to lend a sympathetic ear to the needs of worthy causes was with him to act consistently. Therefore he created out of his estate an en-

dowment for Wagner Memorial Lutheran College, Staten Island, New York, stipulating that it should be kept intact and in use as long as the institution exists; and he also bequeathed a fund to the German Home for the Aged in Rochester.

Mr. Utz was identified with the Masonic Order, affiliated with Lodge No. 660, Free and Accepted Masons, and was a member of the Rochester Club, and on its board of governors for many years. In his political alliance he was ever a consistent Republican, a faithful party man and member of his city organization.

The death of Mr. Utz occurred in his home at Rochester, November 13, 1926, and was an occasion of widespread sorrow on the part of a multitude of friends and business associates. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Eloise (Chatfield) Utz, and three children: Margaret, who married H. W. Minchin; Fred Utz; and Lillian. Another son, Henry W., who was very active in the business, passed away on May 18, 1924. In business relations, in the home circle, throughout the community and in his church fellowship, Mr. Utz was held in genuine affection. Always loyal to his friends, generous, sympathetic, a man of sterling honesty and high ideals, he won the admiration and retained the confidence of every one with whom he did business. His associates in the channels of manufacture and commerce, his brethren in fraternal circles and all who knew this man of great heart and noble spirit mourned his passing. From far and near came words of condolence and tributes to his memory which were of great comfort to the bereaved family.

The National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of the United States, Incorporated, of which Mr. Utz was a charter member, adopted the following resolutions on his death:

At the annual meeting of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of the United States, Inc., January 18-19, 1927, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

It is with poignant grief and great sorrow that we are called upon to record the passing to his reward, on November 13, 1926, at his home in Rochester, New York, of our friend and charter member, Henry J. Utz. Born March 28, 1850, in Unterduefstetten, Württemburg, Germany, he there learned the trade of journeyman shoemaker. Coming to the United States when eighteen years of age, he made his home in Rochester and continued to work at his trade in the factories of that city. About 1880 he opened a small factory for the manufacture of shoes and slippers. In 1881 he formed a partnership with William H. Dunn under the firm name of Utz & Dunn, which was later incorporated, Mr. Utz being president of the new company, and he lived to see this business grow from the smallest to one of the largest in Rochester. Through honorable methods and by strict integrity and upright dealing, the firm attained remarkable success, growing from a modest beginning to one of the largest and best appointed shoe factories in the country. All through this period of expansion and growth, Henry J. Utz stood steadfast at the helm and maintained the quality and standard of footwear that in its history of forty-five years made the company's product world-famous. Mr. Utz possessed a happy nature that made and held a host of friends. Even though from a modest start he rose to the very top, he remained democratic and simple in his tastes, never aspiring to be in the public eye. Next to his family, he loved his work and he was one of the most popular employers in Rochester. Always generous to his employes, he had their welfare ever in mind, and by them he will be especially missed.

Whereas, in the death of Henry J. Utz, the members and officers of our association feel a deep and personal loss; therefore be it

Resolved, that we the members of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Associa-

tion hereby enter upon its records its high appreciation of the splendid services rendered to the craft by Henry J. Utz; and be it further

Resolved, that this resolution be spread upon the records of our association, and a copy sent to his family, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy and condolences in their loss.

George E. Woodcock,
Mark W. Selby,
John S. Davies,
Committee.

The board of directors of the Utz & Dunn Company, of which Mr. Utz was president, issued, on December 9, 1926, the following appreciation:

IN MEMORY OF HENRY J. UTZ

To all there comes a time of sense of duty, a sense of justice and a sense of honor; duty to ourselves, justice to all and honor to the right. Our good deeds live after us, and those who have come in contact with one whose existence alone means dependability, unselfishness and honesty, we know will always reflect those qualities in memory of their leader. It becomes our sad duty to record the passing of a valued and active director, the founder of our company, Henry J. Utz, who died Saturday evening, November 13, 1926.

Words are inadequate to express the sense of loss that we feel in thus being deprived of this true and faithful friend and adviser, who was dependable and ready to give his utmost efforts. His aim was always for honesty and fair dealing, and we all loved and admired him. We have suffered a great loss, and it is with a deep sense of bereavement that we enter this brief statement in the minutes of the board of directors of the Utz & Dunn Company, and present a copy to his family.

W. H. DUNN.

HOWE, William J., M. D.,

Prominent Physician.

With the passing of Dr. William J. Howe, of Scottsville, New York, there is lost a type of physician who was the product of conditions that existed a half-century ago. In those days when the advances that were leading to present-day surgery were in their infancy, a family practice went hand in hand with a surgical specialty. The handling of a two-fold practice of this sort was part of the early training of Dr. Howe which helped augment the human side of his personality which was so distinguished a part of his nature.

Dr. Howe was born in Buffalo, New York, February 24, 1853, and died at Clifton Springs, New York, April 7, 1927. For more than fifty years he was a practicing physician and surgeon at Scottsville, and was widely known throughout Western New York for his professional ability. He was educated in the public schools and the University of Buffalo Medical College, from which latter institution he was graduated on his twenty-first birthday, February 24, 1874. Before his graduation he was resident physician at the Buffalo Dispensary, and retained that position after leaving the medical school.

In July, 1874, Dr. Howe went to Scottsville, Monroe County, New York, where he began the practice of his profession, which continued without interruption until his death.

Dr. Howe was prominent in medical circles, being a member of the Rochester Medical Association, Monroe County Medical Society and the New York State Medical Society. He was also a member of the Central New York Medical Society, was the first Health Officer of the town of Wheatland, beginning January, 1886, and resigning January 1916, thirty years in service. He was for thirteen years a member of the board of trustees of the Scottsville Union School. He celebrated his seventy-fourth birth-

day on February 24, 1927, and also on the same date his fifty-third anniversary as a practicing physician. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Republican.

Dr. Howe married, October 12, 1881, Ella G. Miller, daughter of Herman H. and Mary E. (Beckwith) Miller, of Scottsville, New York.

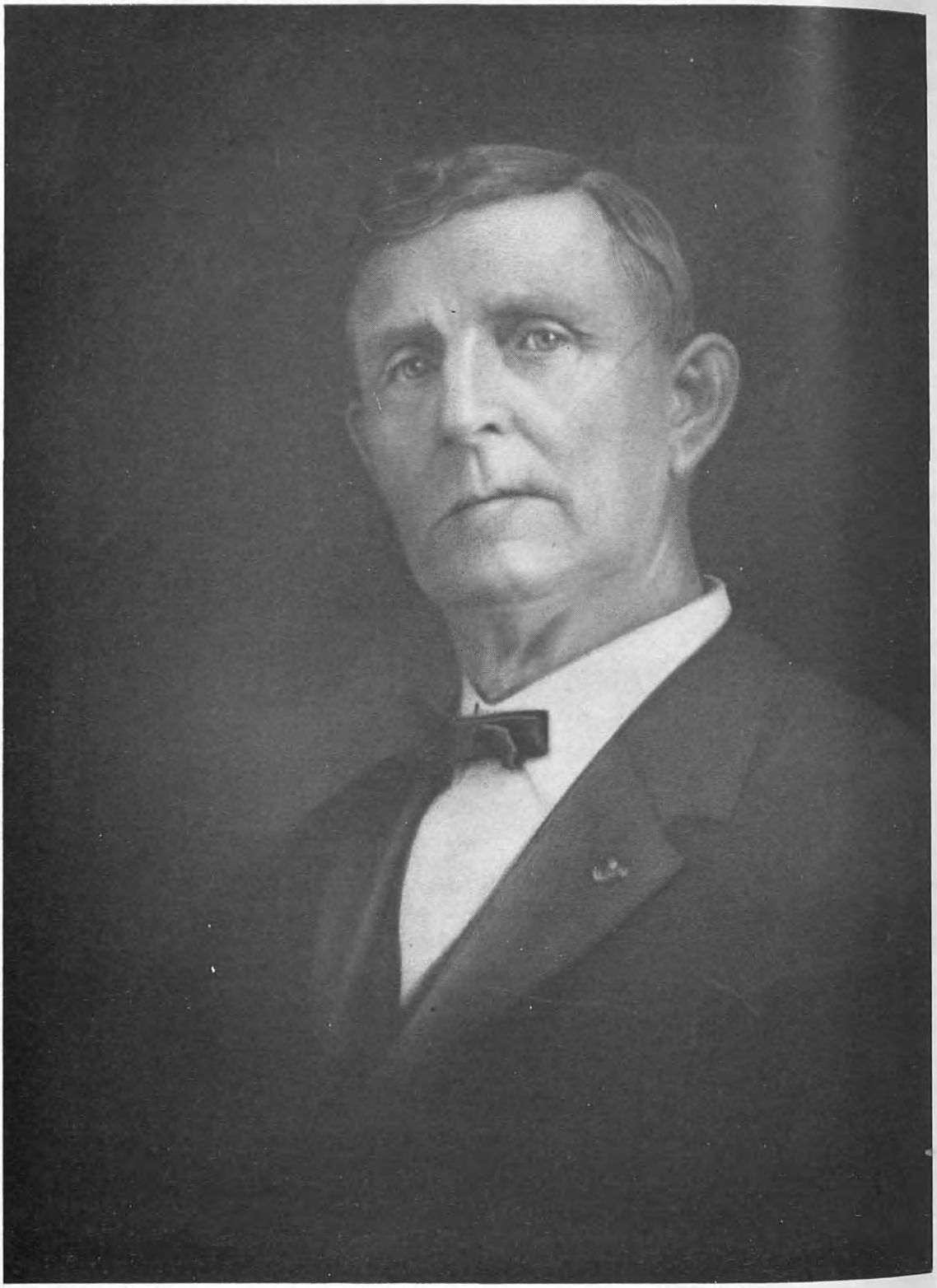
Dr. Howe was naturally endowed with all the qualities which are the attributes of the true physician. He was kindly and considerate, sympathetic, thoughtful, prompt to perceive and act, regardless of self, a man of great commonsense, possessed of a keen sense of humor, and imbued with a spirit of devotion to the healing art. His life was long and useful, and he passed to his eternal repose with the honor and affection of all who knew him.

DINKEY, John Franklin,

Auditor and Executive.

The high position which John Franklin Dinkey has reached in the world of practical affairs is its own tribute to his ability and worth. He is a descendant of Martin Dinkey who founded on this side of the ocean that family memorialized by Sallie A. Seager in the biography, "The Dinkey Family," published by the Roycroft Press. From Blankenburger-Schloss, Germany, he came, sailing from Rotterdam in the ship "Royal Judith," and landing in Philadelphia on October 2, 1743. His immediate forebears were James and Rebecca (Bowman) Dinkey, who were living in South Easton, Pennsylvania, when he was born on October 16, 1854. His father, born February 3, 1817, died May 6, 1876, was a prominent man of those days, both in civic and business life. By vocation an accountant, he held the position of chief accountant and surveyor for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company during a period of thirty-five years, serving at the same time as director and officer in numerous corporations. He also served his town as chief burgess for many years.

John Franklin Dinkey attended the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, after finishing his studies at the Easton High School, and thus prepared for a business career, he returned to South Easton and entered the service of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, being placed in the office of the chief of the Canal Department. The story of his life from that time is one of constant advancement. His first change was a transfer to the railway service, on April 1, 1874, as chief clerk of the freight and coal departments of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. From August, 1878, to February, 1881, he was chief clerk in the general manager's office of the New York Elevated Railroad, which he left to become auditor and assistant treasurer of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, and its successor, The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway. In January, 1890, he became auditor and treasurer of this same road and its affiliated companies, holding this office until 1928, when he retired. Mr. Dinkey has also been interested in many other business enterprises and corporations: as a partner of Hilliard, Dinkey and Company, and of A. and J. F. Dinkey, of Easton; auditor and treasurer of the Reynoldsville & Falls Creek Railroad Company, and the Clearfield & Mahoning Railway Company; auditor and assistant treasurer of



J. M. Hofmann

the Allegheny & Western Railway Company; auditor and treasurer of the Allegheny Terminal Company; auditor, director and treasurer of the Mahoning Valley Railroad Company, Adrian Realty Company, Cloe Water Company, East Salamanca Land Company, Ketner Water Company, Cummings Water Company, Kyle Water Company, B. R. and P. Warehouse, Incorporated.

The Rochester Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Dinkey is a trustee, elected him to the offices of treasurer, vice-president and president, in each of which he served a year. He is also a member of the Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archæological Society, the Izaak Walton League of Rochester, the Memorial Art Gallery of Rochester, the Rochester Historical Society, the American Academy of Political Science of Philadelphia, the American Railway Accounting Officers' Association, the Railway Treasury Officers' Association, the Rochester Municipal Museum Association, and the Rochester National Defense Contingent. His interest in welfare and religious work is evidenced by his connection with various organizations; he is counselor of the Boy Scouts, a member of the Advisory Council of the Young Men's Christian Association of Rochester, and a director of the Mount Airy Theological Seminary of Philadelphia. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order, and he is a life-member of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, of New York City. Camping and fishing have been his favorite recreations.

John Franklin Dinkey married, December 18, 1884, Annie Lockhart Hartman, daughter of Duncan Hartman, an insurance broker, of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Dinkey became the parents of three children: 1. John Cameron, deceased. 2. Harry Packer; educated at the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and the University of Rochester, New York; associated with the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company; married Eleanor Albright, of Rochester. 3. Isabel Emmeline, educated at Walnut Hill, Natick, Massachusetts, and Vassar College; married Edward Fisher Chapin, Jr., of Chicago, Illinois, and now (1928) of Duluth, Minnesota.

HOPKINS, Joseph Manderville,

Financier.

To the late Joseph Manderville Hopkins, of Danville, West Virginia, can be truly ascribed much of the credit due for the advancement and progress of that town. He had a strongly constructive influence on all projects affecting his community, was a loyal citizen, and ever made his mastery of conditions felt whenever a matter was brought to the fore tending to the betterment of those around him. Mr. Hopkins was a very prominent figure in his community, holding the office of president of the leading bank of Danville, and dealing extensively in timber and coal lands, as well as in real estate.

Mr. Hopkins was born in Boone County, West Virginia, January 9, 1856, the son of Henry H. and Julia A. (Hill) Hopkins, both natives of Virginia. The former served for a time in the struggle between the North and the South, after which for many years he was one of the leading farmers and merchants of Boone County. He took an active part in all public affairs and was a member of the

local School Board. The Hopkins family is one of the old and honored clans of the South, descended from Scotch-Irish stock of pre-Revolutionary days.

The early education of Mr. Hopkins was acquired in his district schools, after which he took a course of one year at St. Albans, followed by a few months at Emory & Henry College, at Emory, Virginia. When he was but twelve years of age, he worked in his leisure time on his father's farm, and the death of the latter, which occurred in 1874, forced upon him the responsibilities of the family homestead when he was only eighteen years old. Within five years, Mr. Hopkins had affairs on such a satisfactory footing that he was able to branch out for himself. He went into the timber business and for seventeen years was engaged in logging. In 1896 he was elected to the office of county clerk, which post he held until 1908. During all this time he still continued to hold his interests in the lumber business, and in 1903 he began to invest in coal lands. When he left the office of county clerk, in 1908, he concentrated his excellent business faculties on the handling of coal and timberlands, together with his extensive real estate interests. In 1914, with his son-in-law, H. R. Izard, and others, he organized the Bank of Danville, of which he was made president, which office he held at the time of his death.

The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Hopkins included the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of Missionary Baptist Church at Danville, since October, 1924.

In 1877, Mr. Hopkins married, in Boone County, Dora E. Stollings, daughter of Joel E. and Martha (Kesinger) Stollings, the latter both natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were the parents of eight children, as follows: 1. T. J., married Alice Thompson, of Danville, and they have three children, Gladys, Ralph, and Eloise. 2. Martha L., married H. R. Izard, cashier of the Bank of Danville; they have four children, Ralph Stead, Martha Hopkins, Joseph, and Jean. 3. Clarence C., married Mattie Fulton, of Danville; they have two children, Louise and Harold. 4. Ella M., married A. B. Chambers, a leading merchant of Danville; they have two children, Julia and Dora Joe. 5. Eva G., married Roy Smith, of Spencer, West Virginia. 6. Luther. 7. Joe H. 8. Lee S. Luther Hopkins volunteered for the United States Army in 1917, enlisting in the infantry. After a short period of service on the Mexican border, he was transferred to the First Division of the American Expeditionary Force and was sent overseas, where he had twenty-two months of activity. He was in the battle of Cantigny, in which affray he was wounded, May 30, 1918. He was at St. Mihiel in September of the same year, and in the Argonne offensive the following month, receiving another wound in that struggle, October 9. He returned to the United States, April 14, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Meade, Maryland, April 25, 1919.

It was on June 30, 1927, that the many friends of Mr. Hopkins were greatly shocked to hear of his death, which occurred on the farm he owned just outside of Danville. Friends and relatives gathered from all parts of the country to pay their last respects to the man who had played such an important part in the financial and political affairs of his coun-

ty for many years, and the sorrow which was expressed by all at the passing of this popular citizen was most deep and sincere.

HALE, George David, M. A.,

Educator, Business Leader.

Educational, industrial and religious endeavors owed much of their influence and advance to the mental gifts, business qualifications and spiritual life of the late Professor George David Hale, founder and for many years the head of the Hale Classical and Scientific School of Rochester, New York. From that institution came many men of prominence in commercial and public affairs of the city. In the later years of his life Professor Hale gave much attention to business interests of importance in Rochester, and he also continued to maintain a close and helpful contact with the movements for civic and religious betterment in the community of his choice.

The family of Hale of this connection had its seat in England, whence came, in 1637, Thomas Hale, glover, who established the name at Newbury, Massachusetts, where he died December 21, 1682. David Hale, grandfather of Professor Hale, was senior member of the first mercantile house in Adams, New York, and was captain of a troop of cavalry in the War of 1812. Jefferson County, New York, was the domicile of the Hale family from an early period of its history, and to its development from the pioneer stage through the eras of progress, its representatives made valued contributions.

George David Hale, son of Abner C. and Sally Ann (Barton) Hale, was born in Adams, Jefferson County, New York, March 27, 1844. His father, a progressive farmer, was born February 17, 1809, died December 29, 1893; and his mother, born February 27, 1823, died September 16, 1879, was a descendant of Stephen Hopkins of the "Mayflower," who was one of the signers of the celebrated "Compact." Abner C. and Sally Ann (Barton) Hale were married June 8, 1843.

Reared on the parental acres, George David Hale prepared for college at Watertown, New York, and was graduated from the classical course of the University of Rochester in the class of 1870. Three years later his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He was affiliated with the college fraternities Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa.

The Hale Classical and Scientific School was established by Professor Hale in 1871, and for nearly thirty years, or the period of its existence, it enjoyed the reputation of being the leading preparatory school for boys in Rochester, and was recognized by the New York State educational authorities as possessing a very high standing among similar institutions in the Commonwealth. The healthful influence proceeding from the principal and the environment had a very beneficial effect upon the students, from whose number there have come many who have become leaders in various channels of usefulness in Rochester and in other communities where they have centered their interests.

Professor Hale was a profound scholar, being thoroughly at home in Latin, Greek and mathematics. It seemed that he was born to be a teacher, and during his connection with that profession, and even afterwards, he manifested the deepest devotion toward it. Possessing in

generous measure an ardent love of young people and a sympathetic trait of character, he was enabled to do much more for his students than many cultured men who lack those qualities. He elevated the calling of teacher to a high place in his own thought, and held himself as the repository of a sacred trust, of which he must give an account. He had the faculty of inspiring his pupils with a love and zeal for their studies, and thus was he used as an instrument for the inculcation not only of wisdom but also of the principles of honor and integrity in those who sat under his instruction. For more than a quarter of a century, he gave himself unremittingly to the art of teaching, and when his school closed its doors, in 1898, the older and younger graduates observed the passing of their *alma mater* with extreme regret, for to them and their elders as well the school had been the very best institution of its kind within their range of vision and knowledge. But the founder and leader had builded well, and though both he and the instrument he employed so wisely have ceased to exist, they in a fine sense continue to minister to the better things of life, through those who came under their influence and are diffusing the knowledge and principles thus acquired.

In the later years of life, Professor Hale employed, with substantial returns, his well-developed business acumen in the line of several industrial enterprises. He was identified with the business interests of the Judson Governor, Judson Power and Judson Pin companies of Rochester, in which he was both director and stockholder.

All his life a devout man, Professor Hale was deeply interested in religious work, to which he gave generously of his time and means. For fifty-three years he was a member of the First Baptist Church of Rochester, and served as secretary of its board of trustees for fifty years. The Baptist City Mission commanded his active interest over a considerable period, and he was its president for several years. It was during that time that the present church buildings of the Genesee Street Baptist Church, South Avenue Baptist Church, the Italian and Polish missions were built, and the Mount Olivet Church was incorporated. A student to the end of his days, Professor Hale was the owner of an extensive library, comprising the works of the most famous authors, which were of his own collection. He was a student of Biblical history and read the Bible in several languages.

His studious qualities carried him to earnest and sustained consideration of the great issues and questions concerning State and nation, and while his political trend was toward things espoused by the Republican party, he never was disposed to enter the realm of practical politics. It was both natural and proper that a man of his gifts and qualities of leadership should be sought as a member of important bodies for the advancement of knowledge, and he was identified with the National Education Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic Society, the Rochester Society of the Archæological Institute of America, and the Rochester Historical Society. He was a member of the University, Genesee Valley, and the Country clubs of Rochester.

Professor Hale married, December 29, 1875, at Rochester, Mary Elizabeth Jud-

son, daughter of Junius and Lavenda (Bushnell) Judson. Mrs. Hale died in 1915, leaving two daughters: Edith Harriette, of Rochester; and Elizabeth Lavenda, who died in Pasadena, California, in 1920.

The death of Professor George David Hale, at his home in Rochester, February 18, 1925, when he was very near his eighty-first birthday, removed from the city of his choice and adoption one of its most beautiful characters, a figure who had loomed large on the local horizon, and the fullness of whose service can only be measured when the last of his students shall, too, have laid aside his mantle. His record, so secure and enduring, belongs in that select group of other Rochesterians and sons of the Empire State who also have won by their achievements the plaudits of their fellow-men.

YUST, William Frederick,

Librarian.

Ranking with the leading members of his profession in the United States, William Frederick Yust, librarian of the Rochester (New York) Public Library, of which he was the organizer, has the distinction, rare in these days, of having had the opportunity of organizing and building up the public library systems in two of the largest cities of the country, and of having written the "First Annual Report" of the public library in each of those cities. Before coming to Rochester, Mr. Yust had executed a notable commission of a similar nature for the city of Louisville, Kentucky. His work at both these centers has attracted the favorable notice of his professional contemporaries the country over. He is widely known also for his varied and timely contributions to library literature, and for his lectures on subjects kindred to the profession delivered at prominent seats of learning and before assemblies of librarians elsewhere.

The ancestry of Mr. Yust is of German origin. His grandfather, Fred Yust, Sr., came from Germany in 1855 and landed at New Orleans, Louisiana, and settled at Canton, Missouri. His son, Fred Yust, who was eleven years old when he arrived in America from his native Germany, in company with his father, made the additional journey up the Mississippi River to Canton, where eventually he became a successful farmer, afterward duplicating his efforts in the virgin country of Kansas. He was a Union Soldier in the Civil War, serving from July 15, 1861, to April 19, 1866. He married Dorothea Kreie.

William Frederick Yust, son of Fred Yust, Jr., and Dorothea (Kreie) Yust, was born in Canton, Missouri, November 10, 1869. His family moved to Reno County, Kansas, five years later, the father making the trip with his brother and his father in a traditional covered wagon. Their families followed six months later by train. The days of William Frederick's youth were spent on the Reno County farm, where he had his fill of hard work, assisting his elders in the transformation of the rolling prairies into fertile farms. Among his earliest achievements were straight rows of corn and good-looking stacks of wheat. His father, in addition to acquiring one hundred and sixty acres under the homestead law, took a timber claim, on which the son William helped him to plant forty acres of trees, as required by the timber claim law. This may explain the

present librarian's preference for planting trees rather than cutting them down.

At the age of twelve, William Frederick Yust was "just about made as big as the rest of 'em" when he was permitted to carry a gun and go hunting. By that time buffalo and antelope had vanished from the prairies, but the fields and ponds swarmed with prairie chicken, ducks, geese and sand hill crane, and many a well-filled bag did the youthful Nimrod fetch home to replenish the family larder.

The foundation of Mr. Yust's education was laid in a country school. In good time he was registered at Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Missouri, where he was graduated in the class of 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For one year he taught a country school, and then entered the University of Chicago as a graduate student, specializing in Latin, Greek, French and German, 1894-1899, with the intention of teaching language. While at Chicago, he became interested in library work, and assisted in the university library to help pay his tuition. When a vacancy appeared in the library staff he was offered the position and accepted it, still continuing his language studies. But library work carried the stronger appeal, and it seemed to be in greater demand. He began to attend meetings of librarians and to read library literature. He took a short course of instruction in library work, the first of its kind given at Chicago University.

After three years of experience (1896-1899) as assistant in the library of the University of Chicago, Mr. Yust decided to turn to library work permanently, and he entered the New York State Library School, in October, 1899, for the full two-year course, graduating in the class of 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Library Science. Following his graduation from the library school, he was appointed assistant State Inspector of Libraries of New York State, serving three and one-half years, when he resigned to accept the librarianship of the Louisville (Kentucky) Free Public Library, January 1, 1905.

During Mr. Yust's tenure at Louisville, the public library there was opened, Andrew Carnegie gave the city a quarter-million of dollars for a central building and two hundred thousand dollars for branch libraries. During Mr. Yust's administration the central building and six branches were erected and opened. One of the branches was the first branch library building in the United States for negroes.

While in the service of New York State, 1901 to 1904 inclusive, as inspector of libraries, Mr. Yust often came to or passed through Rochester. It occurred to him that it would be a fine thing if Rochester should decide to establish a public library and call him for that purpose. Within ten years that call came, when he had put the Louisville library system in good working order, and when his experience in that city had thoroughly fitted him to repeat the performance in another city. He concluded his services at Louisville, March 31, 1912.

Mr. Yust was officially installed as librarian at Rochester in April, 1912, and has ever since held that position, filling it with rare ability and distinction. Rochester was the last of the large cities in the United States to establish a public library. It was different also in its method of procedure. Usually a central li-

brary is opened first and then branches come as the city grows. In Rochester that order has been reversed. Only after ten branches had been started was a central library finally established in June, 1926. Even now (1928) the main library is in temporary headquarters in the City Hall Annex and consists of only about sixty thousand volumes. But a practically complete library, of Mr. Yust's organizing, is now in operation. It consists of a central library, twelve branches, seven sub-branches, seventy-eight deposit stations, six hundred and eighty-seven grade libraries in the public schools and eleven playground libraries, a total of 261,030 volumes. The circulation of books for home use in 1928 was 2,397,600 volumes.

Mr. Yust's connections with library organizations have been numerous. He has been a member of the American Library Association since 1901 and is now a life-member; a member of the council of that association in 1907-1912, and reappointed for the term of 1926-1931; and has served as chairman of its committee on library legislation in the United States from 1920 to the present writing. He has been a member of the New York State Library Association continuously since 1901, even during his period of service in Louisville; was president in 1917-18; and is a member of its council for the term of 1926-29. In Louisville he was instrumental in organizing the Kentucky Library Association and served as its president in 1907-12; also instrumental in the establishment of the Kentucky Library Commission, of which he was appointed a member by the governor of the State in 1911, the year before he left Kentucky. He was president of the Library Department of the Southern Educational Association in 1911-12. Shortly after he came to Rochester, he was instrumental in organizing the Rochester District Library Club, consisting of librarians in the various libraries of the city and surrounding towns. He served as president of the club in 1912-16.

The Regents of the University of the State of New York appoint a Library Council of five members, consisting of librarians of representative libraries of the State, whose duty is to give advice and counsel regarding the library interests of the State. Appointment is for a term of five years. Mr. Yust's first term began in 1915, and his third term ends in 1930. The Alumni Association of the New York State Library School elected Mr. Yust second vice-president in 1902, first vice-president in 1908, and president for three consecutive years beginning in 1921. During those three years and for two years afterwards he was editor of the "News Letter" of the association.

One of Mr. Yust's professional specialties is library buildings and equipment. To his course on the subject in the library school was added three and one-half years of contact with the many types of buildings throughout New York State. Then followed the planning and supervising the erection of a central building and six branch buildings in Louisville, Kentucky. In Rochester a central library and twelve branches have been established. Some of these are in rented quarters, some in buildings erected for library purposes and many in buildings which have been remodeled for library use. Among the latter are a reformatory, a schoolhouse, a firehouse, a hotel, a saloon, and a telephone exchange. Visitors from other cities tell Mr. Yust and his assistants that even

the adapted buildings are attractive and efficiently arranged.

Mr. Yust's library *alma mater*, the New York State Library School at Albany, in 1922 invited him to give the lectures on library buildings, which honor was repeated annually until the school was moved to New York City in 1926. In 1928 he gave a course of lectures on library buildings to the School of Library Science of Syracuse University. He is engaged at the present time in advising in the planning of library buildings in Avon, Fairport and LeRoy, New York.

Mr. Yust's other professional specialty is library legislation. While a student in 1901, he prepared a review of library legislation in the United States for that year, which was published in the "Albany Argus," December 29, and reprinted in the "Library Journal" and in "Public Libraries." These reviews of library legislation were prepared annually and published in the "Library Journal" and "Public Libraries" until he went to Louisville in 1905.

The American Library Association publishes a "Manual of Library Economy." It invited Mr. Yust to write Chapter IX on "Library Legislation," which was published in 1911 and a second edition in 1921. In 1920 the president of the association appointed him chairman of the committee on library legislation. In that capacity he has each year prepared the annual digest and review of library legislation in the United States, which has been published in the "Bulletin," of the association or in the "Library Journal" and "Public Libraries," sometimes in all three of these publications. The preparation of this annual review is a real task, which probably explains Mr. Yust's reappointment to the chairmanship of this committee for eight years in succession.

During the World War, Mr. Yust served as camp librarian for short periods in three of the training camps of the South: in Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, South Carolina, February to May, 1918; in Camp Beauregard at Alexandria, Louisiana, November, 1918, to February, 1919; in the Marine Barracks, on Parris Island, South Carolina, February to May, 1919. On Parris Island he supervised the erection of a permanent library building for the use of the United States Marines.

Mr. Yust is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Rochester Historical Society, of which he has been recording secretary ever since his first election in 1914; and belongs to the Rochester Rotary Club, Ad Club, Chamber of Commerce, Social Workers Club, City Club, Cosmos Club, and the Rochester Motoring Association.

The contributions made by Mr. Yust to library periodicals and the public press, and his lectures on library subjects, constitute a formidable array. They cover thoroughly the ground of professional library practice in all its aspects, and are replete with a mass of information scientifically assembled and clearly presented. They feature also a proper regard for the details of art and practicability in building, and make legislation, installation and administration high points of the public library system as a powerful adjunct of the American educational program.

William Frederick Yust married, January 17, 1906, at Albany, New York, Florence Hosmer French, daughter of Harlan Page French, now deceased, a former well-known educational expert,

who for a quarter of a century was president of the Albany Teachers' Agency. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Yust: Harlan French, William Frederick, Jr., Dorothea, and Augusta Bowers.

CASTLE, Wilmot,

Manufacturer, Executive.

For approximately forty-five years Wilmot Castle has been a leading figure in the business life, civic enterprises and social circles of Rochester, New York. As president and treasurer of the Wilmot Castle Company, internationally-known manufacturers of sterilizers and bacteriological apparatus, he has made distinct contributions to Rochester's industrial growth and prestige. His concern enjoys the standing of being the largest in the United States engaged in its special field of manufacture. He, on his own part, is esteemed one of the most progressive and successful business men of Western New York.

The family of Castle is of very ancient and honorable origin, and has been established in England over six hundred years. The name of Castle (also spelled Castell, and Cassell) came from residence in or by a castle as keeper thereof. It is found in numerous counties of England, including Norfolk, Northumberland, Somerset, and York, where records show it was borne by men of prominence. We find record of an Alan de Castle in London as early as 1273, and of Nicholas Castle who was sheriff of Norfolk in 1433. Some two hundred and ten years later, James Castell, who was descended from the ancient family in Cambridge, served as colonel of the first regiment sent by the Parliament against the Irish rebels, and landed in Dublin, Ireland, March 28, 1647. Two distinguished members of the family in County Kent were Edmond Castle, born in 1698, who was master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and dean of Hereford, and Thomas Castle, born about 1804, who was the author of many important botanical and medical volumes.

While a few early members of the family went to Ireland and settled there, the Castle family is of English origin. Among those branches of the Castle line which did remove to Ireland from England, was that branch from which descended our first ancestor of whom we have record, James Castle.

Arms—Argent, a tower triple-towered sable.

(Burke—"General Armory," pp. 175-176. Bardsley—"Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," p. 163. Stephen—"Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. IX, p. 275.)

(I) Robert Castle came to this country from Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Milestone, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1825. He had a son, John Harvard, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) Reverend John Harvard Castle, son of Robert Castle, was a Baptist clergyman, and attained the reputation of one of the most eminent representatives of that denomination in Philadelphia, and Canada. At the time of his death he was president of the Toronto Baptist College, having removed with his family from Philadelphia to Toronto in 1873. He was a spiritual and intellectual leader, whose influence was widespread and enduring. Rev. John Harvard Castle married Marie Antoinette Arnold, daughter of William E. Arnold, an early settler and prominent realtor of Rochester, New York, by whom Arnold Park

was laid out and named. They were the parents of Wilmot Castle, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(III) Wilmot Castle, eldest son of Rev. John Harvard and Marie Antoinette (Arnold) Castle, was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1855. He was two years old when his parents removed with their family to Newburgh-on-the Hudson, New York, and four, when they settled in Philadelphia. In the Quaker City the boy was a student at Professor Saunders' Military Academy, and later at Professor F. W. Hastings' Military School. He was eighteen years of age when he accompanied his family on their removal to Canada. In Toronto he secured a position with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, with which institution he maintained his connection for ten years.

In 1883, Wilmot Castle elected to make the change in his business relations and location which had such important bearing on his career. Perceiving the excellent opportunities which awaited him there he went to Rochester, New York, where he founded the firm of Wilmot Castle and Company, makers of sheet metal specialties. The products of his company found a ready sale, and made possible a constant development of the business.

Ten years after the firm was established, Mr. Castle counseled it to take on a new departure in the manufacture of sterilizers. For a few years the company continued to produce both sheet metal and sterilizers, but the remarkable increase in the demand for the sterilizers influenced the house to discontinue the manufacture of the older lines, and to devote all its facilities and resources to the development of the sterilizer field. Results have demonstrated the wisdom of that decision, for the business, concentrating on the output of the new product, has increased many fold, until it is now the largest concern in this country engaged in the manufacture of sterilizing apparatus. The plant is modern in every respect, the highest skilled mechanics are employed, and the best materials are used in the production of the sterilizers. The export trade as well as the domestic has reached very great proportions, so that the products of the company are distributed to all parts of the civilized world.

The business was established in 1883 and was incorporated under the style of The Wilmot Castle Company in 1903, with Mr. Wilmot Castle as president and treasurer, in both of which positions he is constituted the chief executive and moving spirit of the concern.

Mr. Castle is chairman of the executive Committee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, of which he was also secretary and treasurer from 1914 to 1919. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and a trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, in whose work he has for many years been actively interested, being affiliated with the New York State Industries as well. Wilmot Castle is a member of the Rochester Credit Men's Association. His clubs are: the Rochester Ad Club, the Country Club of Rochester, the Rochester Yacht Club. Also he is a member of the Rochester Historical Society, Rochester Academy of Science, and the Memorial Art Gallery of Rochester. His religious affiliations are with the Immanuel Baptist Church of Rochester, in whose affairs, as one of its trustees, he has rendered generous and helpful work.

He is also a trustee of the Baptist Home at Fairport, New York. Further constructive contributions to the community growth in property values have been made by Mr. Castle in the building of a number of residences on Oxford, Harvard, Rutgers, and Westminster roads. These include his own town house; his summer home, "Willowbank," is situated on Lake Ontario.

Wilmot Castle married at Rochester, New York, September 15, 1885, Mary Wilson Quinby (Quinby IX), born February 8, 1865, in Morristown, New Jersey, died January 21, 1925, in Rochester, New York. They were the parents of: 1. Harvard de Hart, born June 1, 1887, who married Harriet Eoff, and is engaged in the manufacturing business in Rochester. 2. Wilmot Vail, born July 29, 1889, who married Katharine Lois Andrews Quinby, and holds the office of secretary of the Wilmot Castle Company. 3. John Harvard, born March 27, 1893, who married Adele Verges, and is production manager of the Wilmot Castle Company.

In his many and important business relations, civic associations, religious and social contacts, Mr. Castle is esteemed one of the strongest forces for progressiveness and betterment in the Rochester area. He is the type of industrial leader and helpful citizen that the community needs.

(Family data.)

(The Quinby Line).

The Quinby family (from which came those descendants who now spell the name Quimby) was settled in England at least over eight hundred years ago, but whether of Saxon, Danish, or Norman origin it seems now impossible to determine. The family name, but not the lineage, can be traced back to 686 A. D., when Cwenburh was Abbess of Wimborne. The names Quenby and Queniborough, perhaps in honor of the pious lady, were given to two hamlets in Hungarton parish in Leicestershire, and those names and hamlets still exist. The latter were probably the radiating points from which the family of Quenby, or Quinby, spread east and southwest in England, and eventually to America. There were two English families which took their name from a village or landed estate by the name of Quinibergh or Queniborough, Quenby or Quinby, which was in their possession. The prefix de, used in the early centuries before the name derived from a place of residence, indicates that the bearer was of that place.

Quenby Hall was the home of the family of Quenby from the thirteenth century forward.

(H. C. Quimby—"Genealogical History of the Quinby Family," pp. 7, 12, 14, 17, 21.)

Arms—Per fess indented argent and sable, three bears, muzzled, counterchanged.

(I) William Quinby, said to be the grandson of Thomas of Farnum, County Surrey, England, was born about 1600. He married in England and came with his sons, John and William, in the emigration of about 1638, to the new settlements in Connecticut, where they appear among the first seventeen families at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639. In 1651 a list of the owners of the fence about the first common field was made up, in which William was seventh, owning four rods. In 1652, his lands were enumerated as a house lot, two pieces of land in the new field and three acres on the neck. He sold all his land, April 1,

1657, and removed with his son John to Westchester. The first record we have of them there was in 1662, and the last record of William was 1665, when he signed the warrant given by the citizens to John Quimby and Edward Jessup to be the town representatives at Governor Nicoll's Assembly. He had a son John.

(S. Orcutt—"History of Stratford and Bridgeport, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 1274, and Vol. I, pp. 93, 184. H. Whitmore—"Founders and Builders of the Oranges," p. 105. H. C. Quimby—"Genealogical History of the Quinby Family," pp. 60, 61, 62. R. Bolton—"History of the County of Westchester, New York," p. 706.)

(II) John Quinby, son of William Quinby, was born in England about 1620, and died in Westchester County, New York, in 1709-10. He was a member of the committee on schools and one of the committee to fill a vacancy in the pulpit of Westchester. He represented his county at the first New York Assembly at Hempstead, called by Governor Richard Nicolls. He was also one of six magistrates appointed in 1662 by Governor Stuyvesant. John, with four other men was a patentee of Westchester, in 1667. In 1673 New York was surrendered to the Dutch, but later, upon its return to the English, the patent was confirmed to the same trustees. Among those swearing allegiance to King William in their county, were the two John Quinbys and Josiah Quinby, some time between May 1, 1698, and 1699. John Quinby married Deborah Haight, and had a son, John.

(R. Bolton—"History of the County of Westchester, New York," p. 706. Savage—"Genealogical Dictionary of New England," pp. 449, 450. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XXXVIII, p. 129. H. C. Quimby—"Genealogical History of the Quinby Family," pp. 74-5-9. H. Whitmore—"Founders and Builders of the Oranges," p. 105.)

(III) John Quinby, son of John and Deborah (Haight) Quinby, was born at Stratford, Connecticut (probably), in 1651. He removed to Westchester County, New York, with his parents about 1660. We find him on the census of Westchester in 1698, and there is a deed made by him and by his wife to his brother, Erasmus Alton, of the "home lot of five acres." John Quinby married, in 1680, Annah Kierstadt, daughter of Hance and Sarah (Jantry) Kierstadt, who was born in 1651. They had a son John.

("New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XXXVII, p. 130. R. Bolton—"History of the County of Westchester, New York," p. 706. H. C. Quimby—"Genealogical History of the Quinby Family," p. 88.)

(IV) John Quinby, son of John and Annah (Kierstadt) Quinby, was born at Wampus Pond, Westchester County, in 1686 or 1693. He moved from the town and borough of Westchester about 1714, to Bedford in the same county, where he acquired a great deal of property. He married (first), in 1720, and (second), a Lawrence. John had a son Josiah.

(H. C. Quimby—"Genealogical History of the Quinby Family," p. 115.)

(V) Josiah Quinby, son of John Quinby, was born at Wampus Pond in 1726, and died between July 28, 1804, and October 23, 1805, in Orange, New Jersey, where he had settled in 1746. He was a lieutenant in Captain Potter's company in the Third Battalion of the First Establishment of the New Jersey Line in the Revolution, and we learn that afterwards he became a captain. He was the sexton at Orange. He owned a

large farm near what is now Llewellyn Park. Josiah Quinby married, in December, 1747, Martha Harrison, and they were the parents of twelve children, among them Josiah.

(D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. LXXV, p. 114; Vol. XLI, p. 334; Vol. XXXVIII, p. 297; Vol. XXV, pp. 35, 45. "Official Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey, in the Revolutionary War," by William S. Stryker, p. 20. H. C. Quimby — "Genealogical History of the Quinby Family," p. 166. H. Whittemore—"Founders and Builders of the Oranges," p. 76.)

(VI) Josiah Quinby, son of Josiah and Martha (Harrison) Quinby, was born in Orange, New Jersey, May 15, 1762, and died March 25, 1835. Josiah, also called "Josias" in various records, lived in Hanover Township, Morris County, from 1768 until he removed to Troy Hills, New Jersey, and located in 1797 on the farm where David E. Quinby lives, and "erected the first grist-mill on the Parsippany brook at Troy Hills. He later purchased a farm and engaged in the manufacture of shoes for the southern trade. He was a Presbyterian and a Whig." He was a fifer in Captain Ogden's company of the New Jersey line. Josiah Quinby married (first) Phoebe Harrison of Orange, and (second), on June 22, 1814, Susannah Baldwin of Troy, Morris County. Josiah and his first wife were the parents of ten children, among them Isaac.

("History of Morris County, New Jersey," p. 224. D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. LXXV, p. 114. H. C. Quimby—"Genealogical History of the Quinby Family," p. 250.)

(VII) Isaac Quinby, son of Josiah and Phoebe (Harrison) Quinby, was born at Orange, New Jersey, March 2, 1788, and died January 29, 1866. He was a farmer and carried on his father's shoe manufacturing business; we find that "it was an extensive business for those days, giving employment to a large force of workmen; the product was sold to the government and the south; he was a successful business man; he acceptably served as magistrate about twenty-five or thirty years; was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, and for three terms was judge of the county court, filling all these offices with marked ability," this from the History of Morris County. He assisted in constructing breastworks near Sandy Hook and Elizabethtown, when Hardy's powerful squadron appeared off the New England coast during the summer of 1814. Isaac Quinby married, at Parsippany, Morris County, on December 24, 1812, Sarah de Hart, daughter of John and Jane (Dodd) de Hart, who was born February 3, 1794, and died October 4, 1878. They were the parents of eleven children, among whom was William de Hart.

(H. C. Quimby—"Genealogical History of the Quinby Family," pp. 322-3.)

(VIII) William de Hart Quinby, son of Isaac and Sarah (de Hart) Quinby, was born at Halseytown, Hanover Township, New Jersey, February 9, 1817, and died in Morristown, New Jersey, October 29, 1877. He was for many years the leading physician of Morristown, and at his death all business was suspended in that town in his memory. He studied medicine under Stephen Fairfield of Parsippany and received his license from the State Medical Society. He located in Morristown, where he practiced day and night for about thirty-three years. Dr. Quinby was greatly re-

spected and loved by all the townspeople, for he responded to every call, regardless of the hour and locality, and always encouraged and helped. At one time he formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. Augustus Quinby, and later, in 1843, he connected himself with D. Stephen Pierson, who was still associated with him at the time of his death. He was remarkable for his love for his mother, and for the care he took of her; he is buried beside her in Parsippany. William de Hart Quinby married, December 13, 1853, Sarah Louisa Canfield, daughter of Dayton I. and Harriet (Vail) Canfield, who was born July 26, 1826, and died in Rochester, New York, June 19, 1890. They were the parents of two daughters, one, Mary Wilson.

(H. C. Quinby—"Genealogical History of the Quinby Family," pp. 424-5. "History of Thomas Canfield and Mathew Canfield," by F. A. Canfield, p. 107.)

(IX) Mary Wilson Quinby, daughter of William de Hart and Sarah Louisa (Canfield) Quinby, was born February 8, 1865, and died January 21, 1925. She was highly esteemed for her lovable, charming disposition and kindness. Mary Wilson Quinby married, at Rochester, New York, September 15, 1885, Wilmot Castle. (Castle III.)

(*Ibid*; and Family Data.)

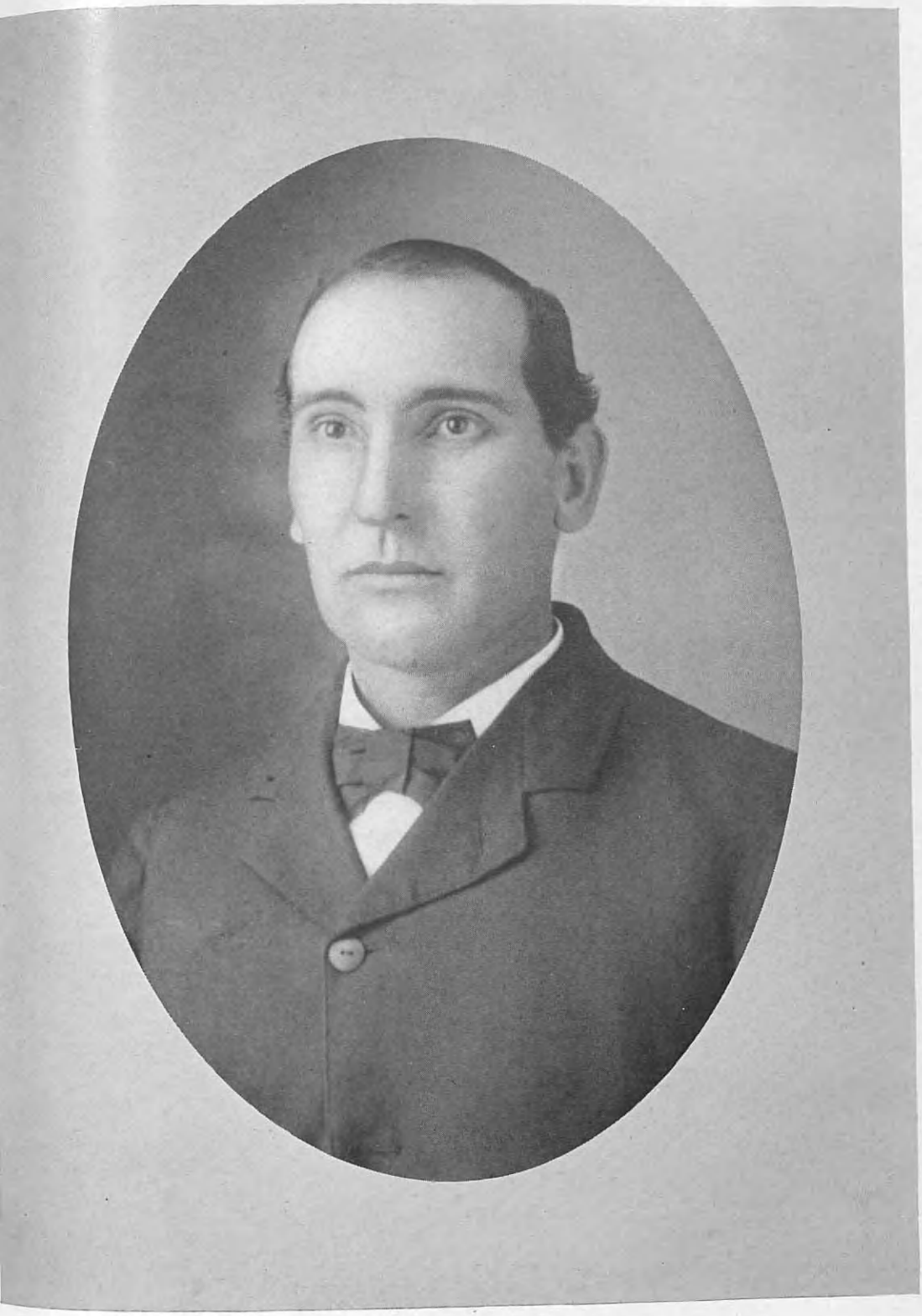
SHOCKEY, Abraham Lincoln,

Contractor, Builder.

Much of the growth and development of Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia, is due to the foresight and constructive work of Abraham Lincoln Shockey, who more than a quarter century ago, realized its possibilities and gave himself wholeheartedly to the upbuilding of the city. He was rather successful financially but did not live long to enjoy the savings he had accumulated, as he was stricken with apoplexy and died suddenly May 31, 1920. His death was the cause of much deep regret among those who realized that his efforts and abilities had been one of the chief factors in placing Huntington in the forefront of Southern cities.

Abraham Lincoln Shockey, who was of German descent, was born near Ravenswood, West Virginia, in Jackson County, June 10, 1865. His father, Abraham Shockey, was born in Maryland, and came to West Virginia with his parents in 1855. He located near Portland, Ohio, and later purchased a farm in Jackson County, West Virginia, where he reared a large family. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Nestor, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Cox) Nestor. His paternal grandfather was John Shockey, who married a Markley, who were both former residents of Maryland, but came to West Virginia and located in Barbour County, near the town of Philippi, in 1838, where he lived to be a hundred years of age.

Mr. Shockey obtained his early education in the graded schools of Jackson County, West Virginia. Not being financially able to secure a college education, he was what one might term a self-made man, for at the early age of fourteen, he became associated with his father in the home-building business. His father died when he was but sixteen years of age and upon him was thrown much of the burden of supporting the family. His efforts, however, were not futile, because at the age of twenty-two he was reputed by those who knew him, to be a workman of exceptional ability. In addition to his carpenter trade, he suc-



A. L. Shockey

cessfully operated the family farm. In 1890 he located in Huntington. What is now a prosperous city was at that time a mere village. His first work in this city consisted mostly of ordinary carpenter jobs. After a short time he demonstrated his ability for specialty work in this line, and was very much in demand for building circular staircases, he being one of the very few carpenters in this vicinity at that time, who could do this sort of work. During this period, he arduously studied the art of drawing and the scientific points of architectural work in general. In addition to hundreds of Huntington's finest homes, some of the probably everlasting monuments to his genius consist of the following notable structures: The second addition to Marshall College, the Vinson-Thompson Building, the Elk's Club, and the Anderson-Newcomb Company Building. He also built the Washington Hotel at Portsmouth, Ohio. He was a pioneer of what is now known as Park Hills, one of Huntington's most exclusive residental sections. Park Hills lies south of the city proper, and not only did he build some of the finest homes in this section, but designed and erected a home of his own on his large estate, also located in this section. His home is known as "Mountain View" and is located on the highest point in Cabell County, the elevation being more than one thousand feet above sea level. His family still reside here.

Mr. Shockey was financially interested in several well-known Huntington industries. Politically, he was a Republican and took quite an active part in the affairs of his party. However, he never sought for public office. He was an active member of various civic organizations, especially the Chamber of Commerce. His hobby was chiefly looking after his estate on which he raised quite an orchard, consisting of fruit trees of various kinds.

On January 1, 1888, Abraham Lincoln Shockey married Anna Belle Thorne, daughter of Jehu Hank and Elizabeth (Sprague) Thorne. Mrs. Shockey was also born near Ravenswood, West Virginia, October 12, 1867. Her father, Jehu H. Thorne, was born March 26, 1825. Her mother, Elizabeth (Sprague) Thorne, was born December 22, 1827. Mrs. Shockey's grand-parents on her father's side, were Thomas and Mary (Jones) Thorne, and on her mother's side were William and Sarah (Jenkinson) Sprague. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Shockey were the parents of one child, a daughter, Blanch Elizabeth, who married C. V. Cheuvront of Huntington, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Cheuvront are the parents of two children, as follows: Joe Shockey and Bobby Thorne Cheuvront. Mrs. Shockey still survives her husband, and resides with her daughter and son-in-law at the home in Park Hills, Huntington, West Virginia.

At the time of Mr. Shockey's death, May 31, 1920, he was survived by the following brothers and sisters: Jacob and Frank Shockey, Mrs. Rebecca Carmichael, Mrs. Jennie Johnson, Mrs. J. W. Hall and Mrs. Mary Duffy, all of Ravenswood, West Virginia.

WHITMORE, Lewis S.,

Industrial Leader.

Honor attaching to an old family name, and the prestige that has come to the industry to which worthy representatives of the Whitmores have given their best thought and energetic devo-

tion, are birthright legacies of Lewis S. Whitmore, one of the business leaders of Rochester and Western New York. Mr. Whitmore has entered into those broad relations of life which bespeak the man who lives to serve and is successfully achieving his purpose. His chief business association at present is as vice-president of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, Incorporated, of Rochester.

Valentine F. Whitmore, father of Lewis S. Whitmore, was born in Germany, September 17, 1844, son of Faulden Whitmore. He was five years old when he came with the family, which established its new home in Syracuse, New York. The principal part of his education was received in the schools of his adopted city, and at the age of fifteen, in 1859, he started to make his own way in the world. His first job was that of water-boy on public works in Syracuse.

At the age of eighteen, he went to Rochester, a move that was destined to have the most important bearing on his career. There he was appointed superintendent of construction of the Erie Canal and was awarded a contract for making repairs to the canal. He was thus employed on the canal for the late Lewis Selye until 1868.

In the year last above-mentioned he embarked on the contracting business, which under his direction and with the assistance of capable associates has become one of the major industrial enterprises of the city of Rochester. He continued to engage in the contracting business as its sole head and manager until January 1, 1875, when he organized the firm of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus. The business subsequently was incorporated as a stock company, with Valentine F. Whitmore as president; John N. Rauber as vice-president; Lewis S. Whitmore as treasurer; William H. Vicinus as secretary; and Charles S. Rauber and Walter V. Whitmore, stockholders. Each member of the company was made an equal shareholder.

The business grew rapidly until the working force attained a size of seven hundred. In the execution of large and valuable contracts, Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, Incorporated, became one of the most important of concerns and the leader in its particular line in Rochester and Western New York. The company executed some of the most important contracts in the city, chiefly in street improvements. Commissions with which they have been charged, and execution of which has brought credit to themselves and the municipality, include the Rochester water-works conduit, which is twenty-six and one-half miles long and three feet four inches in diameter, and in its construction six hundred men were employed. The company owns its limestone quarry, which has furnished it with an abundance of material for the works on which it has been engaged, which comprise not only public works, as street and sewer contracting, but also dealing in cut stone and builders' supplies and interior marble work.

Mr. Whitmore was president and treasurer of the Rochester German Brick and Tile Company, one of the founders and organizers of the Columbia Banking, Saving and Loan Association, of which he was at one time president; a director of the Merchants' Bank; a trustee of the East Side Savings Bank; and holder of vested interests in a number of other business concerns whose financial success justified his wisdom and foresight.

In political activities Mr. Whitmore

was keenly though not deeply interested. His partisan alliance was with the Republicans. He served four years as school commissioner, and four years as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and in both these offices he rendered a splendid service to his fellow-Rochesterians. His executive ability, business acumen and capacity for embracing opportunities made him an industrial and financial leader who towered above most men of his time and place. Always an honorable man, he never sought but was made the recipient of honors by the city of his choice.

Valentine F. Whitmore married, February 21, 1867, Eunice L. Haight, daughter of Joel and Arabella Haight, and they became the parents of three sons and a daughter: 1. Lewis S., of whom further. 2. Walter V., of Rochester. 3. Eunice, married William H. Vicinus, of Rochester, who has since died. 4. Homer G., late director of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, Incorporated, who died October 17, 1923. The father of this family died in August, 1921, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Lewis S. Whitmore, eldest son of Valentine F. and Eunice L. (Haight) Whitmore, was born in Rochester, New York, January 21, 1869. He passed through Public School No. 13, and entered the high school, where he pursued his studies until he yielded to the urge to enter the business world. His first stated employment was in the capacity of clerk for the firm of which his father was the head. He made consistent progress as became a Whitmore, and having passed through several grades in the operation of the business, he was admitted, in 1904, as a partner in the firm of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus. In recognition of his capacity for financial management, he was made treasurer of the corporation, and in the administration of that office he made a fine contribution to the success of the business, and incidentally to the good industrial name of the city of Rochester.

Mr. Whitmore was a director of Whitmore, Rauber and Vicinus, Incorporated, and following his father's death he was elected vice-president of the corporation, and president of the Rochester Clay, Brick and Tile Corporation. He succeeded his father as director of the Merchants' Bank in 1923, which was merged with the Union Trust Company, of which he was elected a director in 1927. He is also helpfully concerned with the political and social aspects of community life, being everywhere recognized as a citizen of substantial worth and pervasive influence for good.

Mr. Whitmore's political alliance is with the Republican party. His service as a general committeeman of the Thirteenth Ward is cordially remembered as having had an important bearing on promoting the work of his organization and in defining his policies, so as to assure success at the ballot box. Gifted with social attributes that makes his presence most welcome in the circles of his election, he is a member of the Rochester Club and is also identified with the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. His religious interests, while broadly defined as to service to his fellow-man, are centered nominally in the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester.

Lewis S. Whitmore married, September 21, 1896, at Rochester, Harriet E. DeGarmo, daughter of Daniel and Emma (Saunders) DeGarmo. They are the parents of a son, Selye, born Sep-

tember 26, 1907; a graduate of Rochester High School, and associated with Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, Incorporated.

McCURDY, John Cooke,

Founder-Executive.

Department store merchandising has been raised to a high level of efficiency in operation and to a high standard of quality in the stocks carried by McCurdy & Company, Incorporated, one of the leading business houses of Rochester, New York, of which John Cooke McCurdy is the president and founder. Into the commercial and civic life of Rochester, Mr. McCurdy has grown with such a strong hold upon the confidence and affections of the people, that it is difficult to dissociate his name and that of the concern whch bears it from all that is best that concerns the general welfare. It is freely acknowledged that the McCurdy department store has set an advanced mark for the high type of merchandising within its field.

Born near Londonderry, Ireland, June 26, 1852, John Cooke McCurdy is a son of James and Jane (Cooke) McCurdy, representatives of estimable families long resident in that section. His education was received in the public schools of Londonderry. In 1872, when he was twenty years old, he came to America with his parents, who settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he obtained valuable experience while serving a number of drygoods stores, among them Strawbridge & Clothier and the John B. Ellison Company.

In 1882, Mr. McCurdy, with his brother James, engaged in the drygoods business in Philadelphia. This enterprise he managed until 1900, when he disposed of his interest. In 1901 he came to Rochester and founded the business with which his name has ever since been inseparably associated. His Rochester business commenced in a comparatively small way, but he soon was in a position to enlarge the structure which housed the enterprise. It did not take long, however, for the public to become convinced that it could repose every confidence in Mr. McCurdy's ability as a merchant and in his integrity as a man. The result was a marked increase in volume of trade, and modern and more commodious quarters were constructed, thus signalizing the opening of a new era in merchandising. The transition was rendered the more noticeable as the selling space was expanded to comprise some five acres, with the building having entrances from Main, Elm and Cortland streets.

The appointments in this new establishment are in harmony with modern department store construction. The characters of the executive head and his associates are reflected in goodly degree in the high standing that the company has attained and in the quality and values of the offerings made in the many departments. Mr. McCurdy himself has won the proud name of being one of the most capable store executives in Rochester. In this respect he is being closely followed by his sons, William C., Gilbert J. C., and Gordon W. McCurdy, who, in completing the organization and management, have done much to further the success of the business, while they have also relieved their father of much of the burden in his golden years.

Aside from his business interests, John Cooke McCurdy has filled a large place in Rochester's community life. His

counsel is highly prized by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, which he has served as vice-president and as trustee for many years. He is a member of the Rochester Historical Society and the Genesee Valley Club. For many years he was a deacon of the First Baptist Church, Rochester, and is known as one of its most faithful members.

The marriage of John C. McCurdy took place on November 23, 1882, the bride, Florence Anna Cathcart, daughter of Rev. Dr. William and Eliza (Caldwell) Cathcart, of Philadelphia. Children: 1. William Cathcart, of whom further. 2. Jean Cooke. 3. Florence Caldwell. 4. Gilbert James Cathcart, of whom further. 5. Gordon Wallace.

William Cathcart McCurdy, eldest child and son of John Cooke and Florence Anna (Cathcart) McCurdy, was born in Philadelphia, August 24, 1883. Having received his early education in private schools, he supplemented it with a course at the William Penn Charter School in the Quaker City. In his business career he has always been associated with his father, and now holds the offices of vice-president and director of McCurdy & Company, Incorporated. He is favorably known everywhere in Rochester for his unusual business ability and fine type of citizenship. His civic and other interests are expressed through membership in the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Club of Rochester, the Republican party's local organization and the First Baptist Church.

Gilbert James Cathcart McCurdy, fourth child and second son of John Cooke and Florence Anna (Cathcart) McCurdy, was born in Philadelphia, March 29, 1895. He finished his preparatory course at the famous Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and then entered Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts *summa cum laude*, in the class of 1917. When the World War drew the United States in as an associated nation, he was made adjutant of the Williams College Student Battalion, and served as such until the time of his enlistment in the service of the Government, August 27, 1917. Having been assigned to the Sixth Company, First Niagara Training Regiment, he completed his tour of duty with that organization, and on November 27, 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant of infantry and ordered to join the 305th Machine Gun Battalion, Seventy-seventh Division, at Camp Upton, New York. On January 2, 1918, he was transferred to Company A, 305th Infantry, and on March 8, to Company B. He sailed for France, April 16, 1918, arrived at Calais on the 29th day of that month and entered training with the British Fourth Army. In June, 1918, he entered the front line in the Baccarat Sector (Lorraine), and on August 10, following, he went into the Vesle Sector, and during the first three days of September crossed the Vesle on to the Aisne Canal. He was relieved on September 12, and three days later was transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service, being assigned to the Intelligence Division, with headquarters at Tours. Following the signing of the Armistice, he assisted in the preparation of the work entitled "History of the Chemical Warfare Service, A. E. F." He sailed for the United States as courier to Washington, District of Columbia, carrying the above-mentioned history for delivery to the

proper authorities. He was honorably discharged from the service, April 5, 1919.

On reëntering civil life, Mr. McCurdy became a member of the McCurdy department store organization, and has held the offices of secretary, treasurer and director for the past six years. He is a moving spirit in the great concern bearing the family name, and in the commercial activities of Rochester as a whole, he is rated one of the most aggressive and popular of the younger group of business leaders. He is vice-president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, affiliated with Zeta Psi and Phi Beta Kappa, and his social organizations are the University Club of Rochester and the Monroe County Golf Club. His religious fellowship is with the church of his father, the First Baptist, of Rochester.

Gilbert J. C. McCurdy married, September 25, 1920, Virginia Geier, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they are the parents of two children: Gilbert G., and Patricia.

KAELBER, J. George,

Public Service Executive.

Among the industrial leaders and public service executives of high rank in the Rochester area of New York, stands forth the name of J. George Kaelber, founder and former president of the Keystone Power Corporation, and officially identified with numerous other major interests of that community. Mr. Kaelber is keenly interested in the broad development program by which Rochester is sending forth the arteries of progress to the country roundabout. He has thus become a builder of business along important and profitable lines and, incidentally, the co-constructor of commercial properties and residence communities, all contributing to the general advance movement.

The origin of this branch of the Kaelber family is found in Baden, Germany, where Elisha Kaelber, grandfather of J. George Kaelber, was born. All his life he lived in his native city and there followed his trade of tailor throughout his active years. He was a conscientious and skillful workman, a devout churchman, who carried his religion into his everyday life, and held the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He married and had a son, John F., of whom further.

John F. Kaelber, son of Elisha Kaelber, was born in Baden, Germany, January 22, 1831. He came to the United States in 1873, and the first few years of his residence in this country he spent in Illinois as a farmer. In 1877 he came to Rochester, New York, where for many years he was engaged in the tailoring business. He was a desirable and useful citizen, a devout Christian, and an elder in the Salem Evangelical Church. His death occurred in Rochester in 1898. He married Rosina Schmidt, who passed away in June, 1915. They were the parents of a son, J. George, of whom further.

J. George Kaelber, son of John F. and Rosina (Schmidt) Kaelber, was born in Baden, Germany, September 22, 1859. The first fourteen years of his life he spent in his native land, in the schools of which he received an excellent practical education, his graduation being attended with the bestowal of the highest honors of his class. In 1873 he accompanied his parents on their removal to America, going with them to Illinois, where the father operated a farm for

some three or four years. When they made choice of the city of Rochester for their permanent residence, he, like the dutiful son he always was, settled in that community with them. He was then eighteen, and the years intervening until he attained his majority he passed as clerk and bookkeeper in a drugstore in Rochester.

At the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Kaelber launched out as a principal in the electrical business, becoming a partner in the firm of Schmidt & Kaelber, doing business both in Rochester and Buffalo, New York. They were among the very first of the firms to establish a business of the kind. Their endeavors were attended with success, and the enterprise eventually became widely known for the extensiveness of its operations and for the good will enjoyed by the firm. Destiny even at that early date was shaping events that would lead Mr. Kaelber into the public service field, in which he was to attain significant leadership.

In 1887, Mr. Kaelber removed to Colorado in quest of improvement of his health, and in 1889 he returned to Rochester greatly benefited, to the great delight of his family, business associates and clients.

For a number of years he had important associations with the Western Electric Company, of Chicago, Illinois, and New York. Subsequently he became a part owner of the Rochester Light and Power Company, which later was merged with the Rochester Railway and Light Company. His rise to a position of commanding influence was also signified by election to the offices of president and director of various light and power companies, in Waverly, New York; Troy, New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Chester, Pennsylvania; and in numerous other cities and towns. He was made vice-president of the Holland-American Construction Company, and the American representative and director of the Amsterdam & North Holland Electric Railway Company.

During the years that elapsed since engaging in the services above-mentioned, Mr. Kaelber gave his attention also to the appraisal and operation of public utilities for New York and Boston (Massachusetts) banking houses. Already he was recognized as an important factor in the transportation, light and power fields in the Rochester zone, and his energy and influence were appreciatively felt, and with constructive force, in the various concerns that were so fortunate as to command his vested and official interest. In 1914, he purchased a number of electric light and power companies in Pennsylvania, and thereby founded the Keystone Power Corporation, which he operated and managed for ten years, holding the office of president.

For many years Mr. Kaelber has been a valued member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and has served that body as vice-president and on its executive committee. In politics he has been a loyal member of the Republican party ever since he attained his majority, and has rendered excellent service to the organization by his work on several important committees. As a member of the Rochester Park Commission for ten years he accomplished much significant work through that highly important department for the benefit of the people, who were not unappreciative of his successful administration. He gives due

heed to the social amenities and is a member of the Rochester Club and the Rochester Engineering Society.

In religious activities, Mr. Kaelber has given much devout attention to church work for many years, and has served as elder of the Salem Evangelical Church, of Rochester, of which he was elected an honorary life-member. For the past fifteen years he has been the teacher of a Bible Class composed of young men, attached to the Salem church. In all these various associations he is known for his fidelity to their interests and for his generous and constructive aid of their work. As a steward of his resources, Mr. Kaelber is both faithful and liberal. One of his most unalloyed pleasures is in making his regular contributions to a great number of charitable enterprises. Among these is the German Home for the Aged, of whose board of trustees he is a member.

J. George Kaelber married, May 22, 1883, Mathilda W. Siebenpfeiffer, daughter of Rev. Carl Siebenpfeiffer, who was a leader among the clergy of his section of the Empire State in his day, and the founder of the Salem Evangelical Church, of Rochester, which he served as pastor for twenty-two years. Mrs. Kaelber passed away in the fall of 1927—an appreciation of the sweetness of her life and the richness of her ministrations in religion and charities follows this review of her husband. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kaelber was blessed with a son, Carl F. W. Kaelber, a graduate of the University of Rochester, class of 1907, and of Harvard University, class of 1910. He is now practicing law in Rochester. He married Katherine Hastings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hastings, and they have two children: Carl F. W., Jr., born November 19, 1917, and Katherine H., born July 9, 1920.

The Kaelber town house is on University Avenue, Rochester, which has frequently been the scene of delightful social gatherings of cultured folk, since one of Mr. Kaelber's happy gifts is the exercise of hospitality toward his many friends and business associates.

The contemporaries of J. George Kaelber in Rochester and its vicinity have observed with keen interest and approval the important part he has played in the larger aspect of community life, embracing, as it does, industry and social, civic, and religious endeavor, whereby many people are benefited through his coöperation, influence and example. His record properly has a place in this arrangement of the lives and achievements of other worthy sons of the Empire State and citizens of this nation.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

The above words of consolation and promise were very properly used in the summing up of an eulogy of the late Mrs. Mathilda W. Kaelber, wife of J. George Kaelber, by her pastor, Rev. F. J. Frankenfield, D. D., following her departure, on November 21, 1927, to be with her Master, whom she loved so deeply and served with the faithfulness of unswerving devotion throughout her life. Hers was a blessed and useful life, filled with ministrations to the sick, the aged and the infirm, and to the church which, founded by her revered father, was ever in her affections.

From the date of its organization, almost, and for the entire period of its existence, Mrs. Kaelber had served with rare efficiency and a great love for the work as treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's Home for the Aged. A charter member of the society, she was also a member of the committee of supervision of the home. Her very soul seemed wrapped up in the far-reaching endeavors of St. John's Charitable Association, and the Rochester Orphan Asylum at Hillside, and her sweet, coöperative spirit and liberal expenditure of time and money were but expressions of the kindness of heart which moved her to soften, as far as was in her power, the misfortunes of others. Her loftiest ambition was to spend and be spent in the service of her Lord and fellow-humans; how well she succeeded in fulfilling her heart's chief desire is a matter of record in the Heavenly Archives, while the annals of women's achievements in the realm of Rochester's religious and charitable enterprises contain no brighter chapter than that which might be filled with this saintly woman's good works, which verily do follow her.

Mrs. Mathilda W. Kaelber was born in Buffalo, New York, February 14, 1861, the daughter of Rev. Carl Siebenpfeiffer, who founded Salem Evangelical Church, Rochester, in 1873, and for more than a score of years was its faithful undershepherd. In the sanctity of this Christian home, with all its elevating influences of cultural refinement and spiritual uplift, she budded and bloomed in all the fragrance of a life that was a continuous unfolding of a nature given her from above. Her every word and manner betokened the Christ spirit which animated her, as, while keeping for many years the bloom of youth, she bore the fruit of the Spirit to the praise of the glory of the Master. She was happiest when busiest in his service, and as the years came and went she matured into one of the finest types of the Christian woman that it was the privilege of her pastor and co-workers to have known.

The Christ life was ever near and dear to Mrs. Kaelber. Her own life was a continuous testimony to the fact that it was hid with Christ in God. It was rich in labors of love past enumeration. She filled her own home circle with a wifely and motherly affection that left nothing to be desired, and her sweet and holy ministries took to her heart the orphans, deprived of mother love and father care; the aged, weary with the burdens and disappointments of life, and ofttimes neglected and forgotten by their own; the needy, who look to others for a sympathetic heart and a helping hand, and those who dwell in darkness without the gospel of love. "These," said Dr. Frankenfield, "were her chief concern and to minister unto them was her great delight."

"How gladly she gave, asking not again, of her time, of her talents, and of her substance that she might share the gifts of Christ with them. Upon the memorial in our hearts and in the hearts of many whom we know not are inscribed the words of the Master, 'she hath done what she could.' With the children at Hillside Home and with the aged in St. John's Home, Salem will miss her much. We miss her in our services; and in the various organizations in which she always took an active interest, we miss her words of encouragement, her helping hand and her many deeds and gifts of love, which to most of our people were

never known. Her going away has left a vacancy in our hearts which no one can ever fill."

As treasurer of the Ladies' Aid of St. John's Home for the Aged, Mrs. Kaelber always carefully prepared her report, which she presented in such an interesting manner as to make it one of the outstanding features of the annual meeting. She gave constantly of her time in numerous committees, and expended her effort to further the best interests of the home and to make the many members of its family contented and comfortable. The esteem in which she was held by those who depended upon her motherly care is best expressed in the words of several of the aged people resident in the home who said: "If only she could have stayed; how gladly would we have taken her place."

A memorial on the death of Mrs. Kaelber, adopted by the board of managers of the St. John's Charitable Association, after recounting the splendid service rendered by her to the institution and its work, concluded with the following tribute:

> We desire specially to record that through all these varied activities with their inroads on her time and strength, there was always evident the calm, thoughtful, self-effacing spirit of a mature Christian woman, with whom to coöperate in benevolent activity was a delight. May that spirit never depart from our ranks.
>
> We wish to extend to Mr. Kaelber, our esteemed co-worker on the board of managers, and to the immediate family, our sincerest sympathy in the great personal loss they have sustained in the death of such a devoted wife and mother.

"We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow of promise never fades, where the stars will be spread before us like islands slumbering upon the deep, and where the beings that now pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever."

MICHAEL, Joseph Forsythe,

Realtor.

Veteran of the Civil War and one of the pioneer residents of Huntington, West Virginia, Joseph Forsythe Michael was one of the most popular and well-loved residents of that community, and his passing was deeply mourned by his host of friends. During his long residence in Huntington, Mr. Michael had acquired a wide circle of acquaintances, and his death, while not unexpected, was much of a shock to those who had learned to admire and respect him for his many engaging qualities.

Mr. Michael was born in Tunnelton, West Virginia, on a farm a few miles from the town, on March 20, 1838, the son of William and Mary (Forsythe) Michael, the former a prosperous farmer and a leader in the local Methodist Church. The early education of Mr. Michael was obtained in the local schools of his native town, and later he took a course in one of the business colleges of Baltimore, Maryland. Just as he was preparing to enter upon his business career, the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in a West Virginia regiment, fighting on the Union side. He went through many hardships, but his indomitable spirit carried him through the struggle, and he finished with the rank of corporal. When the war was over he returned to Huntington. He taught school for about a year, and in 1866 he entered the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad shops at Huntington. He was there for twelve years,

Joseph F. Michael

and then went into the real estate business. He accumulated considerable property and erected a number of important structures on various lots he purchased. He also acted as agent for others in various real estate transactions, and built up a very extensive business. He was one of the pioneer residents of Huntington, and did much to place that town in the forefront of the aggressive cities of the South. He always retained his interest in Huntington, and remained active in community affairs up to the day he was stricken with his fatal illness. He was a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for over half a century was affiliated with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he and Mrs. Michael were associated since its foundation in Huntington. Mrs. Michael is very prominent in her community, a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a member of the Women's Aid Society. She is also a member of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, and is ever to the fore in all the good works of the church and Sunday school.

On February 12, 1872, in Lawrence County, Ohio, Mr. Michael married Mary C. Hall, daughter of William and Catherine (Barcus) Hall, a prominent farmer and leading churchman of Lawrence County. Mr. and Mrs. Michael were the parents of one child, a son, Charles Edward Michael, born in Huntington in 1873. He was with his father in business for a number of years, and died in Huntington, August 31, 1923, at the age of forty-nine years.

It was on July 19, 1926, that Mr. Michael died at his residence, No. 813 Fifth Avenue, Huntington, after an illness of but ten days. His passing was keenly felt by all who knew him, and his widow received many deep and sincere expressions of sympathy from those who had learned to appreciate the many fine qualities of Mr. Michael. During the funeral services many of Huntington's leading business houses closed, as a mark of respect for the man who had done so much to bring the city into the forefront of the progressive communities of the State.

CONBOY, Philip, M. D.,

Physician, Art Patron.

Art patron and ardent sportsman, the late Dr. Philip Conboy, widely known physician and surgeon, of Rochester, New York, was a person of culture and high accomplishments. He had entrenched himself in the firm regard of a large following in his professional practice, and moved in those select circles to which his taste and temperament gave him entrée. Dr. Conboy was a discriminating collector of art objects of a wide range that adorn his home, which he made a repository wherein he had the rare pleasure of the connoisseur. He was affiliated with the organized major bodies of the medical fraternity, and concerned himself with the affairs of that larger citizenship of State and nation.

Dr. Philip Conboy was born in Auburn, New York, June 21, 1870, the son of Owen and Ann (Lynch) Conboy, of Auburn, New York. He took the prescribed courses in the public schools of his native city, and then shaped his student career in the pursuit of medical studies, since from his youth he had been conscious of a persistent desire to

be a physician. He saw in that profession the medium through which he deemed himself best able to achieve his ambition's goal—that of service to suffering humanity. In 1892 he enrolled at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Maryland, where he made an enviable record for scholarship. Thence he went to Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he did post-graduate work.

Having returned with diploma and degree to his native Auburn, Dr. Conboy went in and out among the people, many of whom he had known from boyhood, conducting a general practice for three years. To the great regret of his patients, but carrying with him their best wishes, he closed his practice in Auburn and went to New York City, where he specialized in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat at Dr. Herman Knapp's clinic.

He next opened an office for the practice of his specialty in Rochester, in 1900, and for twenty-eight years gave himself assiduously to the relief of an increasingly large number of patients. His fame soon filled the city, and he became an acknowledged leader in Rochester medical circles. For twenty years he was a member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, from which he resigned in 1926, and it was with a deep sense of loss that the management parted with him. His skillful services had been a contributing element to the fine reputation that institution has attained.

Dr. Conboy was always the forward-looking surgeon, quick to perceive and employ the best that medical advance offered. He was keenly interested in the Workmen's Compensation Act and its application, and it was chiefly through his efforts that the Snellin eye test for determining partial or permanent loss of vision in compensation cases was adopted. The Struble case, a notable one in point, which involved the Snellin test, was in litigation for four years, and the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York sustained the test. Incidentally, the final decision was a victory for Dr. Conboy's position. In the organized bodies of his profession, Dr. Conboy's presence and counsel were highly prized. He belonged to the American Medical Association, the Rochester Medical Association and the Academy of Medicine.

One of the founders of the Citizens' Trust Company, of Rochester, Dr. Conboy was persuaded to transfer his official interest as a director when that institution was merged with the Union Trust Company, from whose board he had resigned only a short time before his death. In politics, he was of the Republican fold, strong and reliable, actively participating in the party's organization and campaign work in an advisory capacity. He highly prized his close alliance with the late George W. Aldridge, former leader of the Republican party in Monroe County.

A peculiarly happy side of Dr. Conboy's nature was the expression given to his love of art. He was a generous patron, and with a fine appreciation assembled many rare and beautiful pieces in his charming home—paintings, many first and rare editions, rugs, tapestries and etchings—all showing the wide range of his taste and culture. He was a member of the Memorial Art Gallery and the Rochester Art Club. A true sportsman, he was ardent in pursuit of the denizens of stream and lake, and

made three or four trips to Canada each year. To the social amenities he gave as large consideration as his professional and business duties would permit, and he enjoyed his relations with the Oak Hill Country Club, the Order of Alhambra, the Knights of Columbus and the Rochester Club.

Dr. Philip Conboy married, September 9, 1897, at Auburn, New York, Anna Leonard, daughter of Patrick and Catherine (O'Farrell) Leonard, of Auburn. Their union was blessed with two daughters and a son: 1. Winnifred Mary, educated Sacred Heart Academy, Rochester, Marymount College, Tarrytown, New York, degree of Bachelor of Arts; married Hugh Kelleher, and resides in Larchmont, New York. 2. Marcelle Elizabeth, educated Sacred Heart Academy, Rochester, and Marymount College, Tarrytown, New York; married Franklin Slater, and resides in Rochester. 3. Leonard Conboy, of Rochester, born April 20, 1900, educated in Rochester public schools and Niagara University, preparatory medical course.

The passing of Dr. Conboy at his home in Rochester, July 31, 1928, cast a pall of sorrow over the large community where his helpful activities had centered for so many years. He ennobled his profession, through which he rendered distinguished service, and hundreds of persons hold him in fond remembrance for the aid he brought them. To the refinements of life he contributed the results of his gifted sense of the best in art. In his social alliances he gave of a personal charm that endeared him to an ever-widening circle. His citizenship was of the far-reaching and constructive sort, as was to be expected of one of his broadly active interests and attainments, and he left an indelible record which will be kept bright in the memory of all who knew him.

SIBLEY, Rufus Adams,

Merchant, Philanthropist,

A profound impression on the civic, educational, philanthropic and religious life of the community of Rochester, New York, was left by the late Rufus Adams Sibley, one of the founders and for many years president of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, leading drygoods establishment of that city. A merchant of the highest reputation for personal integrity, business sagacity and progressiveness, Mr. Sibley was also a prominent figure in many avenues of modern and worth-while endeavor, giving particular attention to the causes of higher education and religious activities. No man of the generation that is swiftly passing from the present scene has, perhaps, bequeathed a more precious memory and beneficent influence to the Rochester public than he.

On the paternal side of his house, Mr. Sibley's ancestors were among the earliest of the English immigration. John Sibley arrived in Salem, Massachusetts, with Captain John Endicott, in 1628, two years before Governor Winthrop settled in Boston. Through his mother, he was a direct descendant of Henry Adams, that name, as well as that of the founder of the American branch of the Sibley family, being indelibly stamped upon the history of New England from early Colonial times. Through the ties of kinship, Mr. Sibley was also connected with the Livermore, Green, Putnam, Drury, Bemis, Guilford, MacClure, Brewer and

other outstanding and distinctively New England families.

Rufus Adams Sibley was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, December 3, 1841, son of Brigham and Adaline (Adams) Sibley. He passed through the grade and high schools of his native town, and when sixteen and seventeen years old taught school himself in Spencer. His intense and abiding interest in educational institutions may be said to have been given birth during those early student days and when serving as a youthful instructor.

The long and successful business career by which Mr. Sibley acquired more than local renown began in his home town of Spencer, where he took employment in a country store in the dual capacity of salesman and bookkeeper. For five years he was thus occupied, and at the age of twenty-two he went to Boston, where he served as bookkeeper and cashier in a drygoods store. His service of three years in that connection and his earlier employment furnished him with the foundation and experience on which he was destined to build his remarkable success as a merchant.

In 1868, Mr. Sibley arrived in Rochester and became a co-partner of Alexander M. Lindsay and John Curr in the foundation of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, which he and his associates developed into one of the most important concerns in Western New York, doing business as importers, jobbers and retailers of drygoods and department store merchandise. The business incorporated, and Mr. Sibley was made its president. He was also made a director of the property-holding organization, known as the Granite Building Company, whose real estate includes the Granite Building and the property on Main Street East, between North Clinton and North streets, Rochester. These offices he held for many years, until he chose to retire from active executive management of his affairs because of advancing age.

Recognition of Mr. Sibley's great business ability and standing in the community was expressed through election to many important and responsible positions. He was made a trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank and the Security Trust Company of that city; vice-president of the Erie (New York) Dry Goods Company; and a member of a committee of five to draw up the constitution and by-laws of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, to the presidency of which he was elevated.

He was a trustee emeritus of the University of Rochester, having served that institution as a member of the executive committee, treasurer and president of the board of trustees. He was chairman of the committee which selected Dr. Rush Rhees as president of the university to succeed Dr. David Jayne Hill. He was vice-president of the Reynolds Library and chairman of the board of trustees of the Rochester City Hospital, an honorary trustee of the Highland Hospital and the Rochester School for the Deaf, having served as vice-president, 1903-1910.

Mr. Sibley was a vestryman of St. Andrew's and St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal churches; helped build the present St. Paul's, and gave generously of his means to the Episcopal churches of Rochester and the Diocese of Western New York. He was six times a deputy to the general convention of the church. He made liberal gifts also to the Highland Hospital of Rochester, the

Sibley Building and the pathological laboratories, and to the University of Rochester.

Mr. Sibley's affiliation with the Republican party was constantly loyal from the time he attained his majority, but he was never desirous of entering the realm of practical politics. His social organizations were the Genesee Valley Club and the Country Club of Rochester.

One of Mr. Sibley's principal interests, and one to which he gave much time and thought, in development, was the breeding of Jersey cattle, and his herd was one of the finest of that breed. Until succeeded by his son, John R. Sibley, he owned the Moose Hill Farms, Spencer, Massachusetts, and was much interested in the improvement of farm lands and livestock. At one time he was president of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

Rufus Adams Sibley married (first), October 10, 1870, Martha A. Haven, daughter of Rev. John Haven, of Charlton, Massachusetts. She died November 16, 1883, leaving a son, Dr. Edward Rufus Sibley, of Gwynedd Valley, Pennsylvania, who married Margaret Morris, of Philadelphia. Mr. Sibley married (second), November 21, 1885, Elizabeth Sibley Conkey, of Rochester, and they had two children: 1. Elizabeth Adams, married (first), April 22, 1913, Kingman Nott Robins of Rochester, who has since died. She married (second), July 9, 1928, Edwin Allen Stebbins, president of the Rochester Savings Bank, of Rochester. 2. John Russell, married Charlotte Chace, of Rochester, and lives in Spencer, Massachusetts. Mrs. Sibley died August 26, 1918.

The death of Rufus Adams Sibley occurred at his East Avenue residence in Rochester, May 12, 1928, in his eighty-seventh year, and was the occasion for widespread mourning. Tributes, in the form of private appreciations and corporate resolutions, came from many persons and sources near to Mr. Sibley in his various activities. The following are expressive of the esteem and affection in which he was held generally by the Rochester public:

From Thomas B. Ryder, president of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company:

I have known Mr. Sibley for more than fifty years, having entered the employ of the company in my early boyhood days. Mr. Sibley was a kindly and lovable man, deeply interested in his employees, and constantly studying ways for improving their welfare and comfort. I would say that this was one of his chief characteristics. As an instance of this deep interest, I recall that at the time of our great fire, twenty-four years ago, his great concern was not the great loss, but rather how we should take care of these employees. I shall greatly miss him.

Resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company:

With the death of Rufus A. Sibley, there passes the last of the three founders of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company.

While for years Mr. Sibley had not taken an active part in the management of the business, yet its welfare and growth was constantly in his mind. That which had been such an integral part of his life-work could not be disregarded simply by divorcement from the daily routine.

To most of the members of this board, Mr. Sibley had been a mentor and friend. They grew up in the business under his counsel and direction, yet sufficient years have passed since the days of active association so that their present regard and esteem is not merely that of the pupil for the master.

Mr. Sibley was not only a great merchant, but a great citizen. He had wonderful faith in Rochester. Coupled with his thoughts and plans for the development of his business was

always a desire to further the interests and welfare of the city of his adoption. The University, the hospitals, his church, and the general affairs of Rochester have all profited by the time and support he gave them. He had a wonderful faculty for analysis and a vision into the future which was truly remarkable.

Next to the members of his own household, it was perhaps his store family who knew him the best and regarded him the most highly. Their interests were his interests, their troubles, his troubles. Always most kindly and considerate in his treatment of those employed by him, there are very few who have ever been numbered among the store workers who do not hold his memory in the highest esteem.

We speak not only for the board of directors of the store, but for all who are and have been employees of the company, in extending to the members of Mr. Sibley's immediate family, sincerest sympathy.

From Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University of Rochester:

In the death of Rufus Adams Sibley, Rochester has lost one of the wisest and most public-spirited of its citizens. Known as a business man whose business acumen and industry brought him large success, it is not so generally realized that the same acumen and industry was repeatedly given to the guidance of some of the city's important philanthropies and educational agencies—in witness of which his services as trustee of the University, the Reynolds Library, the old City (now the General) Hospital and the Highland Hospital, and St. Andrew's and St. Paul's churches. Few except those who were associated with him in these organizations knew the extent and value of his services.

Resolution adopted by the trustees of the University of Rochester:

The end of a long and conspicuously useful life has brought to our colleague and former treasurer and president, Rufus Adams Sibley, the rest that remaineth for the people of God. To us it has brought the sorrow and bereavement which come from severed friendships and a fresh sense of gratitude for the benefit and privilege of association with our friend for more than thirty years. Having joined our board in 1895, Mr. Sibley served with signal advantage to the university as our treasurer, vice-president and president of the board. He gave to the university's affairs his remarkable business judgment and his keen estimate of men and policies. This he did with characteristic modesty and appreciation of the worth of other men, whom he preferred to himself for positions of prominence and trust. He was as generous to the university with his money as he was with his time and thought. He is one of the men who influenced largely the growth of the university during the past thirty-three years, and he took pride in all that accomplishment.

To us individually his friendship was a rare privilege, as his memory will be an abiding treasure.

From Julius M. Wile, vice-president of the Security Trust Company, and for more than half a century a close friend of Mr. Sibley:

Rufus A. Sibley's remarkable character may be illustrated by reference to two outstanding facts in his life: his chairmanship of the relief committee that was formed following the disastrous Steam Gauge and Lantern Works fire in 1888, which resulted in loss of more than a score of lives; and his connection with the Rochester City, now the General, Hospital.

In the first were shown his great ability as an organizer and his extraordinary love for his fellow-men. At the time of the fire, Mr. Sibley but recently had returned from Jamestown, Ohio, where he had assisted in a movement for relief in a great flood disaster. In Rochester, he immediately sensed the need of a number of families of the dead men, and by public subscription, with the aid of a committee, raised twenty-five thousand dollars.

His work for the Rochester City Hospital bears testimony to his broadmindedness, for at the time he first felt called on to give of his time and money to that hospital, he had no sympathy with its school of medicine, being himself a believer in the homœopathic system. He became president of the board, gave the institution needed leadership, and increased its usefulness until it became recognized as one of the best hospitals in this section of the State. Mr. Sibley's broadmindedness was also

seen in the fact that he was thoroughly religious and had the greatest respect for the religious opinions of other persons.

His service as a member of the board of trustees of the Security Trust Company from 1895 until his seventy-fourth birthday was noteworthy. He was one of the organizers of the bank, and continued his interest even after his formal retirement.

Mr. Sibley was one of the most public-spirited men I have known. He was always willing to step in when things were at sixes and sevens. He was one of the most kindly men imaginable, and, although busy, gave freely of his time to assist others who called on him with problems. His death brings a great loss to the city and to his friends.

RICH, Burdett A.,

Lawyer, Editor-in-Chief.

In the annals of the legal profession prominent place ought to be given a recital of the career of the late Burdett A. Rich, editor-in-chief of the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, of Rochester, New York. Widely and favorably known to the profession on two continents, he was esteemed by his legal brethren to be one of the foremost exponents of law—State, Federal and international—and of its various departments. The publications issued by his company continue to be in wide demand by bench and bar the country over, and they are highly prized for their completeness and accuracy on the subjects presented, since these are matters, among others, upon which Mr. Rich prided himself as editor. To the standing of the publishing house and its financial success, the remarkable legal equipment and business acumen of Mr. Rich were chief contributing factors during his two-score years' association with the company. He was a devout churchman as well as a law-book editor, and was recognized as a leader of the Methodist Episcopal communion of Western New York, and officially active in the educational work sponsored by that denomination.

Born in Cattaraugus, New York, October 24, 1854, Burdett A. Rich was the son of Charles J. and Lucy (Freeborn) Rich. His father was a prominent farmer and hardware merchant in Cattaraugus, a very devout Methodist and prominent in church circles. The son Burdett attended Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, New York, and prepared for college at Red Wing Collegiate Institute, Red Wing, Minnesota, and entered Wesleyan College (now Wesleyan University), Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in the class of 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He already had elected the law as his profession and prepared for the practice of it in the two years subsequent to his leaving college. In 1880, he was admitted to the bar of the State of Connecticut, and in the following year was licensed to practice in New York State, to which he had removed.

Mr. Rich entered upon his legal career at Cattaraugus, New York, the village of his birth, and there devoted his energy and attention to practice for five years. As a general practitioner it seemed to his professional associates and clients that he was in a fair way to make a name for himself, as undoubtedly he would have done, had not an opportunity for service in another channel, yet akin to the profession, offered itself and been embraced by the young barrister of literary ability, for the production of written law.

The turn of events on which Mr. Rich made his entrance into the publishing business, through which he was to at-

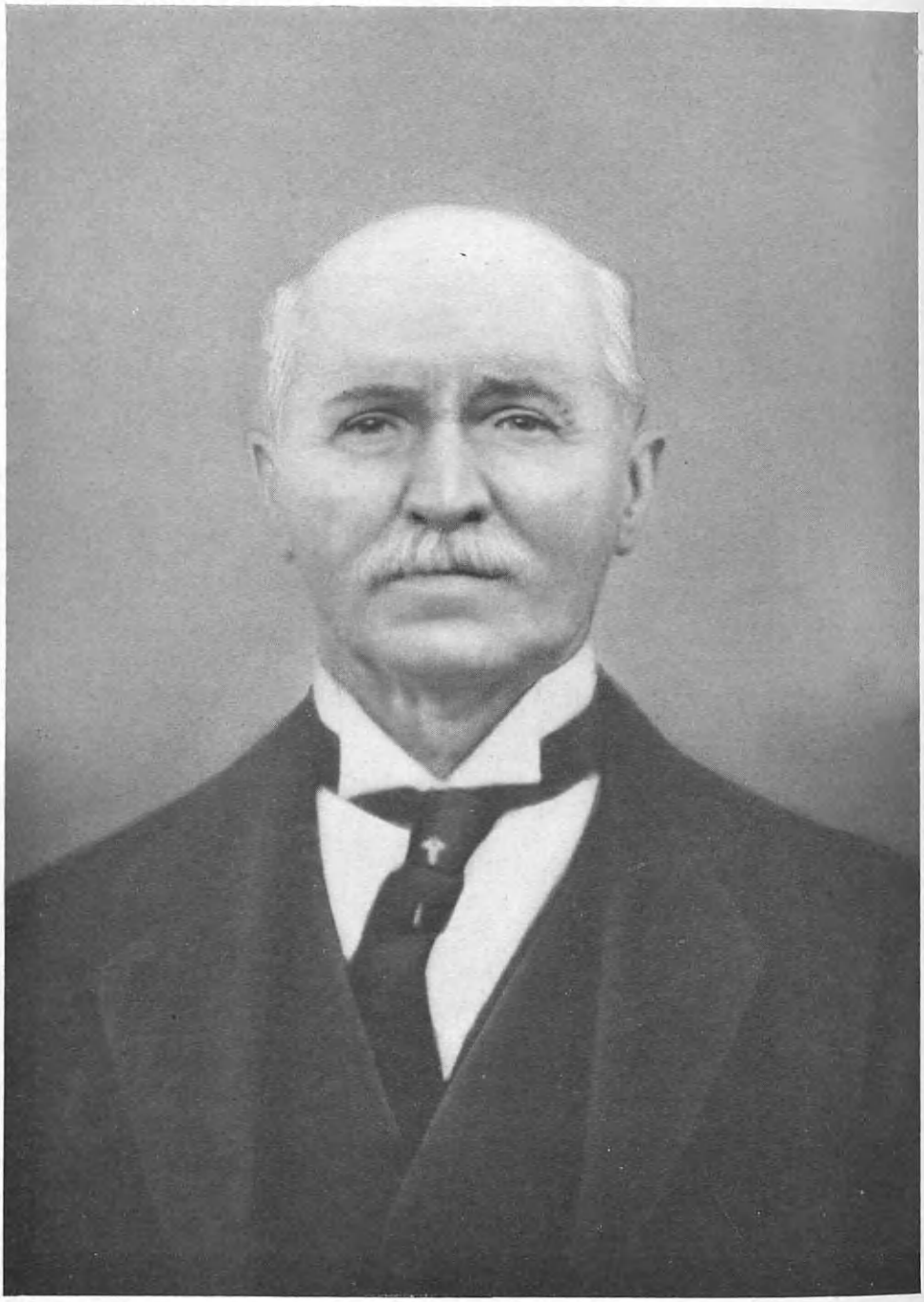
tain a national reputation, came with his arrival in Rochester, in 1886, and association in the capacity of editor with the Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company. His ability in this new avenue of professional service was so marked, that after three years he was advanced, in 1889, to the post of editor-in-chief. Thereafter, for more than thirty-five years, he was the principal literary official of the company, and "the court of last resort" in the textual production of the numerous publications destined for use by lawyers and judges, respectively, in their preparation and presentation of cases, and in the interpretation and exposition of law. To the fine editorial ability possessed by Mr. Rich, he added a gift for business policy and administration, whose results were evidenced in the splendid growth in volume of business and sustained prosperity which the company enjoyed during his official régime. He came to be a very large owner in the company, and from that standpoint was a controlling factor in the conduct of the concern's affairs. He was a distinguished member of the Rochester (New York) International Law Association and of the American Society of International Law, and enjoyed the confidence, respect and admiration of the members of his profession.

From early manhood, Mr. Rich was conscious of a pronounced religious bent, and to it he gave rein during all his lifetime in some sort of service or other. He was an official member of the old Frank Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Rochester, until that body was disbanded. He was treasurer and superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and at the time of his death president of the board of trustees. He was intensely interested in the promotion of education, and gave much time and thought to the duties of his offices of trustee and vice-president of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York. His passing was a distinct loss to the Methodist Episcopal cause in Western and Central New York.

Constitutionally and professionally, Mr. Rich had a broad outlook upon men and affairs. All that was good and ennobling in community life and civic advance had in him a cordial friend and supporter. He was a member of the American Civic Association and the New York State Charities Aid Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Political Science Association, and the National Geographic Society, of Washington, District of Columbia. His only social organization was the University Club, of Rochester, but that is not an indication of his outshining social attributes which were happy elements of his fine character. He moved readily and with benignant grace among his fellow-men, successfully seeking to be of service in his professional, business, religious and social relations.

Mr. Rich married, July 22, 1880, at Middletown, Connecticut, Nellie Haggerty, daughter of Michael and Anna Haggerty, of Middletown, Connecticut. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Rich: 1. Anna Lucy, died in 1913. 2. Merne E. 3. Helen M. Wood.

The passing of Burdett A. Rich, on September 22, 1925, removed from the city of Rochester and all those associations and services which he had dignified, one of the finest characters and most



C. S. Riggs

helpful citizens of his time and place. From out of his generous nature and wealth of endowment of mind he had given of his best to the various causes that he espoused, and he was never happier than when at work, either in his own editorial sanctum or in some activity of his many-sided service. His was a well-lived and full-rounded life, of the allotted threescore years and ten, and those who survived him and they that shall come after are the benefactors now or to be of his influence and good works.

RIGGS, Charles Scott,

Contractor.

One of the most prominent men of Fairmont, West Virginia—a leader in all community affairs and a distinct force in all civic matters—was the late Charles Scott Riggs, descendant of a family possessing a history which is notable in the annals of this country. His sudden death was a great shock to the community which had learned to know and admire him for his many splendid qualities, and to the business men who respected him for his uprightness and honesty in all his dealings.

Mr. Riggs was born in Moundsville, Marshall County, West Virginia, October 24, 1858, the son of Thomas Thorton Fleming and Susan (Redd) Riggs, both of Washington County, Pennsylvania. His father was a carpenter who came to Marshall City in 1852. He died there in January, 1880, at the age of fifty-four; his wife died in 1877, aged fifty years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They reared nine children, all sons: Harvey M., Everett, Charles Scott, of whom further; Oscar, M. E. Riggs, J. H. Riggs, William McClain, resides at Moundsville; Thomas F., living at Fairmont, West Virginia; and Edward T., residing at Moundsville, Marshall County, West Virginia. Of these sons only the last three mentioned are living.

Charles Scott Riggs was one of the eldest and did much to rear his younger brothers. After leaving school Mr. Riggs worked for a time as a carpenter. After his father's death in 1880 he continued the latter's contracting business, and took delight in pointing out houses he built. He erected two tabernacles and was ever rated as one of the best in his trade in construction work. He located in Fairmont in 1901, where he was superintendent of construction at the plant of the Consolidated Coal Company, formerly the old Fairmont Coal Company. He continued with this firm until 1915, when he resigned to become general manager of the Fairmont Building and Investment Company, of which organization he was also president. His offices were in the Professional Building in Fairmont, and there he also attended to the affairs of the other companies in which he was actively interested. He was a director of the Fairmont Building and Loan Company, of the Fairmont Trust Company, and of the Fairmont Hotel Corporation. With his family he lived for many years on Fairmont Avenue, and in 1919, he built a most attractive residence on Country Club Road. The neighborhood appealed to him and he erected a number of houses in the locality, taking over the old Belleview Improvement Company, and renaming it the Fairmont Building and Investment Company. He invested heavily in real estate in and around Fairmont, and was also interested in many of the coal

properties in that neighborhood. In Moundsville he was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and he became affiliated with the church of the same creed in Fairmont. Always interested and active in community affairs, at the time of his death Mr. Riggs was president of the Fairmont Real Estate Board. He was also a member of the Business Men's Club of Fairmont and of the "Billy Sunday Club." He was always a man who loved his home and family surroundings. In politics he was a Republican, but he never sought for office. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and a charter member of the Little Prince Lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Moundsville. He contributed heavily to all charities and drives during the World War, and his deepest regret was that his age prevented him from serving overseas.

The family of Mr. Riggs dates back to the early days in the history of America. Originally, they came from Wales and settled in Maryland, and the old records of that State bear many evidences of the marriages, births and deaths of the original family. William Riggs, a son of this family, was born in 1750, and in early life married Mary Dodson. The young couple decided to plunge yet deeper into the forest wilds, and, in 1773, located in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where the husband took out a patent of land near Monongahela River, a portion of which is yet in the family name. He served as vestryman in an Episcopal church prior to 1794, and in 1799 was licensed to preach by the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Society. He died in 1833, and his wife died in December, 1819, aged sixty-four; both are buried on the home farm. They were the parents of thirteen children, their names and dates of birth being as follows: 1. Jeremiah, December 17, 1774. 2. Eleanor, October 3, 1776. 3. James, December 14, 1778. 4. Abrillar, February 11, 1781. 5. Thomas, February 19, 1783. 6. William, April 29, 1785. 7. Zachariah, May 25, 1787. 8. Mary, June 11, 1789. 9. Lucy, July 16, 1791. 10. Noah, August 6, 1793. 11. Elizabeth, 1795. 12. Mahlon, December 25, 1797. 13. Anne, in 1799. A number of these lived to very old ages; several went to Marshall County, West Virginia, others to different parts of Ohio.

Mahlon Riggs, a son of William and Mary (Dodson) Riggs, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and passed his entire life in Allen Township. On August 10, 1820, he was married, by Rev. Watson, to Lydia Williams, who was born in 1800, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Margaret Williams, and granddaughter of George T. Williams. John Williams was born in Maryland, February 15, 1776, and died March 10, 1861, aged eighty-five years. He was a Methodist, and was buried at Mount Tabor Church. On March 23, 1799, he had married Margaret Howe, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1779, and died May 25, 1867. She was a member of the Methodist church, and was buried in Mount Tabor Cemetery. They had eleven children, as follows: Lydia, Mary, Elizabeth, Isabel, Hannah, Thomas, John L., William N., Simeon, Sarah and Salathiel, all now deceased, except the first and last two. John L. and William N. were traveling preachers in the Methodist church. The children born to Mahlon and Lydia (Williams) Riggs were as follows: 1. Mary E., born June 14, 1821,

died January 15, 1836, and buried in Howes Cemetery. 2. John L., of whom further. 3. Thomas Thorton Fleming, born April 29, 1826, and married Susan Redd, May 31, 1853 (both died several years ago in Moundsville, and were buried there). 3. Caroline A., born October 4, 1828, and married to G. W. Hazelbaker, June 15, 1851. 4. Lucinda A., born September 25, 1830, died in 1922; she was twice married, first on June 12, 1853, to J. D. Latta, and after his death to Johnston Noble, now deceased. 5. William N., born March 5, 1832, died April 20, 1892, and buried in Mount Tabor cemetery. 6. Margaret E., born February 8, 1834, married to H. J. Furnier, December 14, 1854, died September 27, 1859. 7. James L., born March 15, 1836, married May 21, 1861, to Emily Rulong, of Moundsville, West Virginia, both deceased. 8. Elizabeth A., born August 15, 1840, married to H. J. Furnier, July 29, 1860, died February 5, 1862. The parents were members of the Mount Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church. The father died in 1886; and his wife died in 1898.

John L. Riggs, the uncle of Charles Scott Riggs, was born March 30, 1824, in Allen Township, Washington County, and received a subscription school education. On January 25, 1852, he was united in marriage with Dorothy J., daughter of Alexander P. Biles, a native of Allen Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, where her mother died some years ago; her father died in Moundsville, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs resided on the old homestead until 1859, when they came to their late home. He bought fifty-five acres, which, added to the original tract, comprised one hundred and seventy-five acres of well-cultivated land, furnished with a good brick residence. Mr. Riggs gave his attention to farming and stock raising; in politics he was a strong Abolitionist, later voting with the Republican party, which he served as township collector and a member of the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs had children as follows: 1. Marcellus, born December 9, 1852; unmarried and residing with his parents. 2. J. A., born January 21, 1854; unmarried and residing with his parents. 3. Cyrenus, born November 29, 1855; married, June 15, 1886, Nancy Rogers of Iowa. 4. John W., born May 10, 1857; married March 10, 1880, Anna M. Alden, who was born February 11, 1862, at Toulon, Stark County, Illinois. 5. Oliver S., born September 21, 1860; married Katie Bell McKenna, and they are now living on the home farm.

The family from which the mother of Mr. Charles Scott Riggs was descended was also a very prominent one in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Solomon Redd, her father, was the son of Solomon and Mary (Scott) Redd, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in August, 1838. His father was a hatter by trade, but spent most of his life upon a farm, and was also interested in a steamboat which afterward sunk. His mother was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1801, being one of twelve sisters, who all reached maturity. She was a member of the Baptist denomination. Solomon Redd went to Marshall County, West Virginia, in 1852. He bought land there, and was well and favorably known throughout the whole county until the time of his death, which occurred in 1864. He was the father of eight children, as follows: 1. Thomas, who married Almira Conrad. 2. Samuel, who

married Julia Stidger. 3. Sarah A., the wife of Jonas Weygandt. 4. Margaret, who became Mrs. William Dickey. 5. Parker S., killed in battle at Hatcher's Run, during the Civil War; a member of Company C, Twelfth West Virginia Infantry. 6. Susan, the mother of Mr. Riggs. 7. John S. 8. Solomon.

Nathaniel Redd, the great-grandfather of Mr. Riggs, was born in Virginia, in 1749, dying at the age of seventy-seven in Washington County, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1826. He was the father of fifteen children, and at the time of his death, the grandfather of one hundred and forty-four children, and great-grandfather of sixty-six.

Solomon Redd married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stewart, old and highly respected residents of the community, in 1862. Eldora, afterward Mrs. F. T. Moore; Parker S., who married Cora Moore; and Frank, were the issue of this marriage. Mrs. Redd died August 14, 1877. Mary, daughter of James and Mary Dickey, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, became the second Mrs. Redd. After being a bride but six months, she fell a prey to consumption and died. He afterwards married Mrs. Sarah (Stephens) Dobbs, daughter of W. P. R. and Sarah A. Stephens. Mr. Stephens is a native of England, and his wife of Wales, both coming to this country in early childhood. They are now living at Bellaire, Ohio. Sarah M. is the only child that has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Redd. Solomon Redd is one of the most substantial and prosperous agriculturists in the county, having a farm in the highest state of cultivation, and stocked with the finest breeds of cattle and horses. Mrs. Redd, by a former marriage, had one child, Edward M.

In April, 1880, Charles Scott Riggs married Lydia Caldwell. They had seven children, as follows: 1. Loman A. 2. Albert T. 3. C. Venton. 4. Goldie M., married to Pearl Pitzer. 5. Virginia, married to Lindsay R. Robey. 6. Mary E., married to Howard H. Hawkins. 7. Emma, died in infancy. Mrs. Riggs died July 9, 1913, and Mr. Riggs was married to Jessie C. Holland, the daughter of Porter L. Holland, of Fairmont, July 21, 1914. Of this second marriage there was issue of one son, Thomas Milton, born November 30, 1915, who is a student at the Butcher School, Fairmont, at the date of this record (1927).

The sudden death of Mr. Riggs came as a great shock to his large circle of business and social acquaintances. It occurred on the morning of February 16, 1927, when Mr. Riggs had stepped into his front garden to do a little work on one of the flower beds, horticulture being one of his hobbies. He fell to the ground, and in spite of all that medical care and skill could do for him, he expired in a few minutes. His funeral was one of the largest and most impressive ever seen in Fairmont, the whole community being anxious to show by their presence the deep and sincere regard in which they held in the man who had passed from their midst. His family received many sincere tokens and messages of sympathy on their bereavement, and the whole community testified in every possible way to the sorrow it felt at the passing of one who had ever been a source of inspiration and encouragement.

LANZA, Vincenzo,

Real Estate Operator.

Few men did more to improve the position of Italians in Queens, New

York, of which he was a resident for many years, than did Vincenzo Lanza, who was engaged in the real estate business and several other enterprises and was a generally outstanding citizen of this part of New York City. There was scarcely any phase of his community's life in which Mr. Lanza was not interested and in which he did not play an important rôle; for he always did whatever was in his power to improve conditions in Queens, to which he showed allegiance despite the fact that the United States was his adopted land and New York City a strange place to him when he came here early in life. Aside from his other activities, he was a poet and orator of some note, his verse and speeches having been published from time to time in magazines and periodicals.

Born in Italy on February 9, 1869, he was a son of Vito and Lucrezia Lanza, both of whom are now deceased, having lived and died in Italy, their native land. His father, Vito Lanza, was a notary public in Italy, and held a position of considerable importance there. Vincent Lanza was the eldest son of the family, which consisted of seven children, and it fell to his lot to support the household when he was only thirteen years old. At that same age, he came to the United States, settled in New York City, and began to earn his living, sending meanwhile some of his earnings to his family in Italy. Although he lived in the city for a number of years, he later moved to Long Island, where he was engaged in the tailoring business for about fifteen years. From the tailoring trade, he entered the real estate business, having become widely acquainted in the business world in Long Island and the environs of New York City; and, in connection with his other work, he conducted a foreign money exchange and steamship agency, selling tickets and travel accommodations, handling real estate and trading in insurance. As the years went on, Mr. Lanza prospered, especially since he had so many friends among the Italian portion of the population—people who thoroughly respected him and his work, and appreciated his endeavors in behalf of his former countrymen in the United States.

In addition to his other activities, Mr. Lanza was active in the social, civic and community enterprises of Queens, in whose advancement he was greatly interested. He was an active member of the Sons of Italy, and his religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic church of Long Island City. And in all the affairs—business and otherwise—in which he took so great an interest, Mr. Lanza remained active until his death in 1928.

Mr. Lanza returned to Italy in 1893, and married Feliciana Pascale, daughter of Joseph and Filomena Pascale, who subsequently came to the United States and settled in New York City. Vincenzo and Feliciana (Pascale) Lanza became the parents of six children: 1. Vito F., attorney in Brooklyn. 2. Lucy R., engaged in Gift Shop. 3. Dr. Joseph V., who is attached to the house surgical staff of the Polyclinic Hospital in Manhattan, New York City. 4. Daniel E., a teacher of physical training at Dewey Junior High School in Brooklyn. 5. Dr. Alfred, a surgeon dentist. 6. Silvio, a teacher in Public School No. 122, in Astoria, Long Island. Both Vito F. and Dr. Joseph V. Lanza served in the United States Army in the World War.

The death of Vincenzo Lanza occurred on May 24, 1928. He was survived by his wife, his six children, and a sister, Filomena (Lanza) Tauriello, of Brooklyn. When the news of Mr. Lanza's passing spread about his community, it caused great grieving, especially among the Italians, who realized that he had been their helper and benefactor. Wherever his countrymen were concerned, Mr. Lanza was devoted to their interests, and would spare no time or effort to help them. He was especially active in persuading a number of them to become citizens of the United States, aided them in the process of becoming such, and then helped them in acquiring business success in their adopted land. Always interested in charitable and civic works, he was deservedly loved and cherished by all those who knew him.

WETMORE, George Melancthon,

Manufacturing Executive.

To the industrial prestige, civic spirit and religious tone of the city of Rochester, New York, the late George Melancthon Wetmore, president of the internationally known Shinola Company, gave of his inventive genius, citizenship qualities and spiritual zeal. Of that type of man that makes very little ado about what he has achieved, he, nevertheless, left the impress of a fine mental endowment and a virile personality upon his works, which shall survive the spectacular efforts of those whose chief objective is the praise of their fellow-men. Mr. Wetmore was a potent factor in the composite life of the Rochester community.

George Melancthon Wetmore was born in Gates Township, Monroe County, New York, August 31, 1858, son of George Parker and Eleanor (Bosley) Wetmore. His grandfather, Melancthon Clarke Wetmore, a pioneer of Monroe County, married Octavia Parker, and was the first person to take a packet boat from Western New York through the Erie Canal to New York City. George Melancthon's early training was received in the schools of Rochester, subsequently attending Dr. Drum's Military School and the Rochester Business Institute, finishing his education at the latter institution, and with an excellent equipment for entering the business world.

Mr. Wetmore, at the age of eighteen years, began the career with which his name came to be inseparably associated when he entered the shoe polish business. While familiarizing himself with the details of this industry, he elected to make it his life-work, and firmly resolved to make himself master of the processes that entered into the production of the finished article. Possessed of a keen mind and a will to do, he was not long in adapting himself to every situation to which he was promoted as merited advance saw him climbing the ladder of success.

Originality in the conception of ideas and ability to bring them forth in concrete form, a deeply studious nature which carried him into researches of chemical processes, and a capacity for making them revenue producers, eventually won for Mr. Wetmore the recognition that these qualities deserved. His rise in the business world was indicated by election to the office of vice-president of the American Chemical Manufacturing and Mining Company, in which position he rendered invaluable service dur-

ing his tenure of about twenty years. Then the Shinola Company was organized, and in the office of president Mr. Wetmore exhibited executive ability which had its principal result in the expansion of the concern's business until it became one of the largest industries of the kind in the world. Employing his knowledge of chemicals in a manner most practical, he originated the formula for Shinola, which has since become an internationally-known product, acknowledged to be well-nigh indispensable in our rising civilization. In the manufacture of Shinola, Mr. Wetmore superintended most carefully its every detail. He kept his finger on the pulse of the business, with every department of which he maintained close touch. Naturally, such a vigorous and forceful personality pervaded every branch of the industry, to the extent that the name of the company and that of its president came in a sense to be synonymous.

Mr. Wetmore was vice-president of the Monroe Novelty Company, which was closely allied to the Shinola Company and operated in conjunction with it, and he was a director of the F. F. Dalley Company. He remained at the head of the Shinola Company for a score of years, and in that period he punctuated his career with marked business success and by winning the esteem and whole-hearted coöperation of the employed force, in return for his manifestation of courtesy and consideration in his dealings with those who were contributing to the company's advance. His business associates, too, and the general public, in appreciation of his high principles and strict integrity, reposed implicit confidence in him.

Devotion to the exacting duties of his business interests did not serve to warp Mr. Wetmore's character into that of a one-idea man. He entered other relationships which brought him into contact with men of pronounced fraternal spirit and religious fervor. In these associations he gave evidence of a broad-mindedness which found its outward expression in service and the enjoyment of fellowship with many people. In the councils of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce he was an influential member, and as trustee of the Rochester Theological Seminary, he labored for the promotion of that institution's welfare and the enlargement of its service through those who from it entered the ministerial office. He was affiliated with Corinthian Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar; the Rochester Consistory, Scottish Rite (thirty-second degree); and Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In religious matters, Mr. Wetmore was a devout and zealous adherent of the Lake Avenue Baptist Church, which he served as trustee for many years. He was a member of the building committee in the period when the present edifice was being erected. To the work of the church and philanthropic enterprises he was known as a most liberal contributor of his means; in fact, every worthy cause that carried its appeal to him found in him a generous friend.

Mr. Wetmore married, September 24, 1878, Sarah Killip, daughter of James and Sarah (Warbrick) Killip, of Rochester, and they became the parents of four children: 1. Grace Octavia, married Robert P. Levis, a well-known attorney of New York City. She died April 19, 1907, leaving a son, Robert Wetmore

Levis. 2. Raymond Clarke, born September 28, 1880, died April 9, 1897. 3. Helen Margaret, married Joseph C. Beaven of Indianapolis, Indiana, and has a daughter, Barbara Ann. 4. Dorothy Eleanore, educated West High School, Rochester, class of 1917, and University of Rochester, class of 1923.

The earthly career of Mr. Wetmore closed on June 10, 1923, when he passed away at his beautiful home in Rochester, leaving to his beloved family and a host of friends the precious memory of a life that had been successfully and honorably lived, and which from the standpoint of relations with his fellow-men had been filled with good deeds and a practical sympathy. In his social contacts, and as friend, family head, neighbor and citizen, his suavity of manner gained him a ready access to the heart and a cordial reception. Happy in his domestic relations, his home was the center of an ideal affection. His moral and religious character was exemplification of his high attainments in each, while his life was a daily exhibition of the principles and duties that belong to the true Christian gentleman.

HENNEN, Thomas Wilbur,

Banker, Realtor.

America is like the chain which is as strong as its weakest link; the country is prosperous and stable so long as these qualities distinguish its individual communities. Those of vision and ability to accomplish constructive work for their cities are the men on whom the entire country depends. Among this group was the late Thomas Wilbur Hennen, leading citizen of Fairmont, West Virginia. Founder of the Community Savings and Loan Company there, he was general manager, director, and treasurer of the organization the rest of his life, and a leader also in various other financial and industrial concerns, as well as in civic affairs.

Thomas Wilbur Hennen was born in Fairmont, West Virginia, in the section known as Palatine, February 21, 1878, son of Thomas J. and Mary (Sterling) Hennen. The father, a man of prominence in Fairmont, died when the subject of this record, youngest of six children, was twelve years old. The mother, Mary (Sterling) Hennen, was born in Fairmont, of a family which probably came from Pennsylvania, her mother having been a Watson. The son, Thomas Wilbur Hennen, was educated in the public schools of the First Ward, at high school, and later at the Normal School, or Fairmont State College. His choice of a profession was that of medicine, but his father's early death and the necessity that the son help in the family support prevented his realizing that ambition.

For a short time after the father's death in 1890, the family resided in Chicago, where Mr. Hennen was delivery boy in a grocery store. He soon returned to Fairmont, however, and after a time entered the merchant tailoring business, in which he was associated with George Morrow. For several years, also, he conducted an independent enterprise of the same character, which he sold in 1913. Thereafter he devoted himself to banking, real estate, and other lines of development. He organized the Community Savings and Loan Association, which became one of the sound and prosperous financial institutions of the city under his management. The following

tribute to his broad-gauged conception of his relation to his fellow-men is illuminating.

> Wilbur Hennen in business was a banker, and he was really more. When sickness, death or other misfortune came to the home of the lowly, he was not only their banker, but their friend. The little loans that he made to the masses alleviated a world of suffering and of sorrow and made for him a following that did not end until his body was placed in the grave.

He was a director of the Fairmont Trust Company and a stockholder of the Greater Fairmont Investment Company. In a small way, also, he was connected with general real estate and with coal lands.

For a number of years Mr. Hennen was one of the ranking Masons of the State. He was Master from 1902 to 1904 of Fairmont Lodge, No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, was Grand Master in 1915, held the official chairs in Orient Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, and Crusade Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; in the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, he was affiliated with West Virginia Consistory at Wheeling. He belonged also to Osiris Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was secretary-treasurer of the Masonic Building Association at Fairmont, in charge of constructing the building and afterward serving as its manager. He was a member of the board of governors of the Masonic home at Parkersburg. Likewise, he was enrolled in the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Fairmont, in the Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary Club. He was drafted but never called to service in the World War, and contented his strongly patriotic conscience by vigorous efforts in behalf of the government loans and the Red Cross drives. In politics he was a Democrat. Devoted to his church, the Methodist Episcopal, he was church treasurer and member of the official board of the First Methodist Church of Fairmont.

At Fairmont, February 21, 1907, Thomas Wilbur Hennen married Nellie A. Cochran, born in that town, the daughter of Nathaniel C. and Emily B. (Fleming) Cochran, and a descendant of a family notable in American history, represented by William Cochran, of Kent County, Delaware, who fled from Scotland to the North of Ireland with his brothers, Robert Archibald Cochran and John Cochran, and settled in Delaware in 1741. Other ancestors were James W. and George D. Cochran, born respectively, January 8, 1668, in Dundee, Scotland, and February 2, 1690. Another heroic forebear was Nathaniel Cochran, born of Irish parents near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1756, who moved to a point near Hagerstown, Maryland, as a lad, went to Virginia, and in 1776 enlisted in a Virginia Company and served as a soldier on the frontier. He was attached to Captain James Booth's company and crossed the mountains, coming as a pioneer and hero of thrilling adventures to what is now Marion County, West Virginia. He was captured by Indians and freed after five years and obtained grants of land on the West Fork River; married, in 1788, Elizabeth Ford, and reared his family in the newly settled land. Mrs. Hennen's father, Nathaniel C. Cochran, was a photographer and for thirty-five years a leading jeweler of Fairmont, but was born in Marion City, son of Nathaniel Cochran, a farmer there. Mrs. Hennen, who studied at the Fairmont State Normal, is prominent in church work, in the

William Hayman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Fairmont, as an officer of the Women's Club, and a member of the Eastern Star, having been through all the chairs. She survives her husband, as do their two children: 1. Thomas Wilbur, born in Fairmont, February 23, 1912, a home-loving boy and student. 2. Mary Emma, born also in Fairmont, April 25, 1915, an excellent student.

In the prime of life, Mr. Hennen died in his forty-second year, November 26, 1920. To the home he so loved and which he made so happy, the loss was irreplaceable, also to the city he so greatly benefited. A local editorial gives an idea of his community value:

Mr. Hennen has been prominent in the business, religious and fraternal life of Fairmont for many years, and he was one of the city's best-known residents. His range of useful activities was remarkably wide and he will be missed sorely not only in his immediate family but in his church, his lodges and among his banking associates. In all of those fields he was always willing to do more than his share of work, and whatever he undertook he performed well.

ARMSTRONG, Thomas Hoyt,

Promoter of Education.

The science of pedagogics has been most appreciably aided and advanced in the Empire State through the efficient and long-sustained activities of Thomas Hoyt Armstrong, founder and head of the Interstate Teachers' Agency, Rochester, New York, which has been in operation a quarter of a century approximately. Himself a former teacher and Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Armstrong has attained a reputation that extends far beyond the confines of his native State for his definite and well-directed interest in the teaching profession and all the angles from which it may be viewed. He is a former national president and a former State president of organizations whose purpose is to cement the relations of the members one to another and to improve their affairs wherever possible.

Thomas Hoyt Armtrong was born in Pompey, Onondaga County, New York, November 15, 1864, son of James and Jane (Cavanaugh) Armstrong, both parents natives of the North of Ireland, and now deceased. For many years the elder Armstrong was engaged in agriculture at the home of his choice in the Empire State. He and his wife laid the foundation of an estimable family, as subsequent events proved. The early training of the son, Thomas, was obtained in the public school of his native village, whence he entered the Pompey Academy, where he pursued his studies with a view to taking advanced courses. He next entered the Brockport (New York) State Normal School, where he made a fine record for scholastic excellence, and from which he was graduated in the class of 1890.

The professional career of Mr. Armstrong began with his appointment as principal of the Pompey Academy, in which capacity he served for one year. Having accepted a call to the Andover (New York) High School, he filled that position for two years. He next spent four years as principal in Friendship (New York) High School.

His accomplishments as a teacher had been closely observed by school authorities both in and outside the towns which he served. He accepted an invitation to become Superintendent of Schools at

Medina, New York, where for seven years, the length of his tenure of office, he displayed administrative ability out of the ordinary. While serving at Medina, he was elected president of the New York State Associated Academic Principals.

The larger sphere in connection with the promotion of education which Mr. Armstrong now occupies was entered by him in 1905, in which year he came to Rochester to make his home and establish the Interstate Teachers' Agency. This happily conceived and firmly founded enterprise has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the founder. It has served its purpose well in acting as a clearing-house of positions for teachers seeking employment for the first time and for those who would make a change from one school to another. The means and methods of exchange or placement employed by Mr. Armstrong in the conduct of his agency constitute the most approved code of ethics in this department of pro-teacher activities. Recognition of what Mr. Armstrong has accomplished along the agency line, and the quality of his service thereby, has been made by the National Association of Teachers Agency, to the presidency of which he was elected for the term of 1924-25.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Armstrong is a Republican, with decided progressive leanings. He was chairman of the Progressive party organization in Monroe County, New York, for the 1912 campaign. When the World War drew the United States into its vortex, he was made a member of the speakers' committee to help boost the Liberty Loan and Community Chest drives; and served as chairman of the Community Chest for Irondequoit, New York, and as chairman of the committee of organization of the Red Cross campaign for organization work in seven counties within the Rochester zone of influence.

Civic, religious and learned bodies are fortunate in holding the interest and membership of Mr. Armstrong. He is a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Rotary and Cosmos clubs. His fraternal relations are with Fame Lodge, No. 945, Free and Accepted Masons, and he has served on the Educational Speakers' Staff, Grand Lodge of the State. He has unalloyed pleasure in his activities as a member of Mount Hor Presbyterian Church, where for years he has been a teacher of a large group known as the Armstrong Class.

Thomas Hoyt Armstrong married, December 29, 1891, at Macedon, New York, Caroline Mildred Shourds, daughter of Daniel S. and Phoebe (Palmer) Shourds. Their marriage has been blessed with four children: 1. Ralph Waldo, a product of the University of Rochester and Rochester Mechanics Institute; a veteran of the Mexican border campaign and a lieutenant of aviation in the World War overseas; now a member of the firm of Stewart and Bennett, builders, serving as vice-president of the company. He married Grace Durant, of Newton, Massachusetts. 2. Pearl Anita, finished her education at the University of Rochester; served as a Red Cross nurse during the World War; married E. L. Mack, and resides in Wallingford, Vermont. 3. Hoyt Shourds, graduate of the University of Rochester, class of 1923; served in the World War as a member of the 27th Division, American Expeditionary

Forces, which was the division that helped break the famous "Hindenburg Line"; and is now associated with his father in the Interstate Teachers' Agency. 4. Phebe Jeanette, a student at Keuka College, Keuka Park, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and their family have their residence at Irondequoit, New York.

The professional and agency activities with which Mr. Armstrong continues to be so prominently identified have steadily broadened in scope and importance, and his participation therein has developed his powers to a marked degree. It may truly be said, therefore, that he has attained distinction in and has also dignified his life-work.

ALDERFER, John Melvin,

Manufacturer.

Occupying a position of importance in the rubber industry, John Melvin Alderfer is president of the India Tire & Rubber Company, at Mogadore, Summit County, Ohio. Mr. Alderfer is a member of an old American family, being of the sixth generation from the first Frederick Alderfer in America, who came from the Palatinate, Germany, in the ship "Samuel," in 1732, and shortly after settled in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania (see Alderfer family). On his maternal side, he is a direct descendant of the first American ancestor of the Longacre family, who was Daniel Longenecker (as the name was then spelled), who emigrated from Switzerland in or about 1720 (see Longacre family).

(I) The progenitor of the American family of Alderfer was Frederick Alderfer, the first, who came from the Palatinate, Germany, to America to avoid the military service. He sailed on the ship "Samuel," and landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1732, and shortly after purchased a tract of 450 acres near Skippack, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, where he established his home. He was very prosperous, and in 1776 was taxed for 490 acres of land and a grist-mill, known as the Alderfer's mill and later and at present known as Groff's mill, a descendant of Frederick Alderfer by marriage. Frederick Alderfer married the widow Klemmer, and then joined the Mennonite faith, becoming a member of the Salford Mennonite Church, located two miles west of Harleysville, Pennsylvania. He died November 7, 1801, aged eighty-six years, five months, and nineteen days, and is buried in the Salford Mennonite cemetery.

(II) Jacob Alderfer, son of Frederick Alderfer, married Elizabeth Kulp, and they had five children, three boys and two girls.

(III) Frederick (2) Alderfer, son of Jacob Alderfer, married and had a son John, of whom further.

(IV) John Alderfer, son of Frederick (2) Alderfer, was born about 1804, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He married Katherine Nice, and with his family removed from Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, to Western Star, Norton Township, Summit County, Ohio, in 1850. He was a successful cabinetmaker. Both he and his wife were charter members of the Mennonite Church, and Mr. Alderfer was one of the organizers of the church of that denomination located in Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio.

(V) Frederick (3) Alderfer, son of John and Katherine (Nice) Alderfer, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and died in 1899. He

J. M. Alderfer

came to Summit County, Ohio, with his parents at the age of eleven years, and grew to manhood in this State, where he was prominent in the lumber business during his entire career. He married Deborah Longacre (see Longacre family). To this union were born six children: 1. Ella Katherine, married Almond Trump. 2. John Melvin, of whom further. 3. Frederick Grant. 4. Jacob Franklin (deceased), was a professor in Oberlin College, a noted organist and a composer of music. He graduated from Oberlin College and studied in France under Professor Gilmount, also furthering his musical education in Germany, where he finished his piano studies. He was Staff Secretary of the University Union, with headquarters in Paris, France, during the World War, and while thus engaged, passed away in 1917. His accomplishments as organist, pianist, composer and instructor won him considerable renown. 5. Deborah, married D. A. Grubb, of Akron, Ohio, the latter being now deceased. 6. Pearl, married William McCracken, of Akron, Ohio, the latter being now deceased.

It is interesting to note that four generations of the Alderfer family were born on the family homestead located near Skippack, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, which was founded by the original Frederick Alderfer, the first American ancestor, in 1732. This old colonial home and splendid farm land is now owned by a man bearing the same name, who, although not a near relative of John Melvin Alderfer, is a direct descendant of the first Frederick Alderfer.

(VI) John Melvin Alderfer was born at Western Star, Norton Township, Summit County, Ohio, January 15, 1867, son of Frederick and Deborah (Longacre) Alderfer. He received his education in the public schools, and when but a lad, worked with his father who was engaged in the lumber and milling business, and he was head sawyer in his father's sawmill when but thirteen years of age, having prior to that time been a teamster, drawing logs to the mill, and at that time weighing less than fifty-five pounds. When he was twenty-two years old, Mr. Alderfer and his brother, Frederick Grant Alderfer, purchased from their father the sawmill in Sharon Township, Medina County, Ohio. This was his first independent business venture, and with his brother he operated this mill until 1894, at which time they began the manufacture of crates for packing purposes. Possessing great creative ability, Mr. Alderfer invented a crate for packing and shipping bicycle tires, which was later used similarly for automobile tires. In 1899, the mill was moved from its original location to the depot, where a new, complete plant was erected, giving them greatly increased capacity. They later specialized in producing cases for rubber companies, and supplied such plants throughout the entire United States, continuing in this line until 1915, when a disastrous fire destroyed the plant, causing nearly a total loss which was only partly covered by insurance.

At various times between 1899 and 1915, Mr. Alderfer had looked toward the future with a clearness of vision which has characterized all his business dealings, and he purchased real estate and invested in stock in several rubber companies, all of which increased in value to great extent, a proof of his splendid foresight in investments. He was thereby enabled to organize and finance the India Tire & Rubber Company in 1917, in com-

pany with a number of other substantial business men. Mr. Alderfer was elected first president of the concern, and in this capacity has continued since to direct the affairs of this reliable enterprise, so that the output of the plant has increased from $260,000 in the first year to $6,450,000 in 1927, a really tremendous growth in the short period of one decade.

In addition to the organization of which he is president, Mr. Alderfer is prominently interested in the financial and industrial life of this State, being a director and a member of the executive board of the Mogadore Banking Company; a director of the Ohio State Bank, Akron, Ohio; vice-president and director of the Akron Reclaiming Company; vice-president and director of the Franz Foundry & Machine Company, of Barberton, Ohio; and a director of the Mogadore Land Company. In civic activities he displays a deep and constructive interest, and is a prominent factor in local progress and advancement by his membership in the Kiwanis Club of Akron, in which city he has his town home. He is also identified with the Akron City Club, the Portage Country Club, and is a member of the Rubber Association of America, with headquarters in New York City.

Mr. Alderfer is especially interested in the proper development of the youth of the country, and devotes much of his time to affairs of child welfare and to the Young Men's Christian Association, in which organization he is a member of the State committee, chairman of the Summit County committee, and a member of the board of directors of the Akron branch. His religious affiliation is with the First Methodist Church of Akron, where he acts as teacher of the young men's class in the Sunday school, and is a member of the official board. He derives his greatest pleasure from assisting the young people, while his recreations are golfing and motoring. From 1910 to 1915, he served on the School Board of Sharon, Ohio, and rendered exceptional service in the cause of education during that period.

John Melvin Alderfer married, July 23, 1890, Stella S. Santee, born in Medina County, daughter of William and Emma Santee, the latter born in 1839 and died December 2, 1883. To this union were born two children: 1. Ruth Emma, born November 12, 1892, a graduate of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. She had charge of the bandage department in the hospital in Savenay, France, Camp Sherman, Ohio, and in a New York hospital during the World War, being in service for thirteen months. She was honorably discharged, October, 1919. She resides with her parents, and is now traveling in Italy and France where she is writing and painting. 2. Sterling William, born May 17, 1897, attended preparatory school in Oberlin, Ohio, and in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, also Washington and Lee University, Virginia, from which he left to enlist in the United States Navy at the time of the World War. After his honorable discharge from the service, he became director, purchasing agent, and assistant secretary of the India Tire & Rubber Company. He is now director of the Rubber Recovery Company of Akron, and also a director of East Akron branch of the Depositors' Savings and Trust Company. He is also an inventor of great ability. He married Mary McGinnis, of Akron, Ohio, and they reside in the beautiful old home at Sharon Center, Medina County, Ohio, also maintaining a residence in Akron, Ohio.

(The Longacre-Longaker-Longenecker Line).

The name Longacre is a prominent one in American history and is the shortened form of the name Longenecker.

Daniel Longenecker, of whom John Melvin Alderfer is a direct descendant, came to America from Switzerland about 1720, and purchased land in Mingo, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1733, as did also Ulrich Longenecker with his sons, Ulrich and Jacob, in the same year, having been preceded by his sons, David in 1719, John in 1727 and Christian in 1729. These brave men and their wives came from their comfortable Swiss homes to wrest a living in the new continent, and settled in eastern Pennsylvania, because it was a land of real religious and political liberty. They were pious, earnest and sturdy people, living up to their high principles, and were exemplary, law-abiding citizens of the finest type.

Jacob Longacre, great-great-grandson of Daniel Longenecker, the founder, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio by canal boat in 1852, locating in Cleveland, and from thence to Medina County, Ohio. He married Catherine Newcomer, and their daughter Deborah married Frederick (3) Alderfer. (Alderfer V.)

BEAHAN, Dr. Albert L.,

Physician, County Official.

To the medical profession of Ontario County, New York, Dr. Albert L. Beahan has made valued contributions of which his fellow-practitioners in goodly numbers are admirers and emulators. He has done more—served his political jurisdiction in the capacity of supervisor, having been accorded the merited recognition of reëlection to office. As a founder of a hospital in Canandaigua, Ontario County, and as a veteran director of a base hospital in France during the World War, Dr. Beahan, it must be said, has given most of his active life for the benefit of his fellow-men. He is one of the most useful members of his profession and efficiently graces his department of the public service.

Dr. Albert L. Beahan was born in Watkins, New York, April 13, 1855, son of James and Harriett (Griswold) Beahan, his father, a farmer all his life, died in 1907. Dr. Beahan received his early education in the schools of his native district, and was graduated from Starkey Seminary, Lakemont, New York, class of 1875. The medical profession appealed to him to make ministration to the sick and afflicted his life-work, and he made preparation for entering upon it by taking a course first at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, then at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at graduation in 1879.

Dr. Beahan began his career as a medical practitioner at Reading Center, New York, where he remained about three years, establishing a practice and winning friends in goodly numbers for so young a man. He desired, however, to become more thoroughly equipped along a special line, and temporarily abandoned his practice of medicine that he might take a post-graduate course at Bellevue Medical College, New York City, in 1883-84.

Instead of returning to his native county of Schuyler, New York, he located in Ontario County, establishing an office in Canandaigua, in 1884. Here he

quickly won his way into the favor of many of the best families, while people of many walks of life became his patients also. He was of that type of physician whose personality, combined with skill and an abundance of common-sense, enabled him to build up a very successful practice at Canandaigua, which continued without interruption until 1921.

In 1897, Dr. Beahan became interested in abdominal surgery and took special courses at Philadelphia under Dr. Joseph Price and Dr. John B. Deaver. On March 8, 1898, there occurred one of the outstanding incidents in his remarkably full career, when he broke ground for a fourteen-bed hospital at Canandaigua for the treatment of general and abdominal cases, and Dr. Beahan was made president. A few years after the hospital was established, it was greatly enlarged, and it has rendered a service which has met with appreciation on the part of a large number of people of Canandaigua and the vicinity. Dr. Beahan performed the exacting duties of president of the institution for twenty-three years, and then retired.

Through the influence and activities of Dr. Beahan and others there was established at Canandaigua, Ontario County, February 21, 1906, a bacteriological laboratory, which was the first county institution of the kind in the United States.

In 1910, Dr. Beahan gave further evidence of professional progressiveness when he became one of the founders of the Oakmount Sanatorium for treatment of tuberculosis at East Bloomfield, Ontario County.

In his wide hospital experience, Dr. Beahan had exceptional opportunity to observe institutional needs, and it was largely through his efforts that the new Ontario County Almshouse was built, another signal service rendered to the community by him.

Love of profession and love of country united in a powerful patriotic urge in Dr. Beahan when the United States made its entry in the World War. He was too far advanced in years to be accepted for active service in the Medical Corps, despite the fact that he earnestly desired to enlist. He did, however, join the medical department of the Red Cross and went overseas, serving for several months as the director of a base hospital in France.

At the close of hostilities, Dr. Beahan returned to Canandaigua and announced his retirement from active medical practice. He had purchased in 1909 the old General Israel Chapin farm of seventy-five acres in Canandaigua, and to this estate he retired to give freer rein to his interest in agriculture and kindred pursuits.

Dr. Beahan did not relinquish his interest in civic affairs. He has always been concerned for the promotion of the public welfare of his community; in fact, his devotion to the people's interest has hardly been second even to the love he bears the medical profession, as in active practice and during his war service, he has subordinated his knowledge and experience as a physician and surgeon in behalf of the public interest. Therefore, he was consistently following his code when he accepted, in 1922, the offer of support of the Republican county organization if he would be a candidate for supervisor on the Ontario County Board. It was a fine testimonial to his popularity and worth as a citizen and physician that he was elected by a hand-

some majority. How well his administration of the office was received by the voters was amply demonstrated in the fall election of 1924, when he was re-elected, and again in 1926 and 1928, when he was returned by a majority of nearly eight hundred votes for his third term, which he is now (1928) serving.

Dr. Beahan is known as the "Father of the American Legion in Canandaigua," and it is believed that he is the oldest member of the Legion in New York. He is one of those who helped form Canandaigua Post, of which he is honorary commander emeritus. His politics is of the Republican faith, and his religious fellowship is with the Congregational church. In all these various interests and activities his is a welcome presence.

Dr. Beahan married, March 14, 1889, at Canandaigua, Theodora (Crosby) Hopkins, daughter of Charles and Margaret Crosby, old residents of Canandaigua.

One of the most desirable rewards that can be bestowed upon a servant of the public lies in its appreciation, and this Dr. Beahan has received in gratifyingly large measure on the part of his own people to whom he has been both medical adviser and county official. It has been his great joy to make his life one of usefulness to his fellows.

GORDON, Edwin S.,

Architect.

Many of the architectural works that contribute to the element of beauty in the Flower City of New York are the products of the artistic temperament and skill and the executive ability in the development of design of Edwin S. Gordon, a leading member of his profession. Rochester is pleased to own him as one of its leading and most useful citizens. He is identified with the principal organized bodies of his profession, and by his colleagues is held in high regard. He is the senior member of the firm of Gordon & Kaelber.

The name Gordon is one of the most ancient in England, and is now represented in the peerage by the Earl of Aberdeen. The family is of Norman origin. In 1150, Richard de Gordon, knight banneret, granted to the monks of Kelso lands at Gordon, near Huntley Strather. There were several early American immigrants of the name, and their descendants can be found in all parts of the country, in the South especially. The Gordons in America are for the most part of Scotch origin, some of them being the progeny of an immigrant who came from Scotland by the way of England, while others are of Scotch-Irish descent. The first of the name in New England was Edmund Gordon, who came in the ship "Susan and Ellen," in 1635. His progeny were vigorous, upstanding people, who contributed much to the strength of the Colonial period and the formation of the American Republic.

For more than a century the Gordons of Rochester and the vicinity have been prominently identified with the general advance in Western New York.

Henry R. Gordon, father of Edwin S., was born in Henrietta, Monroe County, New York, and at an early age was brought by his parents to live in Rochester. Here he spent a long and honorable life, for a period of which he was retired from business pursuit. For many years he had conducted an establishment as a merchant tailor, and also had represented a tailoring house in the capacity of sales-

man. His death occurred in 1926. He married Jennie Benton, a native of Rochester, who died in her forty-ninth year, the daughter of James H. Benton, who was one of the pioneers of what now is the city of Rochester, and held the office of first superintendent of Mount Hope Cemetery. In the march of progress that has been significant of Rochester, Mr. Benton was actively identified for many years, and was one of the first men to operate a packet line on the Erie Canal. He was a finished carpenter also, and a former superintendent of the carpentry department of the prison at Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

Born in Rochester, New York, March 28, 1867, son of Henry R. and Jennie (Benton) Gordon, Edwin S. Gordon acquired his early education at the Wadsworth School and the Rochester Free Academy, subsequently pursuing studies in architecture while attending night classes at the Rochester Mechanics Institute. So well furnished in his chosen profession did he become, that he was appointed instructor of night classes in architecture at the Mechanics Institute, holding that position for fourteen years.

His own course in architecture completed, Mr. Gordon thought to enter the mercantile world, taking employment as shipping clerk and bookkeeper in the house of H. E. Welcher & Company, of Rochester.

Mr. Gordon's actual entry in the field of architecture, from a practical standpoint, was made in 1885, when he became draftsman for Fay & Dryer, a well-known firm of architects in Rochester. Subsequently he filled a similar position under James G. Cutler, a Rochesterian of marked architectural skill. For four years, Mr. Gordon was a partner with Claude Bragdon and William H. Orchard, later making a connection as draftsman with J. Foster Warner, who ranks among the leaders in architectural circles in Western New York, having his studio in Rochester. He remained with Mr. Warner eight years.

His next professional association was as a partner of William V. Madden in the firm of Gordon & Madden. During the life of that partnership its principals designed the Church of Corpus Christi, the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, St. Stanislaus' Church, and numerous other buildings of importance.

On May 1, 1918, Mr. Gordon, with William G. Kaelber, formed the firm of Gordon & Kaelber, which from its beginning has enjoyed distinction and success in the practice of architecture. Their studios in Rochester have been the headquarters source of a great number of the architectural gems of the Flower City and elsewhere in Western New York. A list of the commissions which they have executed bears ample testimony to their standing in the profession and to the importance of their clientage. They were the architects for the Rochester Gas and Electric Company Building and the Eastman Theatre, in association with McKim, Mead & White—this latter building being one of the most beautiful structures in the United States devoted to the drama. They were the designers of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and of the Monroe and Arnett Young Men's Christian Association buildings, the Taylor Building, the Rochester Dental Dispensary, the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle Building, additions to the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Genesee Valley Trust Company, and

the Baptist Temple, in association with Carl R. Travers, and the new University of Rochester, in association with Charles M. Platt, of New York City.

Mr. Gordon has the unusual distinction of having been the architect of all the grade and high school buildings in the city of Rochester for the period of 1912 to 1927. The firm of Gordon & Madden and William G. Kaelber were architects for buildings in the Rochester Exposition Park and for many fine residences in Rochester and the vicinity.

Mr. Gordon is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Rochester Society of Architects and the Rochester Engineering Society. He is a member of the Rochester Art Gallery, the Rochester Young Men's Christian Association, the New York State Archæological Society and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. His clubs are the Rochester, Oak Hill, Washington, City, the Rochester Yacht and the Rochester Ad.

Mr. Gordon married, in 1887, Mary Larke, and they became the parents of four children: 1. Stewart H., born in Rochester, in 1890; graduated an architect from University of Pennsylvania, class of 1919; married Alda M. Waver, and lives in Rochester; has two daughters, Mary Alda and Betty. 2. Constance, born in Rochester, in 1895; married Eugene Vincent, and has three sons, Edwin, Robert and Richard. 3. Grace O. Willems, deceased. 4. Ruth, born in Rochester, in 1908; educated at Rochester High School, Drew Seminary and Wellesley College.

The people of Rochester and Western New York point with becoming pride to the attractive properties of their city and section, as these have been enhanced through the art and public spirit of Edwin S. Gordon. The community and its environs abound in monuments to his own genius and that of his collaborators.

GORDON, Thomas C.,

Bank President.

Worthily bearing an honored name, distinguished through many centuries of progress as its owners contributed to the general advance, Thomas C. Gordon, president of the First National Bank of Brockport, New York, has done much to raise the plane of ethics and methods of finance in the western section of the Empire State, and particularly in Monroe County, where he is a major factor not only in banking circles but also in practical politics of the constructive type. He is a former mayor of Brockport, and his administration is held up as a model by the citizens who earnestly desire good and sound government.

Mr. Gordon is most happily placed in a family whose ancient origin and present-day station leave nothing to be desired. In America and abroad the Gordons have ever been represented by men of great mental force and military and business renown. The surname is one of the oldest in England, and is distinguished in modern times by having one bearing it as a representative in the peerage in the person and title of the Earl of Aberdeen. From Normandy at a date so remote that no record of the event is available came the progenitor of this family. In 1150, Richard de Gordon, knight banneret, granted to the monks of Kelso lands at Gordon, in the vicinity of Huntley Strather. The name was borne by a number of early American immi-

grants whose descendants have spread to all parts of the country, and especially in the Southland. The American branch of the family is chiefly of Scotch origin, a number of its members being the progeny of an immigrant who came from Scotland by the way of England; other Gordons are of Scotch-Irish descent. The first of the name to arrive in New England was Edmund Gordon, who came in the good ship "Susan and Ellen," in 1635. Those who sprang from him were for the most part vigorous, upstanding folk, who played well their part in the formative and stressful Colonial period and the foundation of the American Republic.

The Gordons of Rochester, Brockport and Monroe County, New York, have figured prominently in the general forward movement of that part of the State for upwards of a century. The founder of this branch of the family was James Gordon, Jr., who was born in Lead, Perthshire, Scotland, son of James and Kastorn (Davis) Gordon. He arrived in America, June 15, 1775, and settled in Epping, Rockingham County, New Hampshire. He joined the Continental Army and served with distinction until honorably discharged from service at the close of the Revolutionary War, July 1, 1782. He married Jerusha Tarbell, of Groton, Massachusetts, and their children were: Thomas, Kastorn, James, Tarbell, William, John and Wilson. The father of this family died at Rushford, New York, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

John Gordon, sixth child of James and Jerusha (Tarbell) Gordon, and the great-grandfather of Thomas C. Gordon, of this review, was born in Cavendish, Vermont, August 4, 1790. He left New England in the early part of 1809 and came to New York State. In company with the Gary brothers he went to Allegany County, one of the first to locate in that section, and, on June 12, 1809, he and William Gary felled the first tree ever cut by a white man in the town of Rushford, New York. He lived there the rest of his life, dying February 12, 1842. He married Harmony Woodworth, a native of Connecticut, and their children were: James, Luther, of whom further; Walter, Matilda and Wilson.

Luther Gordon, second child and son of John and Harmony (Woodworth) Gordon, was born in Rushford, New York, February 8, 1822, died in Brockport, New York, in March, 1881. He inherited many of the desirable traits of his Scotch ancestors. After he had completed his schooling, he turned his attention to business affairs, and engaged for a short time in the operation of an iron furnace. He was successful, and sold out to a good advantage to his former partner in their Rushford enterprise. He next invented and manufactured the well-known Genesee plow in his own foundry. After retirement from the foundry business he engaged in general merchandizing for fourteen years in the town of Rushford, where he had erected two buildings and opened two general stores. At the same time and for two years longer he carried on a livestock business, buying cattle and driving them to the Eastern markets through the summer months. In the winter he gave his attention to the lumber trade. In all these enterprises he was prospered, chiefly because of giving them his personal and close attention.

In 1856, Luther Gordon established himself in the lumber business in Brockport. He erected steam saw and planing mills there, and purchased hundreds of

acres of timberland at Portville, Cattaraugus County, New York, on which he built a sawmill, carrying on an extensive wholesale lumber business. In 1858 he sold his business interests in Rushford, and with his family removed to Brockport, occupying a beautiful house which he had built for them.

In 1860, Luther Gordon, having taken as a partner George S. Weaver, leased a large sawmill at East Saginaw, Michigan, where he manufactured lumber which he shipped to Brockport and other points. In 1862, he bought a half-interest in the property and after four years' ownership sold it to the Flint & Marquette Railway Company. Next he erected a sawmill at Sterling, Michigan, in the ownership of which he was associated with his brother Walter. Their timber limits comprised nearly seven thousand acres, which they owned and on which was much valuable pine. They did a profitable business shipping lumber extensively to the Eastern markets. Luther Gordon also had a steam mill and a grist-mill at Holley, New York, and he operated all these mills up to the time of his death. He was a remarkably able business man. In 1867, he built a sawmill on the Allegany River, four miles above Olean, New York, where he gave his attention chiefly to the manufacture of hemlock and hardwood lumber. Earlier in his career as a lumber merchant he disposed of the greater proportion of his Brockport lumber business, but after three months he repurchased it in connection with his brother James, and they carried it on under the style of Luther Gordon, Brother & Son.

In 1863, Mr. Gordon took on the status of a financier, being largely instrumental in the establishment of the National Bank Association, the precursor of the First National Bank of Brockport, and in which he from the beginning held a controlling interest and of which he was elected president. He exhibited an unusual adaptability for finance, and by his sound judgment and capable administration soon had the institution in an enviable position in the financial world. He remained as president of the bank until his death, leaving it as a monument to his business ability.

Luther Gordon married, April 24, 1848, in Allegany County, Florilla Cooley, of Attica, Wyoming County, New York. They had been married nearly twenty-one years when she died, February 8, 1869, in Brockport. They were the parents of an only son, George Cooley, of whom further.

George Cooley Gordon, son of Luther and Florilla (Cooley) Gordon, was born in Rushford, New York, July 1, 1849, died at his summer home, Beachwood Park, Lake Ontario, New York, August 25, 1898. He was nine years old when he removed with his parents to Brockport, where he attended the Collegiate Institute, finishing his education at Rochester (New York) Academy. At the age of twenty-one he associated himself with his father in the lumber business, which was carried on under the name of Luther Gordon & Son. Upon the father's death, in 1881, he assumed full control of the enterprise, and extended the interests to still greater proportions, exhibiting a soundness of judgment and an acumen that were to be expected of so worthy a son of an able parent.

He was chosen to succeed his father as president of the First National Bank of Brockport, in which position he continued the rest of his life. At the time of his

passing he was also president of the Brockport Loan and Building Association and a trustee of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Buffalo, New York.

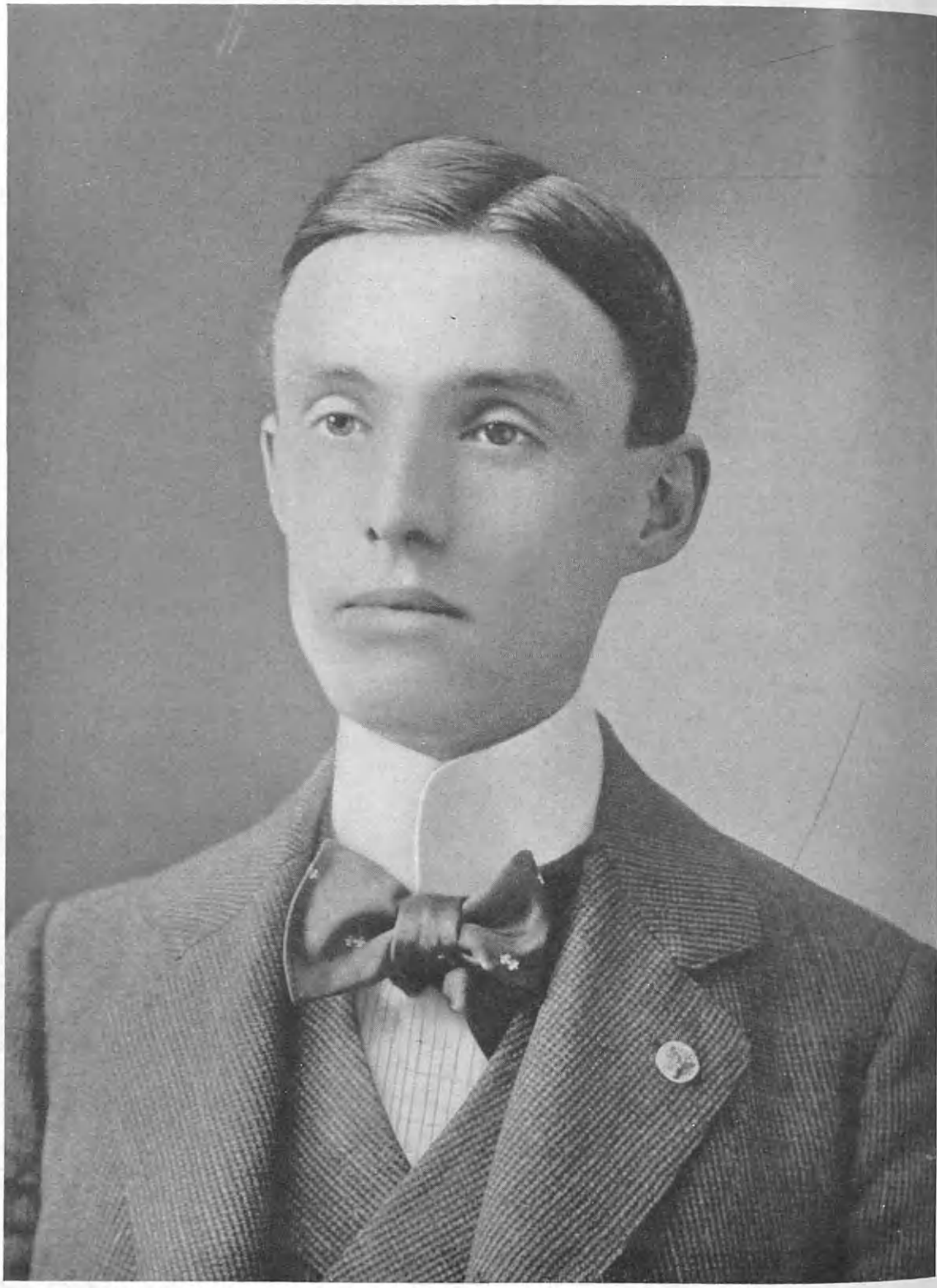
In his earlier years he was a member of the Democratic party, but during President Grover Cleveland's term he espoused the Republican faith and remained true to that cause ever afterwards. He sought diligently to assist the village of Brockport along the avenues of advance. He was charitable, kindly intentioned and benevolent in his relations of so varied and important character. As a public-spirited citizen he never withheld his support from any enterprise which he believed would promote the general welfare and advance the interests of his fellow-citizens.

George Cooley Gordon married, October 18, 1873, Ida M. Hooker, a most estimable woman, to whose wise counsel and aid he attributed much of his success in life. Their children were: 1. Luther, died June 12, 1923. 2. Fred H., of Brockport and Rochester. 3. Thomas C., of whom further.

From such a satisfactory background, Thomas C. Gordon, youngest child of George Cooley and Ida M. (Hooker) Gordon, inherited many of his desirable traits and much of his ability. Born in Brockport, New York, February 6, 1884, he took his college preparatory course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, graduating in the class of 1905, after which he entered Yale University, where he pursued a scientific course for three years.

Mr. Gordon's career as a financier began in 1909, when he joined the staff of the First National Bank of Brockport. This is the institution of which he became president in 1921, when the bank's affairs were settled on a revised basis and he has ever since been the successful guiding spirit of the institution, whose interests have been controlled by the Gordon family for more than sixty years. Throughout this long and honorable career the bank has steadily risen in the esteem and confidence of the people of Monroe County to a point where it ranks as one of the foremost financial institutions in that part of New York State. In the shaping of its destiny and continuous helpfulness, the bank is fortunate in having at its helm an executive of the endowment with which Mr. Gordon is equipped. He is thoroughly versed in the methods of modern finance, is known for his business acumen, and, while conservative in his methods, his policy is not such as to cramp the interests of the bank nor of its customers; rather, is his administration attended with a steady advance as becomes a wisely ordered institution of this character. The bank is affiliated with the Federal Reserve System, its capital is fifty thousand dollars, and its resources total more than two million dollars. It has the unique distinction of being the oldest, the most important and the strongest of the Brockport financial institutions, and to it must the credit be given for a goodly proportion of the prosperity of the section from which it draws its clientage.

It has been well for the Brockport and Monroe County public that Mr. Gordon has not restricted all his energy and capacity to the bank of which he is the executive. Politics as a means to public service has found in him a marked ability for the discharge of highly important trusts to which the citizenry have called him on more than one occasion. From 1914 to 1920 he held the office of trustee



P. H. M. Patterson,

of the village of Brockport, from 1915 to 1920 he occupied the chairmanship of the Board of Water Commissioners, and from 1920 to 1922 he was mayor of the municipality. In all these departments his services met with favor on the part of his colleagues and constituents, but of his régime in the mayoralty there have been perhaps more words of merited praise for the very pronounced benefits that resulted from his administrative efforts. Nothing better can be said than that his tenure of the mayor's office gave the community a model in municipal government, which is still talked of in laudatory terms when the subject of local government is under discussion. For some years leadership has been accorded his active participation in the local affairs of the Republican party, and he has often served as a delegate to State conventions, and for about ten years was chairman of the Brockport Republican Town Committee.

He has a military record to his credit, having served as second lieutenant in the National Guard of New York for one and one-half years, and during the World War he was an organizer of the Home Defense Committee, having received his appointment from the Governor of the State. He is a member of the New York State Bankers' Association and the Bankers' Club. His fraternal affiliations are with Brockport Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Daniel Holmes Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Brockport; Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar, Rochester; and Delta Phi, of Yale University. His social organizations are the Yale Club, Genesee Valley Club, Rochester Country Club and Ridgemont Golf Club, of Rochester. He has his religious fellowship with the Protestant Episcopal Church, Brockport, of which he is a former treasurer.

Thomas C. Gordon married, in 1908, at Chicago, Illinois, Ruth Little Perry, daughter of Isaac Newton and Jennie (Little) Perry, her father a substantial resident of long standing in Chicago, prominently identified with the banking profession, and president of the Continental National Bank for many years. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Gordon: 1. Thomas C., Jr., born May 17, 1911; educated at the Brockport Normal School and Phillips-Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. 2. William Ward, born May 12, 1914; educated at Phillips-Andover Academy.

The many-sided service rendered by Mr. Gordon to his immediate community, to the county and to the State cannot be accurately appraised in the necessarily restricted space given for this review, but it goes without saying that all the interests in which he is concerned have received fresh and lasting impulse and vigor from his spirit of coöperation.

PATTERSON, P. Harry McConnell,

Attorney.

Of distinguished ancestry, P. Harry McConnell Patterson, member of the Raleigh County, West Virginia, Bar Association and Commissioner of the Southern District of that State, worthily upheld the traditions of his famous forebears. He was a man of brilliant attainments, of charming personality, and of unfailing and untiring courtesy. His death, which occurred at the early age of forty-two years, was a great loss to the entire community, and it deprived the business and social life of the city

in which he lived, Beckley, West Virginia, of that section's foremost personality.

Mr. Patterson was born in Parkersburg on October 22, 1878, the son of Robert Henry and Catherine (Ward) Patterson, both residents of Clarksburg, West Virginia. He received his early education in the schools of Wood County, West Virginia, and in 1904 entered the University of Virginia, from which institution he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1906, taking the highest honors and leading his class of over two hundred students. For a time he was in the West, officiating as clerk of the court under Judge Denny, at Everett, Washington. He then returned to West Virginia, where he accepted the clerkship of the Northern District with Judge Dayton, of Philippi. In 1909 he commenced practice in Beckley as a partner of the late Senator John W. McCreery, and under the firm name of McCreery & Patterson a State-wide reputation was quickly established. The partners acted for most of the prominent corporations of that section of the State, including the Rowland Land Company, the Pinney Coal & Coke Company, the Beaver Coal Company, the Pocahontas Coal and Land Company, the E. E. White Coal Company, and the William James Sons Company. After the death of Senator McCreery, he continued his practice, gathering around him a large and influential clientele. He became one of the leading attorneys of the State, being especially noted for the care with which he prepared his cases, and ever accurate and systematic. He was a member of the County and State Bar associations, as well as of the American Bar Association. Politically, Mr. Patterson was a Democrat, and for a time officiated as city attorney for Beckley. He was attorney for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, in addition to his duties for other large corporations. In his later years, Mr. Patterson became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith and was received into the Church of St. Frances de Sales. His fraternal affiliations were with the Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he had at one time been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

On September 5, 1900, Mr. Patterson married Willie McCreery, daughter of the late Senator McCreery. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Dorothy McCreery, who married Harry Dixson Pinkney. They reside in Colorado and are the parents of one child, Harry D., Jr. 2. Harry McConnell, a student in Beckley High School at this time of writing (1928).

It was on April 13, 1921, that Mr. Patterson died at his home, No. 25 South Kanawha Street, Beckley, as a result of an attack of acute pneumonia. When his many friends heard of the passing of this prominent and popular citizen, they hastened to convey their deep and sincere appreciation of the loss the whole community had sustained in the death of this one of its noteworthy members. His funeral was attended by a vast throng of citizens, and the many beautiful floral offerings attested the high regard and affection held for the deceased by the host of friends he possessed in West Virginia and the surrounding States.

Mr. Patterson was survived by his wife, his two children, and his brother,

Dr. Robert Walton Patterson, a prominent physician of Clarkesburgh. Mrs. Patterson has much to be proud of in the life of her husband, and has a further cause for pride in the distinguished career of her late father, Hon. John Wallace McCreery. The latter was a native of Union, Monroe County, Virginia, now West Virginia. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having fought in the Army of the Confederacy under General Fitzhugh Lee. Later he was one of the couriers of General Stonewall Jackson; was in thirty-three battles, and was once wounded. At the close of the war he moved with his family to Raleigh County, West Virginia, and there became prominently identified with the affairs of the county and of the State. In his youth he taught school, and was later admitted to the bar, representing several of the large landowners of West Virginia. He served for several terms as prosecuting attorney, and was for eight years a member of the State Senate, serving from 1885 to 1893, holding the office of president of the Senate during 1891. In partnership with his brothers, he was one of the greatest and wealthiest landowners in his section of the State. He was a director of many of the leading public utility corporations, and ever did all in his power to further the advancement and development of his community and the progress of the people. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his father emigrating to this country from County Armagh, Ireland, and his mother was Demarius Francis, of a prominent Virginia family. He was a deeply religious man, and was ever genial and good-natured and charitable in all his judgments, and it is certain that no man in his community had a greater number of warm personal friends than were possessed by Senator McCreery.

MILLER, Frederick Samuel,

Manufacturer, Executive.

Identified with manufacturing interests which have occupied an important place in the composite life of Rochester and Western New York for many years, Frederick S. Miller is known throughout the United States as president of Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller, furniture manufacturers, whose standard of excellence of its products is best known for the large and select line of high-grade chairs of artistic design that have made the firm famous. This concern is rated among those representative industries that have helped form the basic elements on which Rochester's commercial prestige is builded. Mr. Miller also has other major interests along industrial and financial lines, and is prominent in civic and fraternal circles.

The American branch of this family of Miller had its origin in New England. William Miller, the founder, was one of those who settled Northampton, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, in 1638.

Matthew Miller, the paternal grandfather of Frederick S. Miller, was born in Connecticut and removed, in 1821, to Chenango County, New York, where he became one of the pioneer settlers of the central part of that State. Matthew Miller and his brother-in-law pooled their resources and purchased a township in Chenango County and subdivided it into farms. As tillers of the soil and developers of the section they were greatly prosperous. The original Miller homestead is still in possession of the family, by

whom it is highly prized for its real and sentimental value.

Austin L. Miller, son of Matthew Miller, followed with cumulative success in his father's footsteps on the old home farm. He married Sarah Arms, a woman worthy of the name of helpmeet and mother. The husband and father died in 1906, survived by his widow. They were the parents of six children, of whom the two living sons are: Frederick Samuel, of whom further; and J. Hudson Miller, president of the Miller Cabinet Company, of Rochester.

Frederick Samuel Miller, son of Austin L. and Sarah (Arms) Miller, was born in East Guilford, New York, September 8, 1869. He was reared on the homestead farm, the while he attended school in Sidney, New York. He was bent upon making a business career, and to that end made preparation at the Rochester Business Institute, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889. His formal start in business life was made in the employ of Edmund Ocumpaugh, whom he served first in the capacity of bookkeeper and later as private secretary, the duration of his service being four years. For some time he was connected with the Seamless Hosiery Company, resigning his position there in 1897, to join the concern with which his name has ever since been so closely associated.

Entering as a partner the firm of Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller, he was made secretary, and thenceforth he continued to be more and more a major factor, contributing to the success of the business and to the fine reputation that the firm attained in its dealings with a clientage that is nation-wide. By conscientiously pursuing this attitude, he was not one whit behind his associates in encompassing the growth and broadening the field of usefulness of the business. In November, 1924, there was consummated a very ambitious and inclusive expansion program by which Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller consolidated with the Binghamton Chair Company, of Binghamton, New York; the Parkersburg Chair Company, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; and the Peru Chair Company, of Peru, Indiana. The parent organization applied for and received its charter as Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller, Incorporated, and of this vastly enlarged organization, Mr. Miller was made vice-president. He has since been elevated to president, which office he still holds. In addition to his most important business connection he is a member of the board of directors of the Miller Cabinet Company, the Mechanics Savings Bank and the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company. In the associational business interests of Rochester, he has ever maintained a close and helpful contact, and holds the offices of vice-president and trustee of the Chamber of Commerce and vice-president of the Rochester Exposition Association. He is a director and former president of the Highland Hospital, Rochester, and a director of the Rochester Young Men's Christian Association, in which he has filled every office below president, and in whose purposes and activities he maintains a keen and helpful interest.

His important fraternal affiliations include all the Masonic bodies and the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite of that order. The organized social activities of Rochester folk command a proper amount of his time and consideration, as is their due, and his clubs are the Genesee Valley and the Oak Hill Country, of which latter he is a charter member.

Frederick S. Miller, on June 15, 1897, at Rochester, New York, married May Huddlestone, daughter of Edmund R. and Mary (Hubbard) Huddlestone, of that city. Children: 1. Marian H., graduated from West High School, Rochester, and Wellesley College. 2. Edmund H., born September 13, 1901; graduated from West High School and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; married Mary Shedd. 3. Dorothy A., graduated from West High School and Wellesley College; married Stanley Lyons, of Boston, Massachusetts. 4. Margaret L., graduated from West High School and Wellesley College. 5. Austin L., born December 31, 1908; graduated from West High School and Princeton University. 6. Frederick S., Jr., born Dec. 23, 1914. 7. Stanton M., born in 1919.

Practically all channels of worthy endeavor in the Rochester community are traversed by Frederick Samuel Miller as ways of service to the great variety of interests that make the city a gem among the municipalities of the Empire State and of high renown among her sister cities in the Nation. He is one of the builders of the new and even more beautiful and prosperous Flower City.

SELOVER, Charles W., M. D.,

Major Medical Section, U. S. O. R. C.

Service as a major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army during the World War period intervened to render more prominent the professional career of Dr. Charles W. Selover, widely known physician and surgeon, of Canandaigua, New York. Results of his patriotism were had in the fine expression of loyalty to his government and in a broadened experience which he brought over into his practice at the conclusion of the war. He is now a major of the Medical Section of the United States Officers' Reserve Corps, and is esteemed one of the leaders of medical advance in his section of the Empire State, a member of hospital and sanitarium staffs and of learned bodies of his profession.

The family of Selover has been prominent in upper New York State for generations. Dr. J. R. Selover, grandfather of Dr. Charles W., graduated in medicine from the University of Buffalo (New York), class of 1874. He practiced in Bath, New York, and died in Trumansburg, Tompkins County, New York. He married Frances Chalmers Lewis, of Prattsburg, Steuben County, New York. Their son was Frank E., of whom further.

Frank E. Selover, son of Dr. J. R. and Frances Chalmers (Lewis) Selover, was born in Prattsburg, New York, December 25, 1860; died in Phelps, New York, May 6, 1911. All of his business life he was engaged in the jewelry business. He married Amelia J. Hunt, of Elmira, New York, born December 4, 1863. They were the parents of a son, Charles W., of whom further.

Dr. Charles W. Selover, son of Frank E. and Amelia J. (Hunt) Selover, was born in Elmira, Chemung County, New York, October 16, 1881. He was two years of age when he removed in the company of his parents from his native city. From Franklin Academy, Prattsburg, the future physician entered the high school at Trumansburg, Tompkins County, where he prepared for taking advanced courses. He matriculated at the University of Buffalo, from whose medical school he was graduated in the class of 1904 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Selover finished his professional training while serving as house physi-

cian at the Deaconess Hospital, Buffalo. Thence he went to Stanley, Ontario County, New York, where he opened an office for the general practice of medicine and surgery. For twelve years he ministered to the needs of his patients in Stanley and the vicinity, meanwhile building a large practice as his skill and personal qualities became more and more widely known.

Then came the World War and the United States' entry into it. Proffer of his services to the Government was accepted, and he was ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana, where he spent four months. Next he was appointed camp surgeon at Camp Alexander, Newport News, Virginia, where he was stationed for seventeen months. The quality of his service won for him the commendation of his superior officers and a major's commission in the Medical Corps. He remained in the army until March 12, 1919, and then was placed on the Officers' Reserve Corps list with the rank of major.

From military life to private practice of his profession, the resumption was easily made by Dr. Selover, who first and last is a medical man. He located in Canandaigua, New York, where his practice has grown to large proportions, which of itself is complimentary to his proficiency both as a doctor of internal medicine and as a surgeon. An idea of the prominence he has attained professionally is given by the fact that he is a member of the staff of Thompson Memorial Hospital, to which he was appointed in May, 1919, and also is superintendent of the Ontario County Tuberculosis Hospital, to which he was appointed August 1, 1921, having served for three years previously as a member of the board of managers. He is affiliated with the Canandaigua City Medical Society, the Ontario County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the National Medical Association, and the National Tuberculosis Association. For twelve years he served as surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when he was located at Stanley, New York. He is regarded as an authority on the subject and treatment of tuberculosis, and in that department of practice has accomplished much good.

In fraternal life he is a member of Ark Lodge, No. 33, Free and Accepted Masons, of Geneva, New York; Geneva Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Red Jacket Commandery, Knights Templar; Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Rochester. He is also a member of the National Geographic Society and International Rotary Club. His religious fellowship is with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Canandaigua, of which he is a vestryman.

Dr. Charles W. Selover married, August 16, 1905, Minnie Carson Hill, of Stanley, New York, daughter of Charles E. and Mary E. (Carson) Hill, an estimable family of that community. They are the parents of two children: 1. Margaret E., born June 19, 1906; educated at Canandaigua Academy and Mount Holyoke College. 2. Charles Willard, born August 6, 1907; educated in the public schools of Canandaigua and at Hargrave Military Academy, Chatham, Virginia.

The community of Canandaigua and its environs and the medical profession are to be congratulated upon the contributions made by Dr. Selover to the physical welfare of the people who come un-

der his care, for in so doing he is performing a service that is second to none in behalf of his fellow-men.

COOK, Robert George, M. D.,

Physician, Neurologist.

From father to son there were bequeathed the eminent qualities of the successful physician, with especial reference to the distinction attained as a neurologist by Dr. Robert George Cook, of Canandaigua, New York, who readily takes rank as one of the foremost exponents of this specialty of his profession.

Dr. George Cook, father of Dr. Robert George Cook, was born in Cayuga, New York, November 20, 1824, died June 12, 1876. He was one of the most prominent physicians in his time in the Empire State, and very successful in the treatment of cases of nervous disorder. One of the outstanding points in his all too brief career was his activity in the matter of providing State care for the so-called chronic insane. In the performance of this humanitarian work he was a benefactor of those afflicted souls that were immediately concerned, and he also served to bring the State into line with approved modern methods for the care of its demented people. Dr. George Cook married, June 4, 1857, Caroline Bull, and to them were born four children, two dying in infancy, and the survivors being Antoinette, who married Thomas Hawks of Rochester, and Dr. Robert George, of whom further.

Dr. Robert George Cook was born in Canandaigua, New York, August 4, 1864. He early made choice of his father's profession and toward that objective he shaped his education. From Canandaigua Academy, in his native township, he went to Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and thence entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He took his medical training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at his graduation in 1889. He received the finishing touches to his professional training while serving his interneship, 1889-1891, at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City.

Having early developed an aptitude for study of the nervous system and disorders affecting it, Dr. Cook quite naturally directed most of his practice to that department. From 1891 to 1895 he served as assistant physician at the St. Lawrence State Hospital. He next engaged in private practice, and so continued in Rochester for thirteen years. From 1896 to 1908 he held the post of neurologist at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, and from 1895 to 1908 was attending neurologist in the out-patient department of the Rochester City Hospital. During the latter period he was also consulting neurologist to the Rochester State Hospital. In May, 1908, he was appointed resident physician and treasurer of Brigham Hall Hospital, a private institution for persons afflicted with mental and nervous disorders, and has ever since held these positions. He is a director and consulting neurologist of the Frederick Ferris Thompson Memorial Hospital.

Throughout the various departments of the medical profession Dr. Cook enjoys high standing for his ability and contributions to the advance of his specialty. He is affiliated with the American Psychiatric Association, the American Medical Association, the Medical Society

of the State of New York, the Ontario County (New York) Medical Society, the Canandaigua Medical Society, the Rochester Academy of Medicine, and the Rochester Pathological Society. His fraternal fellowship is with the Roosevelt Hospital Alumni Association and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society, and his clubs are the University of Rochester, and the Canandaigua Country. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious affiliation is with the Congregational denomination. Dr. Cook takes keen pleasure in outdoor recreation, and is especially fond of golf and motor boating.

Dr. Cook married, June 2, 1892, at Rochester, Mary Belle Strong, the daughter of Rev. Augustus H. Strong, D. D., LL.D., president of Rochester Theological Seminary. Children: 1. Robert Strong, born February 11, 1895; attended public schools of Rochester and prepared for college at Phillips-Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; graduated from Harvard University, 1917; served for two years in the First Division, American Expeditionary Forces, in France; after the war he took the civil engineering course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; now (1927) assistant engineer in the New York State Highway Department. 2. Alan Augustus, born August 17, 1896; attended public schools in Rochester; prepared for college at Phillips-Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; entered Harvard University, class of 1918; served overseas in the World War as a member of the Lafayette Escadrille; now (1927) with the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester; married Katherine Shove of Canandaigua, and has three children: Elizabeth S., Alan Strong, and Edward Shove. 3. George Elmendorf, born March 10, 1898; attended Rochester public schools and Phillips-Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; took a special course in business administration at Syracuse University; now (1927) with the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, New York.

The value of the noble work performed by Dr. Cook in behalf of those of our population who have been bereft of their reason or are suffering from mental troubles cannot be overestimated. In many cases he has been, and continues to be, a very strong factor in contributing to the restoration of those so afflicted to their former place in society. He as well as the beneficiaries of his skill rejoice that he has been so richly endowed to be of such great reconstructive service to suffering humanity.

WILTSIE, Charles Hastings,

Leading Attorney, Author.

For four and one-half decades, Charles Hastings Wiltsie has been an outstanding figure in the legal circles of Rochester and Western New York. He is the author of a treatise on the subject of mortgage foreclosures, which has long been a standard of authority among attorneys. Much valuable information of a varied character was acquired by Mr. Wiltsie during extensive journeys abroad, one of his trips having taken him around the world. He is an enthusiastic and helpful member of educational and historical circles, and he has been actively associated in an official capacity with various historical organizations over a long period of years.

The progenitor of the Wiltsie family in America was Philippe Maton Wiltse, soldier, who sailed from Holland in the ship "New Netherlands," in 1624, and ar-

rived at Manhattan Island. He was one of the group commissioned to build Fort Orange at Albany, New York. From him Charles Hastings Wiltsie is of the ninth generation in the male line. On the maternal side of his family, he is of pure English-Colonial stock, his mother being a descendant of Thomas Hastings, a Puritan of noble lineage, who came with his family from Ipswich, England, in the ship "Elizabeth," in 1634, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts.

Charles Hastings Wiltsie was born in the village of Pittsford, New York, January 13, 1859, the oldest of three children of James Martin and Emily Ward (Hastings) Wiltsie. From his parents and their respective ancestors he inherited rare mental endowment and desirable traits of character. These he put to good use as he entered on his educational courses. He first attended the village school in his native Pittsford, continuing his studies there until he was fourteen years of age. The following three years he was a student at the Brockport (New York) State Normal School, whence he entered the University of Rochester, class of 1880, graduating second in rank for the full four-years' classical course, and being made the recipient of a number of prizes and honors. Being desirous of pursuing his studies in some of the most famous educational centers abroad, he was a student at the University of Goettingen and the University of Berlin, Germany, in 1880 and 1881.

Wooed by the profession of the law, he completed his reading, passed the board examination and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1883. In that city he began his legal career, and in the years that have followed he has drawn to his offices a large and desirable clientele. He is rated as among the best-learned of the lawyers of the New York bar, and his counsel is of the quality indicative of one who is grounded in the principles and skilled in the interpretation of the law.

In 1885, when Mr. Wiltsie was twenty-six years of age, he published his monograph on "Parties to Mortgage Foreclosure," which attracted no little attention on the part of bench and bar. Four years later he brought out a treatise on "The General Law and Practice of Foreclosing Mortgages," the volume containing eleven hundred and fifty pages, for many years highly prized by attorneys as a standard work on the subject. In 1897, Mr. Wiltsie revised and enlarged this treatise to two volumes; in 1913 a third edition was issued, and in 1927 a fourth edition of twenty-two hundred pages. It has been the leading standard treatise on the subject for more than forty years.

Of travel, especially in countries abroad, Mr. Wiltsie has always been especially fond. In 1889-1890 he made extensive tours of Europe, Asia and Africa, and in 1892-1893, he made a journey around the world, on which he wrote two series of descriptive travel letters for Rochester newspapers, which were much enjoyed by their reading public. His most recent trip abroad was made in 1925, when he spent three months in the Mediterranean countries of Europe and Africa.

Many civic and quasi-public interests of Rochester and elsewhere are indebted to Mr. Wiltsie for active support and official relation with their representative bodies. He served as president of the Rochester Historical Society from 1921 until 1928, as president of the Rochester

Public Library from 1922 until 1928, and has been a member of its board of trustees since 1912. He was a trustee of the Rochester Atheneum and Mechanics' Institute from 1892 until 1928; treasurer of the Rochester Exposition and Horse Show from 1915 until 1925; a trustee of Perry's Victory Centennial Commission from 1915 until 1928, and is a trustee of the Saratoga Battlefield Association.

In politics Mr. Wiltsie is of the Republican persuasion. He was president of Iota Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, from 1923 until 1925; a member of Delta Psi Fraternity, and Rochester Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. He is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, Rochester, and his clubs are Genesee Valley, University, Rochester Country and Oak Hill.

Mr. Wiltsie married, October 5, 1893, Harriet Potter Hart, of Rochester, daughter of Charles E. and Mary (Potter) Hart. They are the parents of a daughter, Mary Emily, who married, in 1920, Harold L. Field, of Rochester.

Bench and bar of Monroe County, New York, and the various activities with which Mr. Wiltsie has been, or still is, prominently associated, freely recognize that they have in him one of the soundest exponents of the law, with especial reference to his specialty, and a genuine friend of those endeavors that have for their objective the improvement of the citizenry through education, and the preservation of historic ideals, and the visible relics of the days and the deeds of the founders of the Republic.

WHITTEN, John Wesley,

Hotel Proprietor.

Beloved as a friend and popular with all his customers, John W. Whitten, of Huntington, West Virginia, was one of the best-known hotel men in this State. He was a native of the State, the son of Kellum and Harriett (Snodgrass) Whitten. His father was a merchant at Coal River, where he carried on a merchandise business for many years.

John Wesley Whitten was born at Coal River, Elm Creek, West Virginia, on January 24, 1880. He was brought up as a country boy, going to the country school and to the school at Elm Creek Township, but his great desire to become a hotel proprietor led him to fit himself for that work, and he set about to prepare to manage a hotel in the best way. He began this education of learning the hotel business by getting a position as clerk in the McCreery Hotel at Hinton, West Virginia. Here he had opportunity to study many types of men who came to this busy town on all sorts of business. No better place could have been discovered in which to get initiated into the hotel business than just such a community as Hinton, and here Mr. Whitten made much progress in learning what he wanted to know of dealing with the hotel patronizing public, for in a small hotel, the clerk has to fill the position of room-clerk, cashier, information clerk and general trouble-hearer of the entire establishment. But this was what Mr. Whitten wanted, for he had set out to learn the business, which is "pleasing the public." In learning this trying business, Mr. Whitten's genial disposition was in his favor, and he made friends rapidly and held them, as was shown by those who were true to him in later years.

Mr. Whitten remained at the hotel at Hinton until 1894, and then moved to Mount Hope, West Virginia, where he

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John W. Whitten

took entire charge of the hotel of forty rooms. He also had a half-interest in this hotel in association with W. E. Deejans. These two men operated the hotel at Mount Hope with great success until 1898. At this time, both felt themselves ready to undertake a bigger business, and went to Quinnimont, West Virginia, where they purchased the Quinnimont Hotel, including the cafe, the saloon, and all that belonged to the hotel. This hotel was larger by ten rooms than the one at Mount Hope, having fifty rooms for guests.

For seventeen years, Mr. Whitten and his partner conducted the Quinnimont Hotel, and during that time his reputation as a hotel-keeper spread far and wide. He was known by all the traveling men who came through this territory, and many who came in search of a location were made comfortable by Mr. Whitten until they could find a permanent location. He was something more than just the ordinary assigner of a room to a transient guest; he had a peculiar way of making one feel at home, and this hospitality gave to all a feeling of welcome which was pleasantly remembered, and if one was not going that way again, it was always a pleasure to tell others of the hotel where Mr. Whitten had charge. His personality had much to do with his success as a hotel keeper.

But, while Mr. Whitten made hotel-keeping his principal business, he did not allow opportunity for activity in other interests to go unappreciated. He was interested in coal mines and in oil wells at Pocahontas City, and also the coal mines near Logan, West Virginia, were operated with good success, in which Mr. Whitten participated.

As a hotel man, he was eminently successful, and in 1915, in the spring of the year, he and Mr. Deejans decided to enter upon hotel-keeping in Huntington, West Virginia. They sold out the business at Quinnimont, and in April, 1915, moved to Huntington. But Mr. Whitten suffered ill health from the time he made the move until the time of his death, three years later. Although an invalid for this long time, he never lost interest in public affairs, and was so intent upon his active interest in politics that on one occasion, he being too crippled by rheumatism to walk had himself carried to the polls on a stretcher. No soldier ever showed more loyalty to his duty than this act of Mr. Whitten, expressing as it did his understanding of what loyalty in citizenship should mean.

John Wesley Whitten was prominent in his locality in all war work, to which he contributed most generously. He was noted for his philanthropy, and it has often been said of him that he would give a friend the last thing he possessed if he thought the friend needed it. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and at one time was a member of the Red Men, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was not a church member, but, with his wife, he attended the Roman Catholic church, to which he gave liberal contributions. He took great interest in golf, football, baseball, horse-racing, and other manly sports. He was devoted to his home life and enjoyed as much time there as his business would permit.

At Montgomery, West Virginia, John Wesley Whitten married Bessie Layden, daughter of the late Dominick and Mary (Higgins) Layden. Dominick Layden, who was born in Ireland, later coming to this country, was all his life a saloon-

keeper, and in his last years was located at Marmet, West Virginia. Mary (Higgins) Layden was a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Whitten had three children: 1. John E., who was born at Mount Hope, is now a citizen of Huntington. 2. James Clare, born at Quinnimont, is a graduate of the Huntington High School, and has already had two years at Marshall. 3. Harriett Elizabeth, who is at present attending St. Aloysius Academy, at New Lexington, Ohio, where she is preparing for Marshall. Mr. Whitten died on January 20, 1919, at Huntington, West Virginia.

After the death of Mr. Whitten, Mrs. Whitten purchased the Washington Hotel, located at No. 1030 Seventh Avenue, which she has made a very prosperous hotel. It is a hotel of thirty rooms, and Mrs. Whitten operated it quite successfully until she sold it out in February, 1927. She is a devoted member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and very active in the parish, where she does many good works by which she is known throughout the community. She is a liberal contributor to the church, and is also active as a member of the Daughters of the Parish of Saint John's Church. She is a woman of rare attainments in her business ability and her charities.

NIEL, Edward Anthony,

Railroad Man.

The record of Edward A. Niel in the service of the railroads of the country is a long and honorable one, which began in his home town on June 1, 1878, just after he had graduated from the high school, and has continued to the present. Starting as office boy, Mr. Niel has advanced steadily to his present position, specializing in the freight traffic department of railroad work, with several years of experience in the mining interests of the West.

Edward Anthony Niel was born in Selma, Alabama, on July 3, 1865, son of Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Peake) Niel. His choice of a career may be due in some measure to the fact that his father, born February 25, 1838, died February 1, 1908, was a railroad man. Andrew J. Niel fought with the Fourth Alabama Volunteers during the Civil War, and during the second battle of Manassas was so badly wounded that he lost part of one leg. Edward A. Niel first attended Dallas Academy at Selma, beginning his education at the age of six years and finishing with his high school course. His first duties in the business world were the simplest, but his progress was rapid and, at an early age, he had become an official with general jurisdiction. As a list of the offices which he has occupied will show, his services have been much in demand. While working as office boy he prepared himself for his first promotion to the position of telegraph operator, and in rapid succession he moved up through other offices: train despatcher, train master, chief clerk to superintendent, chief clerk to assistant general freight and passenger agent, to general freight and passenger agent of the Mobile & Birmingham Railroad, which position he had reached by October, 1894. In January, 1899, he entered the service of the Southern Railroad as assistant general freight agent at Washington, District of Columbia, and was promoted to the position of general freight agent in July of that same year. After serving five years with this road, in October, 1904, he accepted a call

to the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad to the office of traffic manager, but resigned June 1, 1905, to become traffic manager of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railway at Buffalo, New York. At the same time he had charge in the same capacity of the Buffalo, Attica & Arcade Railroad, being also a director of the latter railroad. Between that time and March 1, 1911, he served as vice-president of the Keystone Stores Company; traffic manager of the New Orleans-Great Northern Railroad, and also of the Brookhaven & Pearl River Railroad. After managing mining interests in the West for about a year, he became connected with the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway as their coal freight agent on February 1, 1912, in charge of the coal, coke, ore and limestone traffic and also industrial development. On March 10, 1920, Mr. Niel was appointed general freight agent. On December 10, 1922, he was named as freight traffic manager, in charge of the freight traffic department, over which department he still continues to preside to the present time (1927).

Next to railroading, Mr. Niel's greatest interest is in music. An amateur musician of exceptional merit, he has frequently assisted at charitable benefits, and has identified himself with musical societies in the various cities where he has made his home. Fraternally, Mr. Niel is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he supports the Democratic party, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His clubs are the Washington of Rochester, and the Elks. Mr. Niel is also a member of the Rochester Historical Society, the Society of the Genesee, and the National Geographic Society of Washington, District of Columbia. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, New York, for fifteen years, serving on important committees of that organization.

On June 18, 1890, Edward Anthony Niel married Flora McDonell Stewart, and to this union two children were born: 1. Flora Stewart, who married William B. Doe, Jr., a manufacturer of Jacksonville, Florida, and they are the parents of three children: William B., Jr., Stewart Allen, and Edward Niel Doe. 2. Edward Allen, born November 28, 1893, and educated at the public schools of Asheville, North Carolina, and Buffalo, New York. Following in the footsteps of his prominent father, he became identified with railroad interests, and until 1921 was connected with the Southern Railway Company in their Passenger Department, when he resigned to become general sales manager of the Ebsary Gypsum Company, with headquarters in New York City. Edward Allen Niel married Marian Shelby of Memphis, Tennessee. After twelve years, April 19, 1902, Mr. Edward A. Niel was bereaved by the death of his wife.

DEWEY, Alvin Hiram,

Archæologist, Utilities Executive.

That rare combination of business executive and researcher into scientific matters was most admirably proportioned in the late Alvin Hiram Dewey, former president and general manager of the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company, an important public utility, and a director or executive in other large concerns in this country and Canada, while

his intimate interest in scientific effort had its outlet through archæology and other channels requiring enterprise, zeal and painstaking attention to detail. Thus he made a double contribution to the life of which vocations and avocations are a part. Mr. Dewey was esteemed one of the most constructive citizens of Rochester, where the majority of his activities were centered. In official and unofficial contacts he touched civic life at many points. Civic office was conferred upon him, and for a time he had a part in the municipal management of Rochester, and at all times he was a valued contributor to enterprises for the city's welfare and progress. In archæology Mr. Dewey had attained wide recognition. He was the founder of the New York State Archaeological Association, and he had been unsparing of himself in this particular field of research, which will probably be his monument long after his contributions to the business world and to civic service have grown old. The State of New York marked him as one of its foremost scholars in the subject of archæology, and he was known internationally for his researches into the lore of American Indian life.

Mr. Dewey came of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, the family line being through Eleazer Dewey, who was a minute-man at the battle of Lexington, in 1776. Judge Hiram Dewey, father of Alvin Hiram Dewey, was born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1813, and died in Watertown, New York, in 1883. He received his education in the district schools of Jefferson County, and subsequently became general agent of the Agricultural Insurance Company, with headquarters at Watertown. He was a man of considerable influence in his section of the Empire State and took a practical interest in political affairs. An enthusiastic member of the Whig party, which became absorbed into the Republican party, he was made a member of the Electoral College which confirmed the election of Abraham Lincoln for President. He married Delia Sylvester, a native of Vermont, and they had children: 1. Alvin Hiram, of whom further. 2. Mrs. Hattie (Dewey) Gorsline.

Born in La Fargeville, Jefferson County, New York, August 5, 1859, Alvin Hiram Dewey made the most of the educational advantages offered by the public school system of Watertown, New York. That he was an apt student and developed his faculty for the application of education to the stern realities of life was amply demonstrated in the remarkable success that attended his career in the business world and in the political councils of his home city of Rochester; while emphasis should also be placed on the fact of his advance in the fields of learning far remote from his industrial efforts. He possessed in large measure the versatility of capacity, and became one of Rochester's commercial leaders and a man of profound learning.

From a business viewpoint, Mr. Dewey attained his greatest prominence through his high official connection with a public utility corporation of Rochester, and with other leading business enterprises of that city and in the Dominion of Canada. In addition to the presidency of the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company, which he resigned in 1927, after sixteen years' service, he was a director of the Upton Cold Storage Company, secretary and treasurer of the Victor Plaster Company, Incorporated, of Rochester, which was his immediate interest

at the time of his death; vice-president and managing director of the Genesee Mining Company, of Cobalt, Ontario, Canada, and from 1900 to 1908 was district manager of the Bell Telephone Company for Monroe and Livingston counties, New York, which organization he left to join the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company.

Capacity for executive management and administrative direction was an outstanding gift in Mr. Dewey's personal equipment, and while he employed it most effectively in his business relations, he also turned it to good account as a political servant of the municipality.

An active and enthusiastic member of the Republican party, Mr. Dewey rendered invaluable service as a representative in the Rochester Common Council from the Twelfth Ward, from 1892 to 1898, and was president of that body in 1896 and 1897. He was appointed to many important committees and was notably active in the promotion of measures having the city's present and future best interests as their objective. He gave much time, energy and intelligent attention to the revision of the City Ordinances. It was a testimonial to his legislative ability that the new code was introduced and adopted by the council. While serving as chairman of the committee on electric light, he lent his auspices and influence in effecting a change from the old system of "arc light" to the then more modern "incandescent arc light." His entire career in the Common Council was resultant of great benefit to the people of Rochester, through progressive legislation, for much of which he was responsible. In the fall of 1897 he was the candidate of his party for member of the Executive Board, but the entire Republican city ticket went down to defeat at the polls.

Business, politics and all other interests in Mr. Dewey's closely occupied life were oftentimes made subordinate to this versatile man's intense desire for the pursuit of scientific studies. In this respect he gave evidence of the unusual mental endowment that was his.

Recognition of Mr. Dewey's activity in scientific endeavor was made by the Rochester Academy of Science, which elected him a Fellow; by the Lewis H. Morgan Chapter, New York Archæological Association, of which he was one of the organizers and which he had served as president from the time of its incorporation of that body in 1915; and by the New York State Archæological Association, of which he was the founder and of which he had been president ever since its incorporation. In this connection it should be stated that in Mr. Dewey's interest in and love of archæology, it was quite natural that his studies should connote with the work of Lewis H. Morgan, Rochester's greatest man in the world of science, the father of American ethnology and anthropology. A contemporary said: "Indeed there is a reasonable parallel between the two men, in that they conducted business and professional affairs and yet made a possibly wider and more lasting achievement as students, scholars and publicists of their researches. Certainly, the work of Lewis H. Morgan was brought to more public knowledge through the efforts of Mr. Dewey."

A signal honor was conferred upon Mr. Dewey in 1918, when he was awarded the Cornplanter Medal for original Iroquois research work, the distinction coming from the Cayuga County (New York) Historical Society, and being an honor

that is ambitiously sought by students of archæology. With the creation by Mayor Van Zandt, in March, 1925, of the Municipal Museum Commission, he appointed Mr. Dewey to the office of president. He was also affiliated with ten or more State and national scientific associations. His sustained enthusiasm for archæological study, his valuable contributions to it, and his activity in connection with Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter received a tribute from the latter group at its annual dinner in February, 1926, when the chapter issued a monograph of Seneca Indian history and relics, dedicated to President Dewey. Arthur C. Parker, director of the Rochester Municipal Museum, was the author of the monograph.

Mr. Dewey was a member of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Rochester Club, the City Club of Rochester, the Rochester Ad Club, the Washington Club of Rochester and the Automobile Club of Rochester. During the World War he rendered extremely timely and helpful service as chairman for two years of the committee on military affairs of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and since 1889 he had been one of the oldest members of that organization. He was also enrolled as a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and was affiliated with the Rochester Historical Society. His religious fellowship was with the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Alvin Hiram Dewey married, January 28, 1886, Grace Townley, daughter of Rev. Hugh C. and Margaret (Higgins) Townley, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Children: 1. Elliott Townley, of Chicago, Illinois. 2. Hugh Sylvester, assistant treasurer of the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company.

The passing of Mr. Dewey at his home in Rochester, August 26, 1928, severed many and valued relations which he had borne to the life of the city and its people. He earned a very wide circle of friends, and Rochester's community at large marked the passing of an esteemed and useful citizen. That the Rochester public was not unappreciative of Mr. Dewey's many-sided service has already been drawn from the facts presented in this memorial. At the forefront of his relations with the city of Rochester and wherever his interests were centered, he maintained a civic pride that was most exemplary. In the body politic he was recognized as one of the most actively zealous and coöperative spirits. His force of character, virile personality and all-round constructive worth made him a valuable asset of the citizenry of the Flower City.

An editorial tribute to the memory of Mr. Dewey said, among other things:

> His outstanding service to the people of Rochester and the Genesee country appears, in a group of many-sided activities, to be the restoration and preservation of the arts and industrial relics of the mysterious aborigines who populated this region before the advent of the European. It was Alvin Hiram Dewey who took up the plea of Lewis H. Morgan to save the rapidlly disappearing evidences of culture which marked the races flourishing here thousands of years ago. Mr. Dewey, with a fine executive sense and academic mind, set about this seemingly hopeless task. Today the city of Rochester has in its possession hundreds of specimens of artifacts of the lost races of the Genesee which tell the story of their lives graphically and humanly. . . . It is not generally known that this State-wide group (the New York State Archæological Association) grew out of the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter,

which he organized here and named in tribute to Rochester's great scientist. The Dewey collection now in the Municipal Museum is large and inspiring. The many publications which the chapter under Mr. Dewey's direction brought out are source material for investigators here and abroad. Through his efforts, zeal and magnetic personality he enlisted the coöperation of hundreds of Rochesterians in this work, and has left our pre-literary history rich and revealing.

BAIRD, Daniel Bartlett,

Business Man, Real Estate Investor.

Courageous and adventurous at all times, Daniel Bartlett Baird, of Charleston, West Virginia, knew not the meaning of fear as the facts of his entire life testify, short as it was, but filled to overflowing with accomplishment. Mr. Baird was one of the most promising young men of this city and had attained prominence in the commercial world as well as being one of the leaders in the development of this vicinity by his activities in the realm of real estate. Possessed of a generous, self-sacrificing nature as well as an intense civic consciousness, he unhesitatingly gave himself to every campaign destined to aid his fellow-men or promote the interests of the city which he loved so well. His love of human nature and desire to help others was one of the outstanding characteristics of his life and continued with him always, his death being a supreme testimonial of his heroic nature, for his passing from this scene was occasioned by his successful attempt to save a young boy from drowning, while he, himself, was lost.

Mr. Baird was born in Charleston, West Virginia, son of Daniel and Alice (Bartlett) Baird. Daniel Baird was the son of Daniel Baird, the first, who was a successful farmer in Sharon, Pennsylvania. Daniel Baird (2) was the founder of the well-known Baird Hardware Company in Charleston, and is now a director of this company, and of the Charleston Trust Company. He and Mrs. Baird were the parents of three children: Floyd, Marion (Baird) Fletcher, and Daniel Bartlett, of whom further.

Daniel Bartlett Baird was educated in the Union and Bigley Grade schools and at Charleston High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1913, after which he attended West Virginia Wesleyan College, at Buckhannon, West Virginia. Having been familiar with the hardware business from his youth, when he turned his attention to a business career, his father made him a partner in the Baird Hardware Company and his later successful achievements proved the wisdom of this choice. Mr. Baird applied himself to the business with the same intensity and earnestness which he exhibited in all his dealings, and soon mastered all the details of the enterprise, becoming buyer for the firm, which gradually expanded until it was one of the leading organizations of its kind in the wholesale and retail hardware field. He added greatly to the company's clientele by his courteous and cheerful attention to everyone with whom he came in contact, thus building up a splendid feeling of good will for the firm while creating a host of friends, personally. Everyone who knew him felt the genial warmth of friendship which was the sincere expression of a great personality which had the interests of his fellow-men always at heart. Mr. Baird was thoroughly convinced of the future prosperity and municipal greatness of Charleston and took advantage of every opportunity to boost his native city and promote its de-

velopment. Apart from his connection with the hardware business, he was deeply interested in real estate improvements and projects and acquired property, some of it in the city's business section and other plots in suburban sections, showing his thorough belief in the city's future growth. His success in realty affairs was due mainly to his confidence in himself, for he was never afraid to take a chance even when the prospects seemed unfavorable.

In all activities concerning civic progress, Mr. Baird was always to the fore and was instrumental in furthering Charleston's modern and progressive advance. Politically, he was a member of the Republican party, while in his fraternal affiliations he was identified with Glendale Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and served on the official board of that congregation. He also taught in the Sunday school there and gave his time and support generously as a member of various committees connected with church matters. His favorite sport was volley ball in which he found the necessary relaxation from active business cares. Mr. Baird was drowned on July 23, 1924, when he gave his life to save that of another in the Elk River, on which he and his family had their summer home.

Daniel Bartlett Baird married, May 27, 1914, Myrtle Lewis, of Charleston, West Virginia, daughter of C. E. and Ida (Carson) Lewis. Mr. Lewis spent most of his life in the merchandise, lumber and coal business in Clay County, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Baird became the parents of three children: Nina Frances, Daniel Emerson, and Marion Roberta.

Mr. Baird's death cast a deep shadow of grief over the community which knew and loved him, in which he had attained so much for his fellow-men. He was a man without thought of self, always anxious and willing to serve, and as he lived, so did he die, for his death was the final expression of unselfishness when he freely gave his life that another might live.

WRAY, Charles Fredenburg,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

The honorable name of Wray will ever be associated with the series of first things of importance in the city of Rochester, New York, since Henry Wray, Sr., grandfather of Charles Fredenburg Wray, established the original brass foundry there, which business was successfully continued and expanded by Henry Wray, Jr., son of the founder, and is now being prosperously conducted by Henry Wray & Son, Incorporated, of which Charles F. Wray is the secretary and treasurer. Business integrity, enterprise and successful accomplishment are the high notes of the career of this progressive industry and its principals.

The Wray family, four generations ago, had its seat in Derby, Derbyshire, England, where Henry Wray, Sr., was born. He remained in his native land until he was nine years old, when he and his two brothers sailed for America. They arrived in New York, where Henry Wray, Sr., was employed for two years.

When eleven years of age, he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was employed several years, and there later engaged in various lines on his own account until 1842. In that year he removed to Rochester and established the first brass industry in that city, and with

which the family name has ever since been identified. He also conducted a locksmith business and expanded his interests by the manufacture of headlights. Under his able management all three departments met with success, but the demands upon the brass foundry increased so rapidly and in so great volume that he found himself compelled to dispose of his other two lines and devote his entire attention to the development of the more important department. Thereafter he concentrated his efforts on the brass business until his concern became one of the most important industries of Rochester. Possessed of lofty principles, and his conduct being above reproach, he held the confidence and respect of the community and his associates. He was one of a group of men who met, on June 8, 1852, to organize the Corn Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, and was elected president of this founding board of trustees. He was also the first recording steward, which position he held for a number of years. He was a teacher in the Bible school, and in other ways assisted in the development of the church. He was known also for his philanthropies and charities, in the exercise of which he made very little, if any, announcement, since he was always quietly modest in making his benevolences. Henry Wray, Sr., married Maria Mosher, a native of Dutchess County, New York, and they were the parents of a son, Henry, Jr., of whom further.

Henry Wray, Jr., son of Henry, Sr., and Maria (Mosher) Wray, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, October 10, 1841. He was reared in a home where a Christian atmosphere and the refinements of life were conducive to his growth in grace and knowledge. His education was completed with a high school course in Rochester, to which city he came with his parents when he was quite young. His business career began with his association with his father in the management of the brass foundry, for which line he seemed to be especially adapted. He made a thorough study of all the details of the business and it was not long ere he could be called master of its principles. During his father's latter years, a co-partnership had been formed under the name of Henry Wray & Son, into which Henry Wray, Jr., was received.

On his father's death, he became manager of the foundry, and under his expert direction the business showed marked increase. The products of the plant were shipped—and continue to be forwarded—to all parts of the country. Thus, the family's interest in the business was conserved, this giving assurance of an undeviating policy of adherence to the high standards which from the beginning were elements in its attendant success.

Henry Wray, Jr., was a member of the Rochester Board of Education for six years; prominently identified with the Masonic Order; a devout and generous member, as was his wife, of the Central Presbyterian Church; and an interested promoter of the work of the People's Rescue Mission. He married, in 1862, in Rochester, Cornelia F. Martin, a native of that city, and daughter of William H. and Salvina B. (Clark) Martin, the former born in Vermont and the latter in Massachusetts. Mrs. Wray died, November 9, 1928, at West Rush, New York, where she had lived for fifteen years with her son, Delos H. Wray. Her father was prominent as a builder in Roch-

ester's early days, the old Eagle Hotel, the Aqueduct and many other structures of his time bearing witness to his skill and integrity as a mason-contractor. While in charge of the masonry work of the tunnel at West Point, New York, in 1850, he was stricken with cholera and died suddenly. Mr. Martin's wife died in Rochester in 1894. Children of Henry Wray, Jr., and Cornelia F. (Martin) Wray: 1. Ella Alling, deceased. 2. William Henry, late vice-president of Henry Wray & Son, Incorporated; married Elsie C. Joiner; died June 22, 1913. 3. Edward M., died in infancy. 4. Mary G., married John M. Stull, a prominent lawyer and former assistant corporation counsel of Rochester. 5. Charles Fredenburg, of whom further. 6. Lois Preston, married Rev. John B. Barbour, formerly pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Erie, Pennsylvania, and now with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. 7. Delos Hollowell, see following sketch.

Charles Fredenburg Wray, son of Henry, Jr., and Cornelia F. (Martin) Wray, was born in Rochester, New York, May 22, 1871. He received his early and preparatory training in the Rochester public schools and at Professor George D. Hale's' private school, finishing his education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1895. His first formal business connection was with the L. S. Graves Elevator Company, which later was consolidated with the Otis Elevator Company of New York. On the death of his father, he became an associate of his brother, William Henry Wray, in the conduct of the business of Henry Wray & Son, afterwards incorporated as Henry Wray & Son, Incorporated.

All his life he has been an important figure in the brass industry. His leadership in various lines of business comprises the offices of secretary and treasurer of Henry Wray & Son, Incorporated, secretary and treasurer of the National Brass Manufacturing Company, and director of the Monroe County Savings Bank and the Employers' Indemnity Corporation, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Educational, charitable and religious enterprises hold the generously loyal interest of Mr. Wray, who finds time to devote to those endeavors. He is a former president of the Rochester Board of Education, of which he has been a member for eleven years; and in 1927 he was reëlected for an additional term of four years. He is a former director of the Rochester Mechanics Institute, a member of the boards of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Highland Hospital, Rochester, and a member of the board of managers of the New York State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, New York. In the World War period he rendered patriotic service as a member of the Home Defense Committee. His fraternal relations are with the Rochester Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; and Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a valued member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and affiliated with the Phi Gamma Delta College Fraternity. His social organizations are the Genesee Valley Club, Brooklea Country Club and Technology Club of Rochester. His religious association is with the Central Presbyterian Church, of which he is an officer and member.

Charles Fredenburg Wray married,

June 7, 1898, at Pittston, Pennsylvania, Helen E. Strong, daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth (Willson) Strong, of Pine Plains, New York. Their marriage has been blessed with three children: 1. Theodore Strong, born May 13, 1900; graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1922. 2. Cornelia Martin, born August 15, 1901; educated at the Misses Masters School, Dobbs Ferry, New York; married, June 19, 1923, Douglas M. Buell, of Rochester, and has a son, Duncan Wray Buell. 3. Elizabeth Willson, born January 23, 1904; graduated from Mount Holyoke College, class of 1925; made a Fellow of the National Council of Religion, receiving her Master's degree from Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1927; married, September 3, 1927, Thomas Madison Taylor, of Rochester.

A high regard for family tradition and parental example has always been a strong driving force in Charles F. Wray's advance as he achieves an honorable and useful career. His many-sided responsibilities are significant of the broad outlook he holds of men and affairs. He is happiest when busiest in the service to which his various interests have called him.

WRAY, Delos Hollowell,

Executive.

Substantial citizen of Rochester, and one of the outstanding contributors to the commercial and civic progress of that city, Delos H. Wray, president of the National Brass Manufacturing Company, and vice-president of Henry Wray & Son, Incorporated, brass founders, is also esteemed in the front rank of industrial leaders of Western New York. He is one of the active members of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Born in Rochester, New York, December 8, 1881, Delos Hollowell Wray is the youngest of the seven children of Henry Wray, Jr., and Cornelia F. (Martin) Wray. He attended Bradstreet's School and finished his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. In 1913 he removed with others of the family to West Rush, New York.

Direct from school, Mr. Wray became connected with the Wray business interests in 1904. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the machine shop and brass foundry business, and when the time arrived to require his services in that respect, he became an officer both of the National Brass Manufacturing Company and Henry Wray & Son, Incorporated, in 1913. Subsequently he was elected president of the former corporation, and vice-president of the latter, holding both offices at the present (1928) writing. He is one of the foremost exponents of the trade in Western New York, and is known among his associates in the business world as an able executive, who possesses a practical knowledge of the industry which he has made the medium of his life-work.

Mr. Wray enjoys high standing in the civic movements of Rochester and Monroe County. He finds time, outside his immediate interests, to participate actively in the various drives and other campaigns sponsored by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and not a little of the successful execution of many of its programs might well be credited to Mr. Wray's enthusiasm and zeal in the work of committees. He has his religious fellowship with the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester.

Delos Hollowell Wray married, in 1907, Irene Warner, daughter of Lewis P. and Rose (Tierney) Warner, of Rochester. Children: 1. Lois Warner, born November 28, 1909; educated at Columbia School and Mount Holyoke College. 2. Irene, born December 4, 1911; a student at Columbia School. 3. Delos Hollowell, Jr., born July 24, 1916; a pupil of the Columbia School Grammar School. 4. Charles Foster, born May 12, 1919; attends the Columbia School Grammar School.

BOYDSTON, Frank T.,

Mortuarian.

A visit to the cities of Western and Middle Western United States in the present age brings one in touch with some of the most highly industrialized centers to be found anywhere in the world, but seldom forces upon one the realization that modern provisions for health, sanitation and social welfare are strictly a product of present-day labors and those of the generation just past. So it comes to us with a little feeling of surprise that Frank T. Boydston and his brother, Charles D., who were engaged in business together in Chicago, Illinois, placed in service in that city for the first time in 1894 an ambulance—the first conveyance of its kind to be used in that city. Conducting the Boydston Funeral Parlors, Frank T. Boydston was known throughout the later years of his life as one of the foremost citizens of his place and time, while the services which he rendered to the city and to the welfare and comfort of its people were outstanding in quality. He was also widely and favorably known in California, where he and his brother owned extensive fruit farms; and his death, it is hardly necessary to point out, caused widespread grieving among all those people who knew him and his work, all of whom regarded him as a most useful man.

Mr. Boydston was born on October 5, 1866, in Orrville, Ohio, a son of Solon and Kate (Schultz) Boydston. His father was a funeral director and furniture dealer of Orrville. Frank T. Boydston, of whom this is a record, attended the public schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen years became a messenger boy, carrying telegraph messages. When he was eighteen years old, he became telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which capacity he continued for two years, at the end of which he went to Salina, Kansas, where he became telegraph operator and train dispatcher for the Santa Fé Railroad. Later he took a position as auditor for this road, and before long was promoted to the rank of traveling auditor. He held this office and filled it successfully until 1892, when he resigned and came to Chicago with his brother, Charles D. Together they bought the old Dorcy Patton undertaking parlors at No. 3941 Cottage Grove Avenue, where they conducted their new business for a time, although they later added a branch at No. 217 Michigan Avenue. It was only two years later that they placed in service Chicago's first ambulance. In 1895 they constructed a building for mortuary purposes on Cottage Grove Avenue, at No. 4219, which housed the first chapel used exclusively for funeral purposes in this city. In 1907 the older building was replaced by the present handsome structure at Nos. 4227-4229-4231 Cottage Grove Avenue,

American Historical Soc'y. Eng'd by Finlay & Gunn

Frank T. Boydston

which occupies an area seventy-five by one hundred and sixty-five feet in extent. Here the Boydstons established all modern conveniences, combined with appointments simple but beautiful, and so set up one of the largest and most widely known funeral chapels in the United States. A man of thoroughly pleasing personality, who was willing and eager to do whatever lay in his power for the assistance of others, he readily won the hearts of people whom he encountered in all walks of life; and upon their deserved trust and confidence was built the business which he conducted.

In addition to his work in this capacity, Mr. Boydston was active in all the affairs of his profession, as well as in fraternal, social and civic life. He was a member of the National Selected Morticians, the Chicago Undertakers' Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He belonged also to the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he was identified with the Kenwood Lodge, No. 800, the Fairview Chapter, No. 161, of Royal Arch Masons, the Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, of Knights Templar, and the Isis Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Salina, Kansas. At Olathe, Kansas, he was made a Master Mason. Mr. Boydston also held memberships in the Calumet Golf Club and the Hyde Park Kiwanis Club. He was a lifelong Republican in his political views, although liberal in his tendencies and always ready to make his selection of candidates on the basis of individual worth, rather than upon that of narrow partisanship. These affiliations will serve to give some notion of the character and the substantial qualities of Frank T. Boydston, all of the associations and fraternal orders with which he was connected having been organizations in which are represented the finest elements of the population of any community; while to his work in them Mr. Boydston gave the same untiring devotion which characterized all his activities.

In 1901, Mr. Boydston and his brother, Charles D., who was constantly associated with him in different enterprises, bought a small acreage of bare land in the Porterville region of California, which they augmented and developed as time passed, until they possessed five hundred and seventy-two acres of citrus fruits in the district, all individually owned. This is one of the largest tracts of land to be developed from a barren state to that of mature groves of fruit, and is the only ranch in the district whose fruit is raised, packed, shipped and marketed under the direct supervision of the owners. One of Central California's most productive and valuable citrus properties, its irrigation supply comes from the Tule River, which runs through the ranch, and fine deep wells, and it contains a completely modern and up-to-date packing-house, in which all the fruit is packed under their own brands. Their fancy fruits are sold under the "Indian Belle" brand, and their choice fruit is put out under the trade name of "Sierra Vista." They ship from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty carloads of their product each season—a work in which Frank T. Boydston was ever active throughout his lifetime. He also owned an eighty-six acre orange grove in Santa Ana, California, and was the financial backer of the "Checkomitor," which came to be universally used, and after having given

of his money for its development, he took over the manufacturing of it and placed it on the market. Among his other activities directly connected with cultivation of the soil, Frank T. Boydston at one time owned and operated a two-hundred-acre tobacco farm in Connecticut, and raised a fine grade of wrapper tobacco.

In 1905, Mr. Boydston was united in marriage to Edith L. Anderson, daughter of George T. and Linda J. (Lame) Anderson. His wife's parents were both representatives of old American families, her mother having been a native of Indiana and her father of Buffalo, New York. Her maternal grandmother's people were pioneers in Indiana, and her great-grandparents were the Leightons and Fairfaxes of Virginia and Kentucky; her grandmother was Mary Cope, of Kentucky and Virginia.

Frank T. Boydston died suddenly in his home in California, where he had gone to be with his wife, daughter, and mother to spend the holiday season, on December 9, 1927. Funeral services were held from the Boydston Chapel on December 20, 1927. The passing of Mr. Boydston, who had come to be recognized as one of the outstandingly progressive citizens of several different communities and States, came as a distinct shock to his many friends and acquaintances, who had known him as a most vigorous and active man, and who personally loved him for the congenial traits of his personality and for the quiet and unassuming way in which he went about his work of the moment, whatever it might happen to be. He was, indeed, a most helpful and valuable citizen, and one whom it will be very difficult to replace.

DUFFY, Walter Bernard,

Merchant.

Walter Bernard Duffy, father of James P. B. Duffy, was a prominent merchant, financier and public benefactor, of Rochester, for the greater part of his long life. He was a native of Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, son of Edward and Jane (Crawford) Duffy, respectively of County Louth and County Down, Ireland. He was about one year old when brought by his parents to live in Rochester. His education was received in Public School No. 6, Rochester; St. Hyacinthe's College, near Montreal, Quebec, Canada, and at St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ontario. At the age of seventeen he joined his father in the conduct of the former's wholesale liquor, cider and vinegar business. Having achieved gratifying success in various enterprises during the Civil War, he took over his father's business in 1868. He produced, as a branch of his establishment, certified whisky to meet the demand of physicians and families for this liquor for medicinal purposes.

Mr. Duffy was very successful from a financial viewpoint, and also grew in favor with the people of Rochester, who became beneficiaries of his generous spirit. One of the finest things to his moral and financial credit was his persistent and successful efforts to pay his obligations on commercial paper, signed by him to meet his share of accommodations made to persons who had sought his endorsement. Many another man would have fallen under the great load, since he was at the time past middle age; but not so he. With renewed faith, unflinching courage, and a will to do, he labored until he again gave demonstra-

tion of his financial probity and personal honor. Having recouped his fortunes, he devoted the rest of his days to his vast financial and commercial interests, to travel in foreign lands and to practical philanthropies in his home city.

Mr. Duffy rendered a splendid public service to the municipality of Rochester as a member of its first Board of Park Commissioners, and during his tenure he gave much time and the fruits of his observations in travel to the development of Rochester's model park system. He bequeathed to the city land for the suitable completion of a park near the brink of the lower falls of the Genesee, and in numerous other ways he was a dominant factor in business and civic affairs of the Flower City. Among his more prominent interests were the Flower City National Bank, of which he became president; the New York and Kentucky Company, which he organized; the American Fruit Products Company, the Duffy-McInerney Company and the National Hotel Company, of all of which he was essentially the founder. He was among the foremost in the movement that culminated in the merging of the Flower City National Bank and the German-American Bank to form the National Bank of Rochester, later named the Lincoln National Bank, and still later merged with the Alliance Bank, and known as the Lincoln-Alliance Bank, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was a director of the New York and Kentucky Company, the American Fruit Products Company, the Lincoln National Bank, the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Duffy-McInerney Company, the National Hotel Company, the General Railway Signal Company, the German Insurance Company, the Pfaudler Company, and many other large corporations of Rochester, and the Lafayette Hotel Company of Buffalo, New York. He was a heavy stockholder in the Hotel Marlborough and the Victoria Hotel of New York, the Kenmore Hotel of Albany, New York, and in a number of mining companies. He built and was the owner of the Shubert Theater, now known as the Fahy Theater, of Rochester. He was a major factor in the reorganization of the United States Independent Telephone Company.

During the panic of 1907, it was Mr. Duffy's wisdom, counsel and preparedness, combined with indefatigable labor on his part, which proved an additional bulwark to financial and business houses with which he was allied. His philanthropy was both broad and liberal, the while it was unostentatious; his charities were without number; to his church, the Roman Catholic, he was a most liberal contributor, and to other denominations he gave generously also for their support.

Walter B. Duffy married (first), in 1868, Teresa Helena O'Dea, of Toronto, Canada. They were the parents of nine children: 1. Edward F., a physician, of Yonkers, New York, died April 14, 1923. 2. Martin Claude, born in 1871, died in that year. 3. Mary Teresa, married Harry Yates. 4. Walter J. 5. Agnes A., married Charles F. Riordan. 6. James P. B., see following biography. 7. Harriette Jane, married William T. Noonan. 8. Gerald Paul. 9. Constance Josephine, married Jeremiah G. Hickey. Mrs. Duffy died in 1884. In 1892, Mr. Duffy married (second), in London, England, Loretto Putnam, of Detroit, Michigan. She died August 8, 1927, having survived her husband

some sixteen years, his passing having occurred in Rochester, January 14, 1911.

DUFFY, James P. B.,

Attorney-at-Law.

James P. B. Duffy, sixth child of Walter Bernard and Teresa Helena (O'Dea) Duffy (q. v.), was born in Rochester, New York, November 25, 1878. His student preparatory years were passed in the Cathedral and the Nazareth Hall Parochial schools of his home city and at the Rochester Free Academy. He then entered Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, in the class of 1901. Having made choice of the law as his profession, he pursued his studies further at Harvard Law School, and was graduated in June, 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

In the year of his graduation from law school, Mr. Duffy successfully passed his tests for the bar and was admitted to practice. He joined in the formation of the partnership of Perkins, Duffy & McLean, which remained intact as one of the leading law firms of Rochester until the death of its senior, James Breck Perkins, in March, 1910, after which the firm became known as McLean, Duffy & Kaelber.

Among Mr. Duffy's interests outside the law are the Fitzhugh Land and Building Corporation of which he is president; the Duffy-Powers, Incorporated, one of Rochester's leading department stores, which he also serves as president, and to which he devotes the greater part of his time; the Lafayette Hotel Company, of Buffalo, New York, of which he is vice-president; and the Morris Plan Bank, of Rochester, of which he is a director.

Educational causes have always commanded a deep and practical interest on the part of Mr. Duffy, ever since his university and law school days. He entered public service in October, 1905, with acceptance of appointment to the Rochester School Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. George G. Carroll. A Democrat in his political faith, the Republicans placed his name on their ticket in the ensuing regular election, and he was retained as his own successor. For upwards of twenty-three years he has served as school commissioner without interruption, having been elected to that office six successive times for terms of four years each. He is a trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and occupies a similar position at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Rochester, of which he is a communicant.

Athletics and the major outdoor sports find in Mr. Duffy an enthusiastic supporter. He is a devotee of aquatic events, and in his student days he had the distinction of rowing on the Georgetown 'Varsity crew at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1900 and 1901, and on the Harvard 'Varsity crew at New London, Connecticut, in 1903 and 1904. During the World War he was a member of the Home Service Section of the Red Cross for Rochester and Monroe County, New York. Professionally, Mr. Duffy is affiliated with the Rochester, New York State and American Bar associations, while some of his clubs are the Brook Lea, Country, the Georgetown Club of Rochester, Genesee Valley, the Harvard Club of Rochester, Harvard Club of New York City, and the Oak Hill Club of Rochester.

PRICHARD, James Louis,

Financier.

For a number of years a prominent banker in Ceredo, West Virginia, James Louis Prichard removed to Huntington, West Virginia, in order to take a position as secretary and treasurer of one of the leading enterprises of that town, and it was there that he passed away at the comparatively early age of forty-four years, deeply and sincerely regretted by the many friends he had gathered around him during his residence there. Mr. Prichard was an outstanding figure in the early business life of Southern West Virginia, a leader in the community, and a guiding spirit in most of the industrial enterprises of his section of the State.

Mr. Prichard was born in Buckhannon, Kentucky, May 16, 1863, the son of Andrew Jackson and Nancy Jane (Burgess) Prichard, the former a prominent and wealthy farmer of Buckhannon, and a community leader who served in the Kentucky State Legislature from 1855 to 1857, as a representative of Lawrence County, Kentucky. The Prichards are of old English—or Welsh—stock, the first of the family in this country being William Prichard, who was kidnapped as a boy of fourteen years of age, on the coast of Wales and brought to this country in 1744, being apprenticed to a planter in Russell County, Virginia, who was located near Norfolk. There is a record of him having fought in the Revolutionary War. Andrew Jackson Prichard, his great-grandson and father of James Louis Prichard, was born in Kentucky, September 28, 1828, and died February 6, 1868.

The early education of Mr. Prichard was obtained in the public schools of Catlettsburg, Kentucky, and immediately on leaving school he entered one of the banks of that town. He rapidly absorbed the details of banking and while still a young man started a bank of his own at Ceredo, West Virginia. This was in the year 1892 and he was president of the institution for a number of years until he removed to Huntington in order to take charge of the J. M. McCoach Cold Storage Company's plant, the largest concern of its kind in West Virginia, and was that company's secretary and treasurer. He remained in charge of the plant and brought it to a fine point of efficiency before his death, which sad event occurred on November 23, 1907. The passing of Mr. Prichard was the cause of much grief among the many friends he had left behind him in Ceredo and the new ones he had made in Huntington. He was affiliated with Catlettsburg Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; was a member of the Guyandotte Club in Huntington, and held membership in the Presbyterian church, contributing generously to its support.

On January 21, 1895, Mr. Prichard married Fannie Marr, daughter of Thomas L. Marr, owner and operator of the Catlettsburg Wharf. Mr. and Mrs. Prichard were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Pauline Marr, born October 1, 1896. 2. Thomas Jefferson, born February 26, 1899, died March 6, 1924. 3. Fannie Belle, born May 5, 1901. 4. Matilda Jane, born March 2, 1903.

HOLSWADE, George Washington,

Pioneer Agriculturist.

That the good he did was not buried with him can truly be said of the late

George Washington Holswade, of Spencer, Roane County, West Virginia, in happy refutation of the lines by the writer of the Shakespearean plays that the reverse is often the case. Mr. Holswade's life was one of endless devotion to the development and progress of the city of Spencer and of zealous activity in promoting the well-being of his fellowmen to the greatest degree, and the memory of his unselfish labors, generosity and nobility of character will ever be cherished in the hearts of those who knew and loved him, while the material benefactions which he gave to this city will remain as monuments to his name forever. He had a deep faith in the future greatness of his home city and was one of its largest holders of valuable real estate, a part of which he gave freely to the city and its people to be used as a park and playground, which the municipal authorities named Washington Park in his honor.

Mr. Holswade was born on Easter Sunday, April 20, 1851, at the old family homestead in Roane County, son of Christian Frederick and Martha (Alkire) Holswade, his father being a native of Germany and his mother born in Harrison County, West Virginia. Christian Frederick Holswade left Germany when he was fifteen years of age and came to the United States, and after spending some time in Norfolk, Virginia, came to Harrison County, West Virginia, and was later one of the pioneer farmers of Roane County where he established the present family homestead. Christian Frederick and Martha (Alkire) Holswade were the parents of three sons: George Washington, of whom further; William Henry Harrison, and John Marselles.

George Washington Holswade received his elementary schooling in the country schools of this district but was really a self-educated man, as he enjoyed reading to a great extent and was always a deep student. As a boy, he became inured to hard work as he helped to clear off the land to make it arable, and his youth was spent in agricultural pursuits, thus laying the firm and substantial foundation for his later achievements, besides filling him with a love and capacity for work. His earnest application to industry caused him to advance steadily and he became one of the most prominent farmers and stock-raisers of this vicinity, having a large number of superior Hereford cattle, all registered stock, grazing on his extensive domains. In addition to being a leader in the farming and dairy industry, Mr. Holswade became one of the foremost men in the real estate and financial circles of Roane County, having been one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Spencer, West Virginia, in the latter part of 1911, and had the honor to be the institution's first president when it opened for business in 1912, in which responsible executive office he continued for a number of years, ably directing the affairs of this splendid bank which has done so much in aiding civic advancement and upbuilding. Upon his retirement from the presidential office, he became a member of the board of directors in which capacity he was still one of the most valuable members of the organization. He was equipped with a knowledge of financial conditions and problems that is rare, and with unusual foresight he could penetrate keenly into any intricate or involved problem with a resulting practical solution. At the time of his death, Mr. Holswade was one of the largest, if not the largest, stock-raiser

in this county, and owned nearly eighteen hundred acres of land within its borders. Within the city limits of Spencer, he owned several of the most desirable business locations, in addition to one entire block of residential property which bears the name, the Holswade Addition. With a view towards providing a place of recreation and pleasure as well as adding to the beauty of the city, he generously donated to the city government a large plot of ground in the Holswade Addition for the use of the people, which the city appropriately named Washington Park in his honor. Despite his success in realty developments and building operations, Mr. Holswade found his greatest pleasure from his agricultural pursuits and the life on his expansive estate, for he was primarily a man of the soil and as such, was one of the pioneers in modern, efficient farming in this vicinity; and his leadership, ideas and example were great factors in the development of Roane County, while his vigorous, sincere and upright personality was an inspiration to his fellow-citizens of the community in which he spent his entire life. A true Christian during his entire life, Mr. Holswade was an active and helpful member of the Triumph Methodist Protestant Church until 1918, when he transferred his membership to the church of this denomination in the city of Spencer. He was most liberal in everything connected with his church, and gave generously of his worldly goods to the cause of religion both here and in the church of Triumph, having donated the lot of ground on which was erected the first circuit church building in the welfare of which he was most outstanding. In politics, he was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. During the recent World War, he worked zealously for the cause and aided greatly by his generous support and influence in every drive which was made. His greatest recreation was found in reading, being an avid student and excellent judge of good literature.

George Washington Holswade married, in Roane County, January 13, 1881, Lillie M. Conley, who was born in Harrison County, daughter of James and Sarah (Cowell) Conley, her father being of Irish descent and her mother of English descent. James Conley was a native of Harrison County, and was engaged in farming for many years in that locality, where he was also prominent in all church affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Holswade were the parents of six children: 1. Carl, married Carrie Reilly, and they have one son, George. 2. Jay Leon. 3. Byron, married Iva Bartlett, and they have four children: Sterling, Milton, Byron and Marcella, twins. 4. Grace, married O. R. Hardman, and they have four children: Gwendolyn, Anna Neil, Charles and Helen. 5. May, married William A. Spruce, and they have two children: Dorothy May and Barbara. 6. George W., Jr., who resides at home, carrying on the work of his father, besides which he is a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Spencer.

Mr. Holswade died January 24, 1928, in the old family home which he loved so much—one of West Virginia's noblest sons, mourned far and wide by all who knew him and appreciated all he had done for the good of his fellow-men and the prosperity of his native commonwealth. He never deviated from his early principles of honesty and integrity, which guided his entire life; he was true to his ideals, and in all dealings with others

was considerate and just. The love and esteem which he received is aptly illustrated by the following quotation from the Roane County "Reporter" of Spencer, West Virginia, which in speaking of his passing, says: "Many people are shocked and grieved. They will know no more the warmth and sunshine and greeting of a nature that harbored no ill will, that bore no grievance, that spread no gloom." The glorious sunlight of an upright Christian soul pervaded his entire life and the lives of all surrounding him; he was tireless in his activities on behalf of religion and was at one time trustee of the Methodist Protestant church which he joined in 1883, and always a generous donor, energetic and able in all its ministrations.

McCORMICK, James W.,

Superintendent of Parks.

For over forty years James W. McCormick was a most picturesque and interesting figure in the life of the city of Huntington, West Virginia, where, during the last four years of his life, he did much to beautify the city while acting as superintendent of parks. Throughout his entire career in Huntington Mr. McCormick was ever to the fore in all projects for the town's advancement. He was one of Huntington's pioneer citizens, locating in the town when a young man in his early twenties. He took up the profession of teaching, and before he abandoned it for other pursuits, he had achieved a considerable measure of success. Many of the prominent men in the business, civic and professional life of Huntington were started on their careers with the inspiration and instruction they received from Mr. McCormick. He was of a cheerful and friendly disposition, and ill humor or unkindness were foreign to his nature. His death was a great shock to his many friends and associates, and all experienced a sense of personal loss when the news of Mr. McCormick's passing was made public.

Born in Craig County, Virginia, January 11, 1862, Mr. McCormick was the son of Jubal A. and Sallie (Warren) McCormick, both of old Virginia stock, and the former a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Jubal A. McCormick was proprietor of a number of hotels in Virginia, and in 1881 he came to Guyandotte to become owner of the National Hotel. In the following year his family joined him in Guyandotte. The stay of the elder McCormick in Guyandotte was but brief and he and his family soon returned to Craig County. Very shortly afterwards, however, James W. McCormick was back in the Guyandotte district, and became a teacher in a district school in what is now West Huntington. He made an enviable record in this profession in the public schools of Guyandotte district, of the city of Huntington, and of the town of Central City. He then became engaged in the hauling business, and in 1890 his interest in horses decided his establishing a livery business. He furnished the teams which hauled the brick for the city's first street paving, and, in fact, it was largely due to his strenuous efforts, that Huntington's streets were paved so early in the history of the town. When Floyd S. Chapman was elected mayor, in 1922, Mr. McCormick was appointed to the position of superintendent of parks, an employment which was much to his taste, and in which he rendered service of such a high order as to win general commen-

dation, regardless of politics. As a result, when the bi-partisan Park Commission was created in 1925, Mr. McCormick, a staunch Republican, was retained in his office by an unanimous vote. He was a great lover of home life and family comforts, and his only fraternal affiliations outside of his home were with the Modern Woodmen of the World.

At Ironton, Ohio, June 5, 1883, James W. McCormick married Ethel Wright, daughter of Richard Collins and Mary E. (Wentz) Wright, the former a son of Edward Dorley Wright, who was in the first Senate of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick were the parents of six children, as follows: 1. May, married C. F. Edwards; they have two children, Helen B. and James F. Edwards. 2. Mercedes, married K. B. Park, of Newport, New Hampshire. 3. Edward C., married Mabel Jouch, of Palm Beach, Florida. 4. Garnette, a resident of New York City. 5. Gladys, married Andrew Northcott, of "Northcliffe Farms"; they have two children, Elliott and Gladys Northcott. 6. Sally J., married Germain Lawson; they have two children, John and Germain Lawson. Mr. McCormick was also survived by Mrs. McCormick and three sisters, Mrs. R. M. Ross Johnson, of Huntington, Mrs. C. C. Ragon, and Mrs. Sam Henry, of Roanoke, Virginia.

It was on July 11, 1926, that Mr. McCormick died at his residence in Huntington. Although not entirely unexpected, for it had been known for some time that he had suffered from heart attacks, the news of his death was, nevertheless, a severe shock to his many friends, and there was deep and sincere sympathy for his family, and regret and sorrow for the loss to the community. He was given a most impressive funeral, and many of Huntington's leading business houses closed as a mark of respect and sorrow during the hour of the services. It was the generally expressed opinion that Mr. McCormick will be long remembered in Huntington, and that a lasting memorial to him is the condition of the city's parks and boulevards, their well-kept grassy lawns, their healthy carefully trimmed shrubbery and trees, being all eloquent testimony of the efficiency and faithfulness with which he worked.

DAVIS, Effa Vetina, M. D.,

Physician.

Dr. Effa Vetina Davis, prominent in the medical circles of Chicago, Illinois, is one of the chief surgeons at the Chicago Maternity Hospital, and holds the important and responsible post of chief obstetrician in that institution, and is associate obstetrician at the American Hospital, and consulting obstetrician for the Women's and Children's Hospital of Chicago. She is ever to the fore in all projects for the advancement of her sex, and holds posts of importance in the organizations which have for their object the betterment of women's place in the world.

Dr. Davis was born in Freedom Township, La Salle County, Illinois, July 27, 1863, one of five children born to Frederick J. and Nancy J. (Foote) Davis. The father of Dr. Davis was born near Swansea, Wales, the son of Samuel and Rachel (Jenkins) Davis, who emigrated to this country in 1839, following the loss of the family fortunes through the failure of a friend with whom the money had been invested. Samuel Davis came to

this country with his wife and a large family of children, of whom the youngest was the father of Dr. Davis, born in Wales, November 30, 1836. The Davis family settled in Freedom Township, where they all took up land and entered into the farming business, in which they made much of a success. In his early youth, the father of Dr. Davis worked in the sawmills of the neighborhood, and on the roads, and when but twenty years of age married Nancy Jannette Foote, who at that time was eighteen years old. The young couple settled on a farm in Freedom Township, and it was there that Dr. Davis was born. The mother of Dr. Davis was born July 27, 1840, in New York, the daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Miner) Foote, who emigrated to Illinois at an early date. She was of old New England stock, descendant of a family that had settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in old Colonial days. An interesting fact of those early historic days is that old Dr. Sanger, the father of Mrs. Pullman, was located near the home of Dr. Davis' mother, and he was the family physician in the days of the old Black Hawk War; old Shabona, the friend of the white people, being a frequent visitor to the family home on the border of Indian Creek, where many struggles occurred between the early settlers and the Indians. Two of the girl friends of the mother of Dr. Davis (Munson by name) were carried off by the Indians during a raid, and were restored to their families by the efforts and intervention of this friendly Indian, who now rests at Morris, Illinois. One of the ambitions of Dr. Davis is to bring the residents of that section of Illinois to a realization of how much they owe to the old Indian, and stir up a sentiment which will result in the erection of a suitable monument over his grave.

The early education of Dr. Davis was obtained in the public and high schools of the community in which she was born. Her sister, now Mrs. W. B. (Davis) Hull, of Morris, Illinois, was sent to the high school at Earlville, while Dr. Davis took her high school course at Lostant. Both later attended the Morris Academy, after which they taught school for a few years. Her sister married Willett B. Hull, a direct descendant of Isaac Hull, of "Old Ironsides" fame, of which union there were two children, a boy and a girl. Dr. Davis first took up the study of medicine in the home of a woman physician, Dr. Charity Saunders, of Ottawa, Illinois, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College, of Chicago. It was in 1887 that Dr. Davis first began her studies with Dr. Saunders, during which time she perfected herself in chemistry at the Ottawa High School, taking courses in anatomy, physiology, materia medica, histology and Latin with Dr. Saunders. In 1889, Dr. Davis entered the Woman's Medical School, of Chicago, which later became a department of the Northwestern University, at Evanston. Dr. Davis graduated in March, 1891, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and from September of that year to the same month of the following year she served as interne of the Women's and Children's Hospital of Chicago. She began private practice on West Adams Street, Chicago, in 1892, and the same year she was appointed assistant instructor in chemistry in the Woman's Medical School. In 1893 she was made clinical instructor in obstetrics in the same school, building up an outside clinic for demonstration to senior students on the care and delivery

of obstetrical cases. This clinic became such a feature of the medical school that it began to attract students from such schools as the University of Michigan and other important institutions where clinics of this character were impractical. In 1894, Dr. Davis was appointed as Assistant Clinical Professor of Obstetrics in Northwestern University, which post she held with much credit until her resignation in 1899, when she accepted a similar post in Rush Medical College, which at that time had become affiliated with Chicago University. Preceding this latter appointment, Dr. Davis held the post of Instructor in Gynecology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, under Professor Henry Newman, which she resigned when she accepted the post at Rush Medical College. About 1904, Dr. Davis resigned her post with the Rush institution in order to take over the Chicago Maternity Hospital and Training School for Infants and for the instruction of obstetrical nurses. This hospital was founded through the efforts of Dr. Davis, and she enlisted with her Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, her former professor at the Woman's Medical College. Dr. Davis also had the support of the Children's Aid Society, which had for its president for many years Judge Harvey B. Hurd, of Evanston. The hospital was founded to furnish a safe place to house and confine unmarried mothers, and safely care for their babies until the latter could be adopted or taken to their relatives in safety. The school for nurses was one of the features of the hospital, founded in 1893.

Dr. Davis is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Women's National Association, and was a delegate to the Women's International Association which met in London, England, in 1925. She is also an active member of the Chicago Women's Club, and the Women's City Club. Dr. Davis is also a member of and past president of the following: The Women's Medical Club, Chicago Council of Medical Women, and the Women's Protective Association. Dr. Davis has written a number of instructive and informative articles and booklets, including the following: "Obstetrical Complications from a Preventative Point of View," "Rules for Visiting Nurses in Maternity Out-Clinics," "Study of the Female Bony Pelvis," "Infant Feeding with City-Kept Cows," "A Study of the Quantity and Quality of Breast Milk," and "Effect of Prenatal Care on the Size and Health of the Newborn."

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